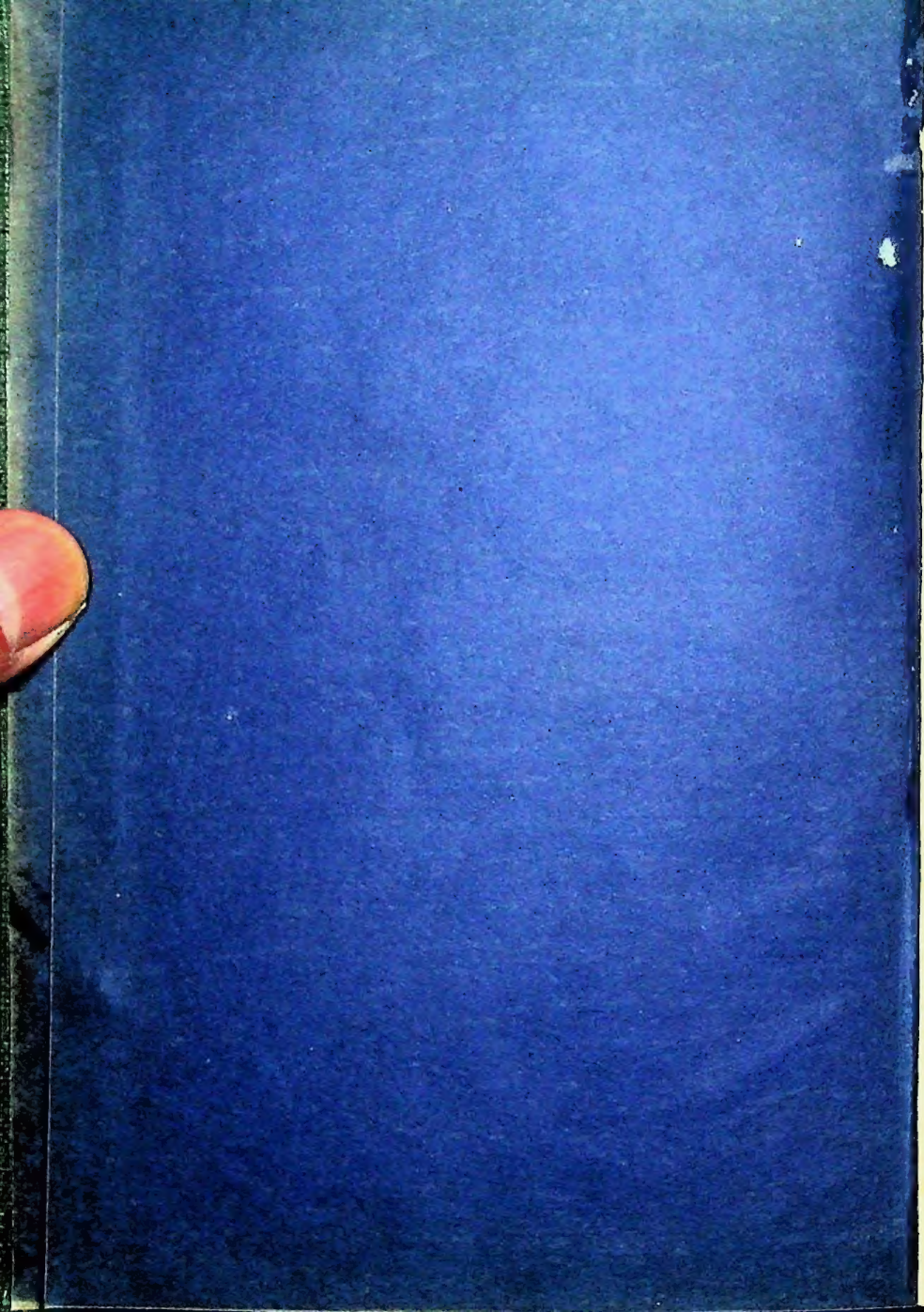


**STANDARD
MANUAL
OF THE
KĀSHMĪRĪ
LANGUAGE**

VOLUME - II

GEORGE A. GRIERSON



STANDARD MANUAL OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE

COMPRISING
GRAMMAR, PHRASE-BOOK
AND VOCABULARIES

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VOL. II
KĀSHMĪRĪ-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

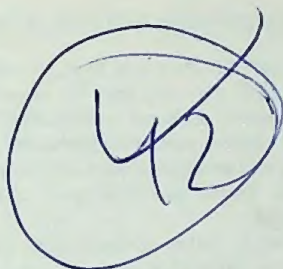


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PART III

KĀSHMĪRĪ-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

THIS vocabulary contains every word occurring in Part II of the preceding volume, and every occurrence of each word is registered by means of a reference to the serial number of the sentence in which it is to be found. It is hoped that the student will be able to note the exact idiomatic uses of the words given by means of a judicious employment of these references. In order to save space, when there happen to be numerous references to the same word, hundreds and tens are not repeated. Thus, 430, 66, 74, 5, 91, 4, should be taken as meaning 430, 466, 474, 475, 491, 494; and 1720, 4, 8, 41, 56, 8, 62, means 1720, 1724, 1728, 1741, 1756, 1758, 1762.

Nouns substantive are quoted under their nominatives singular. The only exceptions are those of nouns ending in *k*, *p*, *t*, *l*, and *ṣ*, which, according to §§ 7, 15 (*e*), and 18 (*a*) of the grammar, form their nominatives in *kḥ*, *pḥ*, *tḥ*, *lḥ*, and *ṣḥ*, respectively. In such cases, to prevent confusion with nouns really ending in the aspirated letters, the nouns are quoted without the final *h*, the nominative form being shown immediately after the leading word. The particular declension to which each noun belongs is stated, and from this the gender can be inferred without hesitation, all nouns of the first and second declensions being masculine, while all those of the third and fourth declensions are feminine.

The pronouns are dealt with in great detail, and full examples are given of their idiomatic use. Those which vary for gender are given under the form of the nominative singular neuter. Thus *suh* will be found under *tih*, *yus* under *yih* (2), and *kūh*, *kūḥh*, *kāh*, *kaṣi*, &c., under *kēh*. The optional forms of the pronoun *huh* are given separately under *ath*, the dative singular neuter, as this pronominal form has no nominative.

Verbs are quoted under their root forms, which are printed in capital letters, thus, *AN*. The eight verbs whose roots end in vowels, viz. *khyon*^u, to eat; *chyon*^u, to drink; *hyon*^u, to take; *pyon*^u, to fall; *zyon*^u, to be born;

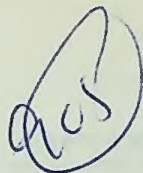
din^u, to give; *nin*^u, to take; and *yin*^u, to come, are given under *KHĒ*, *CHĒ*, *HĒ*, *PĒ*, *ZĒ*, *DI*, *NI*, and *VI*, respectively. The present tense of the Verb Substantive is shown under *CHHUH*. The rest of it will be found under *ĀS*. In the case of all verbs, the conjugation to which each belongs is stated, and at least one past participle is shown immediately after the leading word. In the case of irregular verbs, every form offering any difficulty is recorded.

The order of words is that of the English alphabet, but the letter *ḥ* is treated as a separate letter, after *t*.

EXPLANATION OF CONTRACTIONS.

abl. = ablative.
 adj. = adjective.
 adv. = adverb.
 ag. = agent.
 an. = animate.
 aux. = auxiliary.
 card. = cardinal numeral.
 com. gen. = common gender.
 cond. = conditional.
 conj. = conjugation.
 conj. part. = conjunctive participle.
 conjunct. = conjunction.
 dat. = dative.
 decl. = declension.
 dem. = demonstrative.
 dim. = diminutive.
 dir. = direct.
 dur. = durative.
 emph. = emphatic.
 fem. = feminine.
 freq. = frequentative.
 fut. = future.
 fut. pass. part. = future passive participle.
 (H.) at the end of an article = a word used mainly by Hindūs.
 imperat. = imperative.
 inan. = inanimate.
 ind. = indeclinable.

inf. = infinitive.
 interj. = interjection.
 interrog. = interrogative.
 irreg. = irregular.
 masc. = masculine.
 neg. = negative.
 nom. = nominative.
 num. = number.
 obj. = object.
 obl. = oblique.
 ord. = ordinal numeral.
 part. = participle.
 perf. = perfect.
 pers. = person, or personal.
 pluperf. = pluperfect.
 plur. = plural.
 pol. = polite.
 possn. = possession.
 postpos. = postposition.
 pr. = pronounced.
 pres. = present.
 pron. = pronoun.
 rel. = relative.
 sing. = singular.
 subj. = subjunctive.
 subst. = substantive.
 suff. = suffix.
 voc. = vocative.



A

a, ā, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving an interrogative force. Before them the *kh* of a pronominal suffix does not become *h*, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final *h* when preceded by a vowel is dropped, *i, i*, or *ē* becomes *y*, and a final *u* (but not *u* or *u*) becomes *w*, even when originally followed by such a dropped *h*. Thus *sapadi + ā* becomes *sapadyā*, will he become? *sapadi + ā*, becomes *sapadyā*, did they (masc.) become? *bōvē + ā* becomes *bōvyā*, did they (fem.) become? *chhēh + ā* becomes *chhyā*, is she? and *chhu + ā* becomes *chhwā*, is he? but *kor^u + ā* becomes *kor^uā*, pronounced *korā*, was he made? and *kūr^u + ā* becomes *kūr^uā* (pr. *kūrā*), was she made? After a final *a* the termination and the suffix together become *ā*: thus *kara + a* becomes *karā*, shall I make? Note that, according to the usual rule, when *a* follows *y* preceded by a vowel, *y + a* becomes *yē*. Thus *chhu + y + a* is *chhuyē*.

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated, and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom.

In the first person, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the first person, *a* is employed with the singular, and *ā* with the plural. Thus *chhus-a*, am I (masc.)? *chhēs-a*, am I (fem.)? *chhu-m-a*, is there to me? *chhyā* (*chhih + ā*, or *chhēh + ā*), are we (masc. and fem.)? Occasionally we find *a* used with the plural, as in *hēkaw-a* below.

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is *a*. Thus *chhukh-a*, art thou (masc.)? *chhēkh-a*, art thou (fem.)? *chhuyē* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final *a*, the final *a* of the termination is elided, so that we have *chhiw-a* for *chhiwa + a*, are you (masc.)? *chhēw-a*, are you (fem.)? The suffix *ā* can also be employed with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person *ā* is alone employed. Thus *chhwā* (*chhu + ā*), is he? *chhyā* (*chhēh + ā*), is she? or (*chhih + ā*) are they (masc.)? or (*chhēh + ā*) are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find *a* used with the feminine as in *sapi^ua* below.

In the feminine it is usual to substitute *ay* (or, after a vowel, *y*) for *a* or *ā*, if a woman is addressed. Thus *karān chhēs-ay*, am I making (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say *karān chhēs-a*. Similarly *karān chhē-y* (for *karān chhēh + ay*), do we make (if a woman is addressed), but *karān chhyā*, if a man is addressed. In the second person *a* may be substituted for *ay*, so that we have *karān chhēkh-ay* or *karān chhēkh-a*, art thou making? (here a man or a woman

is addressing a woman). Similarly, in the second person plural, *karān chhēwa-y* or *karān chhēw-a*, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have *karān chhē-y* (*karān chhēh + ay*), is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are *nā* and *nay*, qq.v.

Examples of the use of these suffixes occurring in the sentences are:—

First person singular. *chhus-a*, am I (198)? *hēkā*, can I (1055)? *karā*, shall I make (1678)? *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it (1152)?

First person plural. *hēkaw-a* (for *hēkaw-ā*), can we (1059)?

Second person singular, masculine. *chhukh-a*, art thou (147, 363, 91, 806, 1411, 41)? *chhukh-a bōlān*, dost thou speak (1033)? *chhukh-a bōzān*, dost thou consider (1408)? *chhukh-a gō-mot^u*, hast thou gone (636)? *chhukh-a karān*, dost thou make (95, 693)? *chhukh-a mānān*, dost thou accept (13, 435)? *chhukh-a sapadān*, dost thou become (80)? *chhukh-a thawān*, dost thou put (327)? *chhukh-a wuchhān*, dost thou see (485, 645)? *chhukh-a yiṣhān*, dost thou wish (407, 1882)? *chhukh-a zānān*, dost thou know (58, 81, 121, 457, 524, 837, 85, 1023, 93, 1258, 1323, 1633, 1844)? *gakhakh-a*, wilt thou go (1029)? *dikh-a*, wilt thou give (1313)? *hēkakh-a*, art thou able (5, 82, 233, 801, 65, 920, 71, 1056, 70, 1104, 1499, 1530, 1657, 1753, 68)? *karakh-a*, wilt thou make (1412, 1739)? *tulakh-a*, wilt thou undertake (1838)? *zānakh-a*, wilt thou know (926)? *chhukh-an-a* (*chhukh + an + a*) *wuchhān*, dost thou see him (243)? *chhukh-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him (799)? *hēkah-an-a*, canst thou (shorten) it (1635)?

Following a pronominal suffix of the second person:—*chhuyē* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there (a masculine thing) to thee (500, 852, 1746)? *chhuyē* (for *chhu-y-a*) *por^umot^u*, hast thou read (872, 1195)? *chhuyē prayān*, is it pleasing to thee (1380)? *chhuyē wuchh^u-mot^u*, hast thou seen (282, 911, 1183, 1338, 48)? *chhēyē* (for *chhē-y-a*), is there (a feminine thing) to thee (672, 795, 977, 1434, 80)? *chhē-yē hēchh^u-mūt^u*, hast thou learnt (a fem. thing), (1199)? *chhē-yē pūr^u-mūt^u*, hast thou read (a fem. thing) (1275)? *chhē-yē prayān*, is (a fem. thing) pleasing to thee (1456)? *chhē-yē wuchh^u-mūt^u*, hast thou seen (a fem. thing) (1208)? *ḍē gakhⁱ-yē*, dost thou want (1784)? *sapod^u-yē*, was there to thee (181)? *būz^u-th-a*, didst thou hear (a feminine thing) (104)? *gond^u-th-a*, didst thou tie (701)? *hēḍ^u-th-a*, didst thou take (a fem. thing) (1675)? *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make (985)? *kor^u-th-a*, didst thou make (264, 1475)? *lūb^u-th-a*, didst thou get (a fem. thing) (1284)? *wātanāw^u-th-a*, didst thou deliver (the feminine thing) (499)? *wuchh^u-th-a*, didst thou see (346, 1064)?

Second person plural. *diyiw-a*, will you give (1094)?

Third person singular, masculine. *chhwā* (*chhuh + ā*), is he (143, 67,

79, 575, 641, 781, 842, 5, 931, 6, 9, 75, 95, 1071, 92, 1136, 1235, 1320, 89, 95, 1405, 1611, 26, 84, 1722, 1811, 76, 1917)? *chhwā lagān*, is it (i. e. duty) payable (597)? *hēkyā*, can he (38, 46)? *kor^uā*, was it made (108)? *sapady-ā* (*sapadi* + *ā*), will it be (1310)?

Feminine *chhyā* (*chhēh* + *ā*), is she (69, 294, 416, 810, 1473, 1516, 1730)? *sapi^uz^ua* (for *sapi^uz^uā*), did she become (386)?

Plural, masculine. *chhyā* (*chhīh* + *ā*), are they (702)?

Plural, feminine. *chhyā* (*chhēh* + *ā*), are they (1340)?

No examples occur in the sentences of the suffix *ay*.

These suffixes are not usually employed, if there is another interrogative word in the sentence. Sometimes, however, we do find them in such sentences, and then they are added to the interrogative word, and not to the verb, as in (135) *kāity-ā* (*kūtⁱ* + *ā*, see *kūt^u*) *samān chhīh yiwān*, how many come on the average.

āb, decl. 1, water. This is the word used by Musalmāns. Hindūs use *pōñ^u*. Sing. nom. 1034, 1263, 1926; dat. *ābas*, 1314; abl. *āba*, 728; *āba-hanū*, decl. 4, a little water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *āba pēñⁱ*, upon the water, 745, 1759. *āb-hawā*, decl. 1, water and air; hence, climate, 332; gen. *āba-hawāhuk^u*, 297.

abad, decl. 1, eternity; sing. dat. *abadas*, 650.

ābād, adj. ind., populous (of a city), masc. sing. nom., 1355.

q^ur

, decl. 1, a cloud, a collection of clouds, 339, 1662.

abas, decl. 1, vanity, absurdity, trifling, 9.

abyās, decl. 1, practice, diligent practice, application, 526; a habitual practice, 830. (H.)

āchhⁱ, decl. 3, an eye, 528; *acchⁱ band karith*, having shut (your) eyes, 686; having blindfolded, 205.

achhur, decl. 1 [sing. dat. *achharas*; plur. nom. *achhar*; gen. (565) *achharan-hond^u*], a letter of the alphabet, 1830. (H. Cf. *har^uf*.)

adab, decl. 1, politeness, courtesy; sing. abl. *adaba-sūty*, politely, 944, 1352. *bē-adab*, insolent, impertinent, 909.

adālat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *adālat^h*, dat. *adālūt^u*, and so on), a court of law; sing. dat. *adālūt^u-manz*, 59, 126, 486, 656, 1222, 1750.

adālatⁱ, decl. 1, the head of a court of justice, a judge; sing. ag. *adālatⁱ*, 1003. *ādar*, decl. 1, honour, respect. *ādar karun*, to honour, respect (with dat. of obj.), 1050, 89; to pay respect (to), pay heed (to), 1524. (H.)

ādāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ādath*), a habit, practice, custom; nom. sing., 830, 1367, 1561.

aqⁱj^u, decl. 3, a bone, 217.

adikōrⁱ, decl. 1, the person in charge of anything, 1751. (H.)

qā^ur^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *qā^uris*, and so on; fem. *qā^ur^u*), wet, damp, 1904.

- ādy*, decl. 1, a beginning, commencement, 1606. (H.)
- adyāy*, decl. 4, the chapter of a book, 300; sing. gen. *adyāye-hauḍa*, 378. (H.)
- āfat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *āfath*), a calamity, misfortune, 1165. Cf. *āpat*.
- afōi*, decl. 4, a rumour, report, 1506.
- afshān*, decl. 4, tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper or the like, so as to ornament it, 803.
- afsūs*, decl. 1, a thing to be regretted; *yih chhuh boḍa* *afsūs*, this is a great pity, 1333.
- āga*, decl. 1, a master, employer, 623; sing. ag. *āgan*, 166.
- agan*, *agⁿnas*, &c., see *ogun*.
- agar*, conjunct., if, 982.
- agarchi*, conjunct., although, 829.
- āgāz*, decl. 1, beginning, commencement, 176.
- agnas*, *agun*, see *ogun*.
- āgyā*, decl. 4, an order, command, 1809; sing. abl. *āgyāyi-kinī*, by the order (of so-and-so), 1422; the decision of a jury (sing. nom.), 1003; *karaniich^h āgyā*, permission to do, 1279; *yih t^h āgyā karān chhukh*, what you propose, 663. (H.)
- āh*, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant the aspiration is retained before *āh*, even when not original. In the Persian character, and in works transliterated from the Persian character, this suffix is written *ā*, not *āh*. See Grammar, § 9. The following examples occur in the specimens:—*dāwāh* (*dāwā* + *āh*) (masc.), a claim, 500; *manāh* (*manā* + *āh*) (masc.), a prohibition, 761; *kalamāh* (*kalamā* + *āh*) (masc.), an expression, 1237; *hīth-āh* (*hīt*, nom. *hīth*) (masc.), and *hīlāh* (*hīla* + *āh*) (masc.), a pretence, 1383; *jamāh* (*jamā* + *āh*) (masc.), a deposit, 1439; *alkāb-āh* (masc.), a title, 1798; *sadāh* (*sada* + *āh*), a sound, 1815; *jyāy-āh* (masc., although *jyāy* is fem.), a place, 353; *jamāth-āh* (*jamāt*, sing. nom. *jamāth*) (fem.), an assemblage, 379; *murath-āh* (*murat*, sing. nom. *murath*) (fem.), a picture, 582; *kath-āh* (fem.), a circumstance, 141, 1236; *lāchha-chhal-āh* (fem.), a wafer, 1877.
- ahalkār*, decl. 1, an official; plur. abl. *mulkī ahalkārau-manza*, (one) from among (i. e. one of) the civil servants, 324.
- ahankār*, decl. 1, pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, 964; sing. abl. *ahankāra-nishē*, (abstention) from pride, 1390; *ahankāra barith*, full of vanity, 1863. (H.)
- ahankōrī*, adj. ind., proud, conceited, vain; masc. sing. nom., 373; plur. nom., 1418. (H.)
- aiḥ* or *ōb*, decl. 1, a fault, defect, blemish, 485, 1887; blame, disgrace, 199.

aina, decl. 1, a looking-glass, mirror, 1103.

ainak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ainakk*), glasses to assist the sight, spectacles, 1694.

aīṭh or *ōṭh*, card. eight; *aīṭh bajē tām*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *aīṭhan ganṭan*, for (during) eight hours, 1465.

ak, card. [sing. nom. *akh* (com. gen.); dat. *akis* (com. gen.); ag. masc. *akⁱ*, fem. *aki*; abl. *aki* (com. gen.)], one; masc. sing. nom., 2, 577, 9, 832, 1026, 1876, 1929; fem. 187, 767, 802; dat. *akis-sīṭy*, together with one (i.e. the number one), 460; *akis brinzis-manz*, in one minute, 1159; *akis warihēs*, for (during) one year, 994; fem. dat. *akis khās kathi*, to one matter, 663; masc. abl. *aki hapta pata*, after a week, 1897; *aki hata ṭhod^u*, higher (in price) than one hundred, 1078; *aki rēta pata*, after one month, 1178; *aki rētuk^u*, of one month, 1295; *aki rupayē-hatiich^u hōnq^u*, a bill for one hundred rupees, 1254; *aki wakta*, at one time, once upon a time, 1244; *thav aki tarafa*, put to one side, put away, 856; fem. abl. *haftas-manz aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; *prath rēta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *aki bajē*, at one o'clock, 529. Idiomatically following the word it qualifies, *wāwa-kanji aki-sīṭy*, (sunk) by a single puff of wind, 1427.

akh akh (distributively), one each, 718; *akh . . . akh*, one another, *akh akis-pēṭh*, one upon the other, 1671, 1827; *akh akis madath karun*, to help one another, 116; *akh akis*, one (hates) another, 538; similarly, 667 (excite one a.). *biyē akh*, one more, 924.

Very frequently employed as an indefinite article. Thus, masc. nom., 39, 66, 353, 483, 588, 660, 712, 9, 38, 46, 804, 8, 71, 81, 97, 966, 87, 1017, 21, 45, 1103, 1244, 72, 1346, 97, 1450 (*bis*), 1560, 1612, 29, 37, 93, 1759, 64, 92, 1877, 1902, 6; fem. nom. 185, 310, 582, 614, 703, 800, 34, 924, 1035, 1143, 4, 1244, 68, 1324, 5, 9, 46, 1630, 78, 91; masc. dat. *akis kulis-pēṭh*, on a tree, 333; *akis palas*, (on) a rock, 1548; *akis s^uhas-pēṭh*, on a leopard, 1171; fem. dat. *akis jūyē*, in a (certain) place, somewhere, 634; *akis barē-hond^u*, of a sparrow, 617; masc. ag. *akⁱ shālan*, by a jackal, 196; fem. ag. *aki ringi*, by a gust (of wind), 1265; fem. abl. *aki kījē-sīṭy*, (scratched) with a nail, 1582.

akⁱ, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *aklas*), intelligence, wisdom, sense, understanding, 1604. Cf. *bē-akⁱ* and *bē-kⁱ*, under *bē*.

ākār, decl. 1, a confession, admission, agreement. *ākār karun*, to confess, 383, 769; *kirāyē-hond^u chhuh mē kor^u-mot^u ākār*, I have agreed to the rent, 780; *yimiyuk^u ākār karun^u*, to agree to this, 1854; *bōh chhus ākār karān zi*, pledge my word that, 1344.

ākāsh, decl. 1, the sky, 692, 1610; sing. dat. *ākāshēs*, (clouds have risen) to (i.e. in) the sky, 1662. (H. Cf. *āsman*.)

akathani, adj., ind., unspeakable, untellable; fem. sing. nom., 1852. (H.)

akhbār, decl. 1, a newspaper; sing. gen. *akhbārūk*^u, 613.

aksar, adj., ind., very many, a great many; adv., frequently, 783.

akyum^u, ord. (fem. *akim*^u), first, the first; sing. abl. *akimi mārchuk*^u, (a letter) of the first March, i. e. of March first, 1471.

ala, decl. 1, a plough, 1346.

alāka, decl. 1, connexion, concern, relevance, 375.

ālakōṇḍul, decl. 1, a circle; sing. dat. *thawu-n ālakōṇḍalas manz-bāg*, put it in the centre of a circle, 289.

ālānza, see *alōnd*^u.

ALAKAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *al^urōw*^u; plur. -*rōw*ⁱ; fem. -*rōw*^u; plur. -*rāw*^u; II past part. -*rāvyōv*), to shake (transitive); imperat. sing. 2 *al^urāv*, 1622.

alāv, decl. 1, a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire, 1014.

alif-bē, decl. 1, the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character), 70.

alkāb, decl. 1, a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *khūtāb*); sing. nom. with indefinite suffix *alkāb-āh*, 1798.

almās, decl. 1, a diamond; plur. nom. *almās*, 996; sing. abl. *almāsa-dār wōj*^u (fem. sing. nom.), a diamond ring, 1541.

alōnd^u (fem. *alōnz*^u), pendent; fem. plur. nom. *khun kunza alānza*, hang the keys (on the nail), 838.

ālāthⁱ, adj. (fem. *ālīth^u*), lazy, idle; masc. plur. nom. *ālāthⁱ*, 893.

ālōth^u, decl. 2, laziness, idleness; sing. dat. *ālāthⁱs-manz*, in laziness, 892; abl. *ālāthⁱ-nish^u*, from laziness; 189.

ām, adj., ind., common, general; fem. sing. nom., 1321.

amal, decl. 1, work, action; *amal karun*, to act (upon); *chyōnis wananas-pēh kara bōh amal*, I shall act upon (or comply with) what you say, 915.
ā-matⁱ, see *YI*.

amb, decl. 4, a mango; plur. nom. *amba*, 1211.

āmdanī, decl. 4, income, 926.

amⁱ, *amī*, *amis*, *amiy*, see *ath*.

ā-mot^u, *ā-mūt^u*, see *YI*.

amzyuk^u, see *ath*.

AN (1), conj. 1 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *anun*, *anun*^u; conj. part. *anith*; pres. part. *anān*; I past part. *ot^u*, plur. *anⁱ*; fem. *iñ^u*, plur. *añ^u*; II past part. *añōv*), to bring; *gāthi anun*^u, please bring (a masc. thing) (see *GA EH* (1)), 1103; *hēkakh-a anith*, can you bring (i. e. get for me)? 801, 1753 (see *HĒK*); *chhuh anān*, he brings forward (arguments), 100; I past masc. plur. 438; fem. sing., 1790; imperat. 2 sing. *an*, 142, 92, 295, 348, 1312, polite, *an-la*, 160, 721, 883, 999; with suff. of 3rd pers. *anu-n*, bring him (or it), 1558; *ānu-n nād dith*, send for him; summon him, 1602.

an (2), see *ann*.

anādar, decl. 1, disgrace, 549. (H. Cf. *bē-yīzzatī*.)

anāj, decl. 1, grain, corn, 814; sing. gen. *anājuk*^u, 415, 698.

ānand, decl. 1, joy, happiness, 860. (H.)

anāth, decl. 1, lit. without a master, hence, a poor man, an orphan or fatherless person, 1043; plur. nom. *anāth*, 703, 1261. (H. See *bēkas*, *yēlīm*.)

Anathnāg, decl. 1. Name of a pargana in Kāshmir, also called Islāmābad, 1615. (*anath*, innumerable; *nāg*, fountains.)

and, decl. 1, the same as *ant*, q. v., an end, termination, 177; *dātagiyē chhu-na and*, there is no limit to (his) generosity, 797.

andar, adv. and postpos., inside; governs the dat. case; *andar yih*, come in, 1772; *yith andar*, in this, 42.

and^ara, postpos. (abl. sing. of *andar*, q. v.), from within: governs the abl. case; *bāga and^ara*, from in the garden, 721; *khōñ^uv and^ara*, (dug) from in (i. e. from) mines, 1158; *yimau dōyan and^ara*, from among these two (things), (which is the better?), 1373; *māchha-gana and^ara*, out of the honeycomb, 877.

and^aryum^u, adj. (fem. *and^arim^u*), internal, interior, corner; hence (of affection) sincere; masc. sing. nom. *and^aryum^u mahabbath*, sincere affection, 1651; fem. sing. dat. *and^arimē dōsi*, to (i. e. on) the inner wall, 1341.

andāza, decl. 1, calculation, estimate, sing. nom., 264.

añē, see *on^u*.

añēgaṭilad, adj., ind., dark (of the night); fem. sing. nom., 466.

añēgoṭ^u, decl. 2, darkness (whether physical or moral); sing. dat. *añēgaṭis-manz*, in darkness, 467.

Angrīzī, adj., ind., English; fem. sing. nom. *angrīzī bōlī*, the English language, 524; fem. sing. dat. *angrīzī bōlī-manz*, in the English language, 347. Subst. masc., the English language, 176; sing. dat. *angrīzis-manz*, in English, 680.

anhuhor^u, decl. 2, an unmarried man, a bachelor, 143.

anis, see *on^u*.

anjām, decl. 1, end, termination, completion, accomplishment, 1781; *anjām saḡadun*, to be completed, finished successfully, 690.

ann or *an*, decl. 1, food grain; sing. gen. *annuk^u*, 698.

anōḍī, adj., ind., awkward, clumsy, 140.

anōthī, decl. 4, the condition of one who is *anātk* (q. v.), distress, poverty; sing. gen. *anōthī-handis hālatas-manz*, in a state of distress, 773. (H.)

ant or *and*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *anth*), an end, limit, 629 (there is no end to his talking), 681 (this is the extent of their learning), 1606 (the sentence has no beginning or end), *wāli anth*, it will come to an end, 1781; sing. gen. *antich^u fikir^u*, thought of one's end, preparation for a

- future life, 1068; abl. *anta-rost^u*, without end, infinite, fem. plur. nom. -*raṭha*, 945; *bē-ant(h)*, endless, illimitable, 133, 1335. Cf. *and*. (H.)
- anzyum^u-manzyum^u* (fem. *anzim^u-manzim^u*), middling in quality, 1153.
- āpadā*, decl. 4, a calamity, misfortune, 822; sing. dat. *āpadāyē-manz*, in misfortune, 1290.
- āpat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *āpath*, dat. *āpiṭṭ^u*, and so on), a calamity, misfortune, 263, 822. The same as *āfat*, q. v.
- apīl*, decl. 4, an appeal in the law-courts (the English word), 87.
- apōr*, postpos., yonside; *watī apōr tarān*, while crossing the road, 1735.
- apoz^u*, adj. (fem. *apiiz^u*), incorrect, erroneous, untrue, false, 931; fem. sing. nom., 640, 696; masc. plur. nom. *apazⁱ*, 644. Subst. (decl. 2), an untruth, a lie, 1066.
- aprasan*, adj., ind., dissatisfied, displeased, 806; *chhus ti-handis sangas aprasan*, I dislike their company, 551; *suh aprasan tharoun^u*, to offend him, 1239; masc. plur. nom., 555. (H.)
- Arabī*, decl. 1, Arabic (the language), 96.
- āraḍan*, decl. 4, worship; *āraḍan kariñ^u*, to worship, 1921. (H.)
- ārām*, decl. 1, rest, repose, 1526.
- āramb*, decl. 1, commencement, beginning; *āramb karun*, to begin, commence; *karun bolun^u āramb*, to commence to speak (English), 176; *wōñ karaw asⁱ kōn^u āramb*, now we shall commence the work, 351. (H.)
- ar^{as}*, decl. 1, a petition, request, 90, 183, 816, 1319, 1511, 1678.
- arēr*, decl. 1, health, healthiness; sing. dat. *arēras*, 504.
- ārōgy*, decl. 1, good health, freedom from disease, health; sing. dat. *ārōgēs-manz*, in health, 954. (H.)
- arthāt*, adv., that is to say, viz., 718. (H. Cf. *yāñz*.)
- ARZ*, conj. 1 (I past part. *orz^u*; plur. *arzi*; fem. *irz^u*; plur. *arza*; II past part. *arzōv*), to earn; conj. part. *hēkun arzith*, to be able to earn, 603.
- arzi*, decl. 4, a respectful representation, a written petition; sing. dat. *arziyē-pēñh*, on the petition, 950.
- ĀS*, conj. 1 (I past part *os^u*; plur. *asⁱ*; fem. *iis^u*; plur. *asa*; II past part. *asōv*; construed impersonally in the past tenses, *osu-m*, it was laughed by me); pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh asān*, you laugh, 604, 1037; plur. 3 *chhih salāhas-pēñh asān*, they laugh at advice, 1540. From the abl. inf. is formed *asana-hanā*, fem., a small laugh, a smile, with *kariñ^u*, to smile, 1668.
- ĀS* (1), conj. 2 [I past part. *ōs^u*; plur. *ōsⁱ*; fem. *ōs^u*; plur. *āsa*; II past part. (*āsōv*) not used], to be (75, 292, 418, 581, 98, 690, 906, 24, 1027, 52, 1360, 1475, 81, 6); to exist (410, 1521, 38). In the future it sometimes indicates probability, as in *āsī*, there will be, i.e. there probably is, 1245. The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive, and

means 'I was', &c. Similarly for all other tenses except the present. The present of the verb substantive is *chhus*, I am (see *CIHHUH*). The present of *ās*, *chhus āsān*, which also means 'I am', does not connote mere existence but rather condition, as in *suh chhuh yīkhanvōd^u āsān* (600), he is eager, where it is implied that he is in a condition of eagerness, or that he is not only eager at the present instant, but is in a general state of eagerness.

This verb is also employed as an auxiliary verb. The past tense is employed exactly like the Hindōstānī *thā*, as in *suh ḡs^u karān* (*vōh kartā thā*), he was doing: *tamⁱ ḡs^u kor^umo^u* (*us-nē kiya thā*), he had done. The other tenses are employed exactly like the Hindōstānī *hōnā*, as in *suh āsi zānān* (*vōh jāntā hōgā*); *hargāh bōh karān āsahō* (*agar maī kartā hōtā*); *yēduwai mē āsihē kor^umo^u* (*agar maī-nē kiya hōtā*), and so on. It is even employed in this way in the imperative, as in *ās vōthān*, be rising, i. e. make a practice of rising, as compared with *vōth*, rise (only once) (1544, 1881).

As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. The dative may be a pronominal suffix or a full dative or both. But, if the possessor is in the second person, it must always be expressed by a suffix, whether the pronoun is also fully expressed or not. Thus, *mē āsi*, *āsē-m* (*āsi + am*) or *mē ās^um*, there will be to me, I shall have; *ḡ^r āsi-y* or *āsi-y* (never *ḡ^r āsi*), there will be to thee, thou shalt have; *yēmⁱs āsi*, to whom there will be, he who will have (1538); or *yēduwai mē-nishē* (Hindōstānī *mērē pās*) *rupayē āsahōn*, if rupees had been to me, if I had had money (1432). The following examples of this verb used as a verb substantive occur in the sentences. A few slight variations of meaning will be noted as they occur.

Inf. and fut. pass. part. *āsun*, *āsun^u*, 1521; gen. sing. *āsanuk^u*, (a certificate) of being good, of good character, 292; *dyār* (nom. plur. masc.) *āsannuk^u fōida*, the profit of the existence of wealth, 1538; abl. sing. *na āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to there not being (a cook), 410; *long^u āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to being lame, 1027; *wong^u āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to (the hand) being injured, 1052; fem. sing. nom. *gāthi dūr^u yīk āsiān^u*, resolution is required (see *gāth* 1), 1521.

Pres. 3 sing. masc. *chhuh diwān āsān*, he makes a practice of giving, 365; *anāj chhuh āsān*, grain is produced (in this country), 814; *chhuh āsān*, 600, 993, 1162, 1314 (there occurs), 1458; fem. *chhēh āsān*, 402, 753; masc. plur. *chhīh āsān*, 825, 1224. In all these, as explained above, a habitual condition is expressed.

Past masc. sing. 1 *ḡsus*, I was, 940, 1075; 3 sing. masc., he or it was, *ḡs^u*, 266, 311, 415 (there was), 689 (there was), 98 (there was), 998, 1307, 87;

ōsu-y, there was to thee, 1226; *ōs^u-na*, it was not, 138, 1232; *nīzīkh-ity*, *ōs^u*, it nearly happened (that), 1331; fem. *ōs^u*, 445 (there was), 66, 698, 1489; *ōs^u-na*, there was not, 891; masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ*, 265 (here there are two sing. subjects, the nearer of which is masc., the other being fem.), 722, 1063, 1433, 46 (two sing. subjects, one masc., the other, the nearer, fem.), 1832.

Fut. and pres. subj. sing. 3 *āsi*, 75, 418, 581, 98, 906, 1360, 1475; *yēmīs āsi-na*, to whom there may not be, who has not, 1538; plur. 3 *āsan*, (if) they be, 1481; they will be, 1486; *āsē-m*, it will be (necessary) to me, 1011; *āsi-y*, it will be (necessary to be gone) by thee (suff. of ag.), 901.

Past. cond. sing. 3 *āsihē*, 690, 924; plur. 3 *mē-nishē āsahōn*, (if) they had been to me, if I had had them, 1432.

We may quote the following examples of the use of this verb as an auxiliary:—

Past. A. forming an imperfect,—masc. sing. 1 *ōsu-s yīkhān*, 1679; 3 *ōs^u khasān*, 333; *ōs^u nērān*, 102; *ōs^u rōzān*, 1272; plur. 3 *ōsⁱ marān*, 1710; *ōsⁱ wartāwān*, 224; *ōsⁱ zāgūn*, 1709.

B. forming a pluperfect,—masc. sing. 1 *ōsu-s gō-mol^u*, 218, 1132; neg. *ōsu-s-na drā-mol^u*, 829; 3 *ōs^u nyū-mol^u*, 1527; *ōsu-y kor^u-mol^u*, thou hadst made, 62; plur. 3 *ōsⁱ ālⁱ-matⁱ*, 1; *ōsⁱ ā-matⁱ*, 1218; fem. sing. 3 *ōs^u wōs^u-mīš^u*, 1350.

Future and pres. subj. A. forming durative present, sing. 2 neg. *yīh āh zānān āsakh-na*, (anything) which you may not understand, 677; 3 *yus rupayē dārān āsi*, he who may owe money, 476.

B. forming fut. perf. sing. 3 *āsi kēh rūd^u-mol^u*, something has probably remained, 1245.

Imperative, forming durative imperative, sing. 2 *ās wōthān*, make a practice of rising, 1544, 1881 (see above).

Past conditional. A. forming, with pres. part., a durative conditional, sing. 1 *hargāh bōh zānān āsahō* (Hindōstānī *agar maī jāntā hōtā*), if I had been knowing, 1240.

B. forming, with past part., periphrastic past conditional, sing. 3 and 1, *yēduwai mē āsihē por^u-mol^u*, *ta āsahō bōh ōlim* (Hindōstānī *yadī maī-nē paṛhā hōtā, tō maī ālim huā hōtā*), if I had read, I should have become learned, 1357.

ās (2), see *YI*.

as^{al}i, decl. 1, root, origin, 1258; adj. ind., real, hence, chief, main; masc.

sing. nom. *as^{al}i matlab*, the chief object or reason (for coming), 311; *as^{al}i mōlikh*, the real master, the principal owner in a business, 1391.

as^{al}i, adj. ind., real, original (not a copy); masc. sing. nom. *as^{al}i lēkhun^u*, the original writing, 1259.

asān, adj., ind., easy, not difficult, 842; *āsān-pōthi*, easily, 1336.

asana-hanā, see *AS*.

asar, decl. 1, impression, impress, 917; the result, effect (of a medicine), 616.

asāb, decl. 1, goods, chattels, articles, effects (in these senses used in sing.), property, 146, 474, 615, 1568, 1745; *yinuk^u ta gathanuk^u asāb*, the imports and exports, 911; sing. gen. *asābuk^u*, 990; *asābüch^u rahdārⁱ*, a pass for the goods, 1284; *asābaki niniüch^u rakidörⁱ*, a pass (or permit) for carrying the goods, 1312; sing. dat. *asābas-pēh*, on the property, 581; furniture, *prath tarahuk^u asāb*, all kinds of furniture, 792; luggage, 1116; a machine, sing. gen. *asābuk^u*, 1118.

asē, see *bōh*.

āsh, decl. 4, hope, expectation, 207, 672, 795, 879, 983, 1480. (H. Cf. *wummēd*.)

ashōd, decl. 1, an error (in writing), 1219 (properly an adj.). (H.)

ashōdī, decl. 4, an error, mistake (in writing), 645, 1303; *kaḍi suh ashōdī*, he will criticize, 442; plur. nom. *ashōdiyē*, 1481. (H. Cf. *galatī*.)

āshkar (1), decl. 1, astonishment, surprise, 77, 89, 1760; *āshkar karun*, to be surprised, 1761, 1919; sing. gen. *āshkariüch^u kath-āh*, a remarkable occurrence, 1236.

āshkar (2), adj., ind., wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual; masc. sing. nom., 1237; fem. sing., 323, 683; masc. plur. nom., 1654.

āshkarī, adj., ind. The same in meaning as *āshkar* (2), masc. sing. nom., 572; fem. 455.

asⁱ, see *bōh*.

āsmān, decl. 1, the sky, 692, 1610; sing. dat. *āsmānas*, (clouds have risen) to (i. e. in) the sky, 1662.

asmōnⁱ, adj., ind, sky-blue, 246.

asta, decl. 1, a cubit; plur. nom. *asta*, 450.

astar, decl. 1, the lining of a garment; sing. nom. 1079.

atawār (decl. 1, plur.), manners, conduct; plur. nom. 383, 1050; gen. *atawāran-hond^u*, 1874.

ath, pron. demonst., that (within sight), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun *huk*, and is defective. It has three genders, (1) masc. animate, (2) fem. animate, (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. and fem. animate are the same. When this is the case, the form will be indicated simply by 'an'. The following forms have been noted:—dat. sing. an. *amis*, inan. *ath*; gen. sing. an. *amⁱ-sond^u* or *a-sond^u*, inan. *amyuk^u*; ag. masc. an. *amⁱ*, fem. an. *ami*, inan. *amⁱ*; abl. an. and inan. *ami* or *awa*. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. an. sing., but the grammars give forms for the plur., viz. nom. masc. *am*; fem. *ama*; dat. *aman*; ag. and abl.

aman; gen. *aman-hond*" or *ahond*". The following examples occur in the sentences: dat. for acc.) sing. inan. subst. 502; dat. sing. an. *amis chhih*, there are to her, she has, 1018; inan. subst. 1031, 1481; (for acc.) 502: *ath khar*"ch, expenditure for this, 1026; *ath-manz*, in this, in it, 554, 625, 979, 1250; adj. *ath aushēdas*, to this medicine dat. of possession), 1249; *ath hēmūrē*, (how much time passed for thee) for (i.e. in) this disease? 896; *ath kāmē*, this work (dat. in sense of acc.), 1441; *ath kāmē lāyēkh*, competent for this work, 363; *ath kamē lag¹-mat¹*, employed for this work, 1025; *ath kāmē-manz*, in this business, 45; *ath kathī-pēh*, upon this subject, 99, 910; *ath kaparas*, this cloth (dat. for acc.), 966; *ath lēkhanas-manz*, in this writing, 645; *ath pachē*, this board (dat. for acc.), 1576; *ath kitābi*, to this book, 936; gen. sing. an. *am¹-sōnd*", his, 435; inan. *amikis karanas*, for the doing of this, 1521; *amich¹ gūj¹*, its kernel, 1012; abl. sing. subst. *ami-sūty*, on account of this, by means of this, 80, 3, 924, 1402; adj. *ami kāmī-kāra-sūty*, 795; *ami kathī-hond*", of this affair, 870; *ami khabari-sūty*, owing to this news, 1001; *ami kathī-sūty*, (will result) through this measure, 1529; *ami sabaha*, for this reason, 536.

To emphasize this pronoun *i* or *y* is added. Thus, *ath¹-manz*, in this very thing, 1416; *amiy sabaha*, for this very reason, 483; *amiy-sūty*, owing to this very thing, 376.

atha, decl. 1, the forearm, hand, 833, 1052, 1727; *shunun atha*, to throw the hand, to interfere. 980; *tam¹ nyūv m¹ atha mūrith*, he snatched from my hand. 1672; sing. gen. *athakis chhōkas*, to the wound of my hand, 1665; ag. *tam¹ lēkhanōv¹ m¹ athi khath*, he made me write a note with my own hand, 1120; *khōvāri atha*, he writes) with the left hand, 1052; abl. *khōvāri atha-sūty*, he holds the pen) with his left hand, 874; plur. nom. *atha*, 193, 494. 1888; dat. *athan*, 1553; *atha-panja jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808; *atha-ro¹*", hand-seizing, help. 55; patronizing, 1292.

ātichē, *ātiki*, see *āt*".

A E, conj. 3 (II past part. *āiv*, plur. *āiy*; fem. sing. and plur. *āiyē*; III past part. *āiyēv*, plur. *āiyēy*; fem. *āiyēyē*; IV past part. *āiyav*), to enter: conj. part. *hēky-i āiith*, can he enter? 38; fut. sing. 3 *āi gōphas-manz*, he will enter the cave, 639; *āi-na bihishitas*, it will not enter heaven, 941, II past masc. plur. 3 *āiy shaharas-manz*, they (masc.) entered the city, 1774. *auzār*, decl. 1, an implement, machine; sing. gen. *auzārīk¹*, 1118.

āv, *āwa*, *āv-ā*, see *YI*.

awa, see *ath*. Its emphatic form is *awa-y*.

awasar, decl. 1, an opportunity; sing. nom. 783, 1891. (H. Cf. *maukā*.) *awash*, adj., ind., necessary; masc. sing. nom. 127, 910 (necessary, important), 1201; fem. 285, 631 (necessary, needed, wanting), 1489. Adv., of necessity, necessarily, certainly, 747, 1294, 1685. (H. Cf. *zarūr*.)

āwāshēkatā, decl. 4, need, necessity, 647 (urgency, importance), 699 (necessity). (H. Cf. *zarūrat*.)

āwāshēkh, adj., ind., necessary; masc. sing. nom. *mē chhuh gakhon^u āwāshēkh*, it is needful for me to go, 1203; *chyōn^u yun^u ōs^u-na āwāshēkh*, there was no occasion for your coming, 1232; 1493; fem. sing. nom., 1127; *yih kath chhēh āwāshēkh*, this is a matter of special importance, 647; *yih kōm^u chhēh āwāshēkh*, this business is urgent, 1857. (H. Cf. *zarūr*.)

āwāz, decl. 4, a sound, noise, voice, 1686.

arēkhār, decl. 1, want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention, 922. (H.)

avishwōsī, adj., ind., mistrustful, suspicious; masc. sing. nom. *avishwōsī banun^u*, to feel mistrust, 1173 (lit. to become mistrustful). (H.)

āwōī, decl. 4, a rumour, report, 987.

ay (1), conjunct., if. Appended to the subject of the sentence in *akh tēm^u ay yīkhi*, if a spark wish (1691); and *āh-ay yīkhakh*, if thou wish (1907).

ay (2), see *a*, *ā*, *ay*.

āy, see *YI*.

ayālbar, adj., ind., having a family, possessing a family; masc. sing. nom., 697.

āyē, āyēy, see *YI*.

āyēnda, decl. 1, the future; sing. gen. *āyēndach^t katha*, things of futurity, 793.

ayōgy, adj., ind., unfit, improper, unbecoming, 919, 1834, 40. (H. Cf. *nā-lōikh* and *nā-munōsib*.)

āyot^u, adj. (fem. *āyit^u*), dependent upon, subject to, obedient to: masc. sing. nom. *myōnis arēras āyot^u*, dependent on my state of health, 504; masc. plur. nom. *mājē-mōlis āyōⁱ*, (they are) obedient to their parents, 1224. (H.)

āyōv, see *YI*.

āz, adv. (when used as noun, irreg. sing. gen. *azyuk^u*, q. v.; abl. *azī*), to-day, 411, 630, 712, 79, 859, 91, 1247, 1358, 1401, 1615, 32, 1819; *az-rātas*, to-night, 654; *az-rāt-kyut^u*, for to-night, 634, 1097; *az-shāmas*, this evening, 1449; *az-sūb^u han*, this morning, 146; *az-tām*, up to to-day, up to now, still, yet, 70, 143, 545, 705, 1712; *az-tāñ* = *az-tām*, 14, 1357; sing. abl. *azī-pētha*, from even to-day, 1068.

azāb, decl. 1, punishment, torture, 860.

āzād, adj., ind., free, unrestrained, independent, 935.

ĀZMĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *āzmōw^u*), to try, test; to try conclusions with, (of a work) to try to do it, 1826 (inf. *āzmāwun^u*).

azyuk^u, adj., properly irreg. gen. of *az* (fem. *azich^u*), of or belonging to to-day, 33; dat. *azikisiy dākas-manz*, (the letter must go) by to-day's post, 846; *yēturwai t^uh azikis dākas khath ladakh*, if you send the letter

by to-day's post, 1359; *azikis lilāmas*, at to-day's auction, 1109; abl. *aziki nilāmuk^u*, of to-day's auction, 282; fem. sing. nom., 33.

B

bab, decl. 1, a father; sing. dat. (for acc.) *babas*, 256.

bāb, decl. 1, the chapter of a book, 300; sing. gen. *bābuk^u*, 378.

bābū, a Bābū, the Indian title, not native to Kashmīr. As an honorary prefix it is immutable, but as an independent noun it is treated as a proper name, and its genitive is *bābyun^u*, as in *bābinis bāgas-manz*, in the Bābū's garden, 825.

BACH, conj. 3 (II past part. *bachyōv*, plur. *bachyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *bachyēyē*), to escape, be saved, be preserved. II past, masc. sing. 3, *bachyōv*, (my life) was preserved, 1379.

bacha, decl. 1, the young of man or animals: *bāl-bacha* (nom. plur.), children; plur. nom. *bacha*, 1792 (cubs of a tiger); dat. (for acc.) *bāl-bachan*, 1920. The word is sometimes spelt *bachya* (i.e. *bashē*), to prevent its being read as *baśa*.

BACHARĀW, conj. 1 (causal of *BACH*), (I past part. *bach^arāw^u*, plur. *-rāwⁱ*; fem. *-rāw^u*, plur. *rāwē*; II past part. *-rāvyyōv*), to save; past, *miē bach^arāw^u*, I have saved, protected, preserved, 1575.

bachal, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bachath*; dat. *bachhū^u*), savings, surplus earnings, 1439.

BAD, conj. 3 (II past part. *badyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *yeyē*), to go, proceed; to become large, increase, 932, 1780; to grow tall, 826; to spring up fast, be rank (of weeds and the like, or crops), 1704; to rise (of prices), 1545. Inf. gen. *badanuk^u laganāwun^u*, a means of (or tendency to) increase, 1780; II past, masc. sing. 3 *badyōv*, 1545; plur. 3 *badyēy*, 932; pres., masc. sing. 3 *chhukh badān*, 1704; perf., masc. sing. 2 *chhukh badyō-mot^u*, 826. Cf. *badā*, *boq^u*.

bāq, decl. 1, a jester, 995.

badā, adv., very, very much, 98, 212, 69, 76, 373, 6, 96, 430, 66, 74, 5, 91, 4, 6, 534, 9, 54, 90, 91, 620, 75, 97, 765, 72, 861, 1107, 34, 1355, 1426, 1660, 1, 1856. In all these instances the adverb qualifies an adjective. The word is also employed as an adjective, instead of *boq^u*, q.v., and when so employed is indeclinable. Thus, masc., sing. nom., 437, 878, 1413, 88, 1760, 1822; abl., 633, 762 (*badā zōra-kinⁱ*, cf. *badī zōra*, 873); fem., sing. nom., 512, 601, 57, 1107, 87, 1640; abl., 498.

BADAL (1), conj. 3 (II past part. *badalyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem., sing. and plur. *yēyē*), to be changed, to change; inf. abl. *badalana-pukhy*, for change (of air), 297; fut. 1 ass. part. masc. plur. nom. *badalanⁱ* (clothes are) to be changed. 298.

badal (2), postpos. governing abl., in exchange for, as a substitute for *kākaza badal*, (leaves) instead of paper, 1740.

badal (3) or *badala*, decl. 1, change, exchange, alteration; *badala karun*, to exchange, 666; *badala sapadi-na*, alteration will not take place, it cannot be altered, 73; (sing. abl.) used as adv. = *badal* 1, *tath badala*, in exchange for that, 664.

BADALĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *badalōw^u*, plur. *-lōw^u*; fem. *-lōw^u*, plur. *-lōwē*), to cause to be changed, to alter; fut. sing. 1, *badalāwa*, 72.

BADĀRĀW, conj. 1, (I past part. *baq^rrōw^u*, plur. *rōw^u*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rōwē*), to increase, make larger; *khabar fōjaki baq^rrāwanūch^u*, a rumour of increasing the army, 933.

bad-ētikād, adj., ind., mistrustful, 1173.

baqⁱ, see *baq^u*.

bad-shēk^u, adj., ind., deformed (of personal appearance), 489.

bāg (1), decl. 1, a share, portion; *thawu-n ālakōndalas manz-bāg*, put it in the centre of the circle, 289.

bāg (2), decl. 1, a garden, 168; sing. dat. *bāgas*, 1399 (*dativus commodi*); *bāgas-manz*, in the garden, 78, 777, 825, 1127, 1313, 1596, 1688; gen. sing. *bāguk^u* *bar*, the garden gate, 796; *bāgūch^u* *dōs*, the garden wall, 1883; *bāgachē*, 782, 1454; abl. sing. *bāga-and^rra*, from in the garden, 721.

bāgē, decl. 1, prosperity, luck, 1413.

bahādūr, adj., ind., brave, valiant, 1081.

bahāṭ, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bahāṭh*), a large kind of cargo-boat; used in the rivers of Kashmīr; sing. dat. *bahāṭi* (in sense of acc.), 1; gen. *bahāṭi-hanzē kirāyē-hond^u*, of the freight of the boat, 780; abl. *bahāṭi hīma*, an insurance on the boat, 972; *bahāṭi-hōnz^u*, a boatman of such a boat, plur. nom. 1.

bahī, decl. 4, an account book, 999.

BAJ, conj. 3 (a verb borrowed from Hindi, the true corresponding Kāshmiri root being *was*), to sound (of a bell or clock). II past, masc. sing. 3 *kyāh bajyō*, what o'clock is it? 336, 885; (noun of agency) *ganṭa baja-winu-y*, as the clock strikes, on the stroke of the clock, 1728; inf. dat. *z^uh bajanas tayār*, (the clock is) ready to strike two, 337.

bajē (1), see *baq^u*.

bajē (2), a word borrowed from Hindi to signify 'o'clock'. *aki bajē*, at one o'clock, 529; *aiṭh bajē tām*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *dahi bajē*, at ten o'clock, 126, 1531.

bajēr, decl. 1, greatness, whether of size or dignity, 1416.

bakār, adj., ind. (fem., 1752), useful, requisite, 526, 1011; *kaparas chhuḥ*

astar bakār, the cloth wants a lining, 1079; *yiyi-na bakār*, it will be in vain, 1752.

hakawās, decl. 1, loquacity, prating, 1214.

*bakawōs*ⁱ, adj., ind., talkative, loquacious, 357.

bakhchish, decl. 4, a gift, present; *kar^ttarv bakhchish*, please give, 1450.

bal (1), decl. 1, bodily strength, force, 1726. (H.)

BAL (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *balyōv*, plur. *balyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *balyēyē*), to be convalescent, recover, get well. II past, masc. sing. 3, 201; perf. *chhuh balyō-mot^u*, (the wound) is healed, 854.

BAL^ARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *bal^rrōw^u*, plur. *-rōw^u*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāwē*), to cure; I past, with suff. of 1st pers. sing. *ha^rrōwu-s*, I was cured, 454.

balavīr, adj., ind., bold, brave, 214. (H.)

balavīrī, decl. 4, bravery, courage, 429. (H.)

bāl-bacha, decl. 1, dat. (for acc.) plur. *bāl-bachan*, children, 1920.

BAN, conj. 3 (inf. *banun*, *banun^u*, 1173; noun of agency *banawun^u*, 881; pres. part. *banān*; II past part. *banyōv*, plur. *banyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *banyēyē*), to be made, 240, 329, 748, 810, 1129, 1453; to be formed, built, 881, 987; to be, to become, 1173; to be possible, 868, 947; fut. and pres. subj. sing. 3 *banī*, 868, 987; with neg. interrog. *banī-nā*, will it not be possible? 947; pres. masc. sing. 3, 1453; fem. sing. 3, 329; plur. 3, 240, 748; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sangimarmaruk^u* *banyō-mot^u*, it is made of marble, 1129; fem. sing. 3 *chhy-ā banyē-miē^u*, 810. The material is generally either in the genitive, as in the last example but one, or as in *āṭichē chhēh tōchē banān*, loaves (fem. plur.) are made of flour (748), or else in the abl. case governed by *sūty*, as in *mēṭi-sūty*, (made) of earth (240, 329); *sōna-sūty* (made) of gold (810). In 1453, the material (*zachēn*, of rags) is in the genitive with the suffix, *hond^u*, omitted.

bāna, decl. 1 (nom. plur. the same, 606), an earthenware vessel, a basin, 431, 606.

bananī, adj., ind., that which can be made, possible, probable. *chhu-na bananī*, it is improbable, 1396; it is impossible, 915, 1358, 66; *bananī chhew-ā*, is there any probability? 1395; *na-bananī*, impossible, *na-bananīyēs* (sing. dat.) *paṭh*, belief in an impossibility, 914.

BANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *banāw^u*, plur. *banōw^u*; fem. *banōw^u*, plur. *banāwē*; II past part. *banāvyōv*), to make, manufacture, compose; noun of agency *banāwanwōl^u*, the author of a book), 131; inf. *banāwun^u*, abl. *banāwani*, (I am going) to have (a pair of shoes) made, 185; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus banāwān*, 369; 2 *chhukh banāwān*, 1435; plur. 3 *chhih banāwān*, 606; I past fem. sing. *banōw^u*, 800;

- perf. fem. sing. *chhēh banōw^u-mūṣ^u*, 900. Imperat. sing. 2 *banāw*, 1144.
- band*, adj., ind., bound, tied, stopped; *shāh gō-m band*, breath was stopped for me, I was out of breath, 235; *achh^t band* (fem.) *karith*, having blindfolded, 205; having shut the eyes, with the eyes shut, 686; *band karun*, to shut (a door), 1640; to cease (talking), 287; to detain a person, 516; *band rōsun*, to be stopped or adjourned, (of a meeting or ceremony), 33; *band thawun*, to keep under control, 1605.
- bandūk*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *bandūkh*), a gun, 1092.
- bāng*, decl. 4, the crow of a cock. *kōkur chhuh bāng diwān*, the cock crows, 444.
- Bangāl*, decl. 1, Bengal; *Bangālas-manz*, in Bengal, 182, 869, 1193; *bangāluk^u*, of Bengal, 1128.
- bank*, decl. 1, a bank (the counting-house), the English word borrowed; sing. dat. *bankas-manz*, in the bank, 1439.
- bāpār*, decl. 1, merchandise, trade, trading, 107; gen. sing. *bāpār^u*, 353, 1147; *bāpār karun*, to trade, 665.
- bāpath*, postpos., about, concerning. Governs either (a) the abl. of the gen. masc., or (b) the abl. case. Thus (a) *zanānan-handi bāpath*, concerning or in respect to (all) women, 660; *kahandi bāpath*, concerning what things, 1483; (b) *kathi bāpath*, concerning the matter, 1864, *chāla-calana bāpath*, concerning (his) conduct, 1871.
- bāpōrⁱ*, decl. 1, a merchant; plur. nom. *bāporⁱ*, 665.
- BAR* (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *bor^u*, plur. *barⁱ*; fem. *biir^u*, plur. *barⁱ*; II past part. *baryōv*), to fill; imperat. sing. 2 *bar*, 728; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhw-ā bor^u-mol^u*, is (the gun) loaded? 1092; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh yēth barān*, he fills a wish, he desires, 512.
- bar* (2), decl. 1, a door, a gate, 796, 1248; gen. *baruk^u*, 1848.
- barābar*, adj., ind., equal, coinciding, 641; even, level, 651 (fem. plur.), 1060; agreeing, unanimous (of an opinion), fem. plur. nom., 1843; unanimous (in opinion), 1832 (masc. plur. nom.); adv., continuously, 923, 1421.
- bāraw*, decl. 1, a complaint, grumble; plur. nom., 365. Only used in plur.
- barbād*, adj., ind., ruined, destroyed; *suh gāthi barbād*, he will be ruined, 1555.
- barg*, decl. 1, a leaf of a tree or of paper; *barga-hanā*, dim., fem., a small leaf; *lōk^u kākaz bargā-hanā*, a small piece of paper, 1325.
- barham*, in *darham-barham*, confused (of work), 387.
- barith*, adj., ind., full, filled, 789. The word usually governs the thing which fills in the abl. case, as in *mōshkani-dāra barith*, filled with perfume, 1307; *lēnyau barith*, filled with pillars, 1328; *sēki barith*, full of

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- sand, 1571; *d'ha barith*, full of smoke, 1669; *dimāga barith*, full of vanity, 1863. We have a different idiom in *yihanzan kāmēn chhēh dagā-bōzī barith*, 1816, lit. to their actions is full (complete) treachery, i.e. their conduct is full of treachery.
- barkarār*, adj., ind., fixed, unchangeable, 1835.
- barkhāst*, adj., ind., broken up, dismissed (of a meeting), 1531 (fem.).
- barkhilāf*, adj., ind., contradictory, inconsistent; *barkhilāf hāwun*, to show the reverse of true, to misrepresent, 1170.
- barpūr*, adj., ind., filled, full to overflowing, 745.
- bāshū*, decl. 4, a language, 1033. (H.)
- bāt*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bāth*, plur. nom. *bāta*), a word, in *katha-bāta* (plur. nom.), conversation, 1126, 1394.
- bata*, decl. 1, cooked rice, food, diet, 410, 521; *chhuh bata khēwān*, he dines, 529.
- bataura*, prep., by way of; *bataura tōhafa*, (to give) as a present, 1378.
- batⁱ*, decl. 3, a light, a candle, 1893.
- batuk* or *batuk^u*, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *batukh* or *batuk^u*; dat. *batakas*; plur. nom. *batakh*), a drake, a male duck; plur. nom., 592.
- bañwār*, decl. 4, Tuesday; abl. *patimi bañwāri*, on last Tuesday, 1036.
- bāw*, decl. 1, respect, consideration; (of a business) prosperity (Hindōstānī *tarāqqī*), 1414.
- bayē*, decl. 1, fear, 151, 698, 1824; *bayē dīn^u*, to threaten; *suh chhuh timan dand dīnuk^u bayē dīwān*, he threatens to punish them, 1786; abl. *yimi bayē-kinⁱ*, owing to this fear, 711; *bayē-nishē*, (saved) from a danger, 1575; *bayē-sūty*, owing to, through fear, 1274, 1818; *bayē-sost^u* (fem. -*sūkh^u*), awful, terrible, 139. (H. Cf. *bīm* and *khōf*.)
- bāzar*, decl. 1, a bazaar, market, 259, 1132; dat. *bāzaras-manz*, in the bazaar, 1805; gen. *bāzaruk^u*, 1389.
- bāzī*, see *bōzⁱ*.
- bē* or *bē*, the Persian privative particle. It occurs in the sentences in the following words:—*bē-adab*, insolent, 909; *bē-ak^ul*, deficient in sense, a fool, 488, 1418 (both masc. plur. nom.); *bē-anth*, endless, illimitable, 133, 1335; *bē-bākh*, settled (of an account), 1617; *bē-fōida*, see *fōida*; *bē-gunāh*, without sin, sinless, 706; *bē-guzār*, impassable, 907; *bē-jā*, unreasonable, 1850 (masc. plur.); *bē-k^ul*, the same as *bē-ak^ul*, 758; *bē-kānūn*, illegal, unlawful, 1846; *bē-karār*, unstable, unsteady, 1853; *bē-kas*, friendless, forlorn, destitute, 1043; *bē-khabarī*, inattention, neglect, 922; *bē-khabariyi-kinⁱ*, through neglect, 1204; *bē-kōida*, without rule, without discipline, 541; *bē-kusūr*, innocent, 956; *bē-nazīr*, incomparable, 927; *bē-parwā*, careless, thoughtless, rash, 1460; *bē-rah^um*, merciless, inhuman, 951, 1845, 9; *bē-sabūh*, without cause, 759, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836; *bē-sūr*, senseless, lifeless,

960, 1069; *bē-takhsīr*, blameless, 200; *bē-tarafdār*, impartial, 906; *bē-tartīb*, without order, 1255; without system, 1771; *bē-wukūf*, a fool, plur. dat. *-fan*, 1646; *bēwukūfi*, folly, foolishness, 849, 1649; *bē-yinsōfi*, injustice, 1844; *bē-yintiḥā*, without limit, endless, 133, 945, 1335; *bē-yizsalī*, disgrace, 549.

BĒH, conj. 2 (freq. part. *bihī* *bihī*). The following forms appear in the sentences:—inf. and verbal noun *bēhun*^u, 724; conj. part. *bihith*, q. v. in separate article; pres. part. *bēhān*; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh bēhān*, 1362; I past part. *byūth*^u; past masc. sing. 1 *byūthus*; 3 *byūth*^u, 223, 1787; plur. 3 *būthī*, 320; no instances of fem. *būth*^u, plur. *bēchhē*, or of II past part. *bēchhyōv*; fut. plur. 1, *bēhaw*, 154; imperat. sing. 2, *bēh*, 295, 1620, 57). To be seated, to sit, 154, 223, 95, 320, 724, 1362, 1620, 57, 1787; with dat. to sit at a thing, to remain busy at a thing; *talāshēs byūthus*, I sat at the search, I kept searching, 1590.

bēkas, adj., ind., friendless, forlorn, destitute, 1043.

bēkasī, decl. 4, friendlessness, destitution, distress; sing. gen. *bēkasī-hond*^u, 773.

bēmār, adj., ind., sick, ill, 171, 2, 960, 1641; as subst., dat. plur. *bēmāran-kyut*^u, (a hospital) for the sick, 987.

bēmōr^u, decl. 3, sickness, disease, 587, 1386, 1423; dat. *bēmār*^u, (how much time passed for thee) for (i.e. in) (this) disease? 896; sing. gen. *bēmār*^u *hiins*^u *khabar*, news of the illness, 941.

bēñēr, decl. 1, distinction, difference (*-manz*, between), 1868.

būd, decl. 1, distinction, difference (*-manz*, between), 522; or *yiman dīn achharan-hona*^u *bīd karun*, to distinguish between these two letters, 565. (II. Cf. *farkh*.)

bihisht, decl. 1, heaven, paradise; sing. dat. *bihishtas*, 921; *bihishtas-manz*, 860.

bihith, adj., ind., usually considered as the conj. part. of *√bēh*, but regularly employed as an adjective (like *barith*) meaning 'seated', 612, 1707, 69.

bilkul, adv., entirely, 700, 70; with emphatic *y*, *bilkulīy*, (not) at all (probable), 1396.

bīm, decl. 1, fear, terror, 1786; *bīm dīn*^u, to threaten, 1786; abl. *bīma-sūty*, owing to fear, 1274, 1818; *bīma-sost*^u, awful, terrible, 139.

bīma, decl. 1 (gen. *byūmuk*^u), insurance; *bīma karun*, to insure, 972; *byūmuk*^u *kākas*, an insurance-policy, 972.

biyē, adj., second; hence, other, another, additional, 327; *biyē akh yīnch*, one inch more, 924; masc. sing. dat. *biyēs mulkas*, to another country, 679; masc. plur. dat. *biyēn masālan-sūty*, with other spices, 319; gen. *biyēn-hond*^u, 647; *biyē kēh*, any other thing, anything else,

327, 1399, 1867. With emphatic *y*, abl. *biyē-y ranga*, of another kind, of the wrong kind, 1928. Cf. *byāk*.

adv., again, once more, 73, 732, 1496, 1500, 22, 34; any longer, any more, 516; *yiye biyē phūriṭh*, he will return, 1897; *ta biyē*, and also, and moreover, 887, 1224, 99, 1336; again, once more, 1169.

conjunct., and, and also, also: (a) connecting words, 260, 77, 92, 617, 832, 71, 1346; (b) connecting two clauses, 286, 338, 580, 868, 86; *akh s^h biyē simiñ ta timan-sūty biyē s^h bacha*, a tiger and a tigress, and with them also two cubs, 1792; *kuddūs, biyē ödil, ta pākḥ*, holy, and just, and pure, 884; *biyē ti*, and yet, and moreover, 1421; *tithay biyē*, and on the other hand, 860.

biyis, see *byāk*.

bōchha, decl. 4, hunger; sing. abl. *bōchhi-sūty*, (fainting, dying) of hunger, 691, 1710; *bōchhi-hot^u*, adj., stricken by hunger, hungry, 888.

bōchh^u, adj. (fem. *bōchh^u*), hungry; masc. plur. dat. *bōchhēn*, 338.

bōd, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *bōd^u* and so on), understanding, intelligence, intellect, reasoning power; sing. nom., 973, 1418, 67, 1604; *chhi-na panūñ^u bōd ānān*, they do not exercise their thought, 1785; abl. *bōd^u-nēbar*, outside understanding, improbable, 918; *bōd^u-nishē dūr*, beyond (my) intellect, 1851; *panāñi bōd^u-sūty*, (acts) by instinct (lit. by its own intelligence), 969; *bōd^u-kinⁱ*, in (your) opinion, 1781.

bōd^u-vān, adj., ind., wise, sensible, intelligent; masc. sing. nom., 1603; plur. nom., 1914; fem. sing. nom., 1426.

BŌD, conj. 2 (I past part. *bōd^u*, plur. *bōdⁱ*; fem. *bōd^u*, plur. *bōjē*; II past part. *bōjyōw*), to sink; fut. sing. 3, *bōdⁱ*, 1073, 1427.

BŌDANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *bōdanōw^u*, plur. *bōdanōwⁱ*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nōw^e*), to cause to sink; I past fem. sing. 3, 1265.

bōd^u, adj. (fem. *bōd^u*), possessing intellect; masc. plur. dat. *nēsh-bōdēn*, for fools, 1646.

bol^u (1), adj. (plur. *baqⁱ*; fem. *būq^u*, plur. *bajē*), great, large, 4, 36, 113, 91, 263, 301, 26, 445, 67, 621, 758, 87, 820, 2, 43, 64, 73, 82, 7, 924, 49, 1001, 15, 35, 77, 1165, 1333, 52, 64, 1560, 72, 5, 1604, 18, 49, 58, 1913, 35; much, 655, 1789; great, grand, imposing, 815; great, superior, famous, excelling, 661, 1272; chief, *bod^u hōnc^u*, the chief boatman, the captain, 270; (plur.) one's superiors, 944; elder, (of brothers) 618, (in a family) 1007; repeated, *bod^u bod^u*, very large, 281.

Often used instead of *baḍa*, as an adverb, qualifying another adjective, with which it agrees in gender, number, and case, and meaning 'very', 89, 134, 229, 88, 401, 893, 948, 1326, 57, 1461, 1652, 1847; repeated, *bajē bajē khōḥānāwawāñē sūrii^u*, fem. plur. nom., very frightful forms, 786.

The following forms appear in this work:—masc. sing. nom., *bod^u*,

4, 89, 134, 270, 88, 301, 621, 61, 758, 815, 87, 1007, 1272, 1326, 33 (*boq^u afsūs*, a great pity), 57, 1461 (*boq^u harām-kāth*, a great rascal), 1560, 1604, 18, 49, 52, 1913, 35; dat. *baḍis*, 467 (*baḍis añḡaṭis-manz*, in great darkness), 618, 864; abl. *baḍi*, 36, 71 (used adverbially, *baḍi wan*, speak aloud), 873 (*baḍi zōra*, with great force), 1352 (*baḍi adaba-sūty*, with great civility), 1575 (*baḍi khatarā-nishē*, from a great danger); plur. nom. *baḍi*, 229, 81, 401, 787, 893, 1847; dat. *baḍen-sūty*, (behave) to our superiors, 944; abl. *baḍyan tawīzan-kinī*, (received) with great civility, 326.

Fem. sing. nom. *būḍū*, 36, 113, 91 (*kaiḡāh būḍū*, how big?), 263, 445, 820, 2, 43, 82, 7, 924 (*biyē akh īnch būḍū*, one inch longer), 948, 9, 1001, 15, 35, 77, 1165, 1572, 1604, 49, 58 (*kaiḡāh būḍū*, how big?), 1789; dat. *bajē garibiyē-manz*, in great poverty, 1364; gen. *bajē fikiri-kondū*, of much melancholy, 655; plur. nom. *bajē*, 786.

boq^u (2), a secondary suffix, in *khōḡa-boq^u*, timid, 1796.

bōh, pron. 1st pers., I sing. nom. *bōh*, 13, 4, 7, 24, 53, 4, 6, 60, 71, 2, 92, 5, 101, 5, 14, 30, 6, 83, 5, 7, 91, 7, 203, 18, 25, 35, 6, 44, 9, 59, 307, 12, 52, 9, 64, 8, 9, 70, 1, 4, 83, 4, 94, 436, 54, 84, 96, 505, 10, 7, 32, 3, 9, 51, 3, 82, 603, 9, 34, 8, 54, 66, 90, 704, 11, 7, 22, 55, 69, 84, 90, 816, 7, 8, 28, 9, 46, 57, 61, 88, 99, 914, 31, 40, 2, 68, 83, 5, 1000, 2 (*bis*), 7, 31, 55, 6, 75, 85, 7, 1132, 43, 9, 51, 2, 8, 69, 1213, 40, 1, 82, 1315, 22, 4, 9, 31, 434 (*bis*), 7, 51, 7, 72, 82, 95, 1419, 29, 31, 5, 64, 76, 8, 84, 8, 91, 2, 6, 9, 1502 (*bis*), 7, 12, 24, 95, 1601, 14, 5, 7, 27, 63, 78, 9, 82, 6, 1720, 4, 8, 41, 56, 8, 62, 82, 97, 1817, 8, 22, 31, 7, 66, 75, 84, 91, 5, 1903, 22, 7; *bō-ti*, I also, 1777.

Acc. *mē*, me, 67, 137, 740, 1709, 68.

Dat. *mē*, to or for me, 2, 7, 15, 36, 40, 2, 55, 68, 77, 84, 138, 73, 90, 220 (dat. of possession), 71, 91, 8 (necessary for me), 311, 43, 50, 8, 90, 400, 9, 75, 511, 43, 79, 605, 27, 28, 30, 34, 68, 709, 17, 33, 56, 85 (dat. of possession), 802, 4, 16, 34, 42, 53 (dat. of possession), 11, 3 (*dativus commodi*), 9, 85, 91, 917, 30, 71, 9, 81, 3, 6, 9, 1001, 11, 7, 32, 56, 7 (dat. of possession), 77 (ditto), 8, 87, 91, 1102, 40, 66, 78, 1202, 3, 16, 25, 34, 5, 9, 46, 70, 8, 93, 1301, 25, 33, 43, 87, 97, 1404, 25, 71, 2, 4, 6, 7 (*bis*), 84, 5, 99, 1570, 2, 1629, 38, 66, 72, 5, 8, 1726, 35, 46, 57, 60, 3, 78, 1808, 24, 5, 59, 67, 72, 7, 80, 90, 1908, 11; *mē brōnṡha kanī*, in my presence, 1377; *mē-kyur^u*, for me, 1103, 1826; masc. plur. *mē-kitī*, 267, 428, 1514, 1753; fem. sing. *mē-kitū*, 801; *mē-nishē*, in my possession (*mērē-pās*), 10, 277, 400, 972, 1346, 56, 1432, 1748; in my opinion, 186; *mē-pēṡh*, on me, 252, 500, 820; *mē-sūty*, together with me, 3, 1142; with emph. *y*, *mē-y*, only to (i. e. on) me, 199.

Ag. *mē*, by me, 18, 66, 70, 85, 9, 113, 26, 57, 62, 5, 74, 6, 81, 202, 41, 74, 92, 310, 79, 90, 424, 71, 81, 545, 83, 7, 8, 611, 6, 7, 35, 68, 82, 718, 30, 1, 5, 8, 56, 68, 80, 6, 808, 77, 941, 53, 72, 98, 1035, 6, 45, 7, 1106, 9, 55,

89, 92, 1210, 2, 38, 52, 6, 68, 77, 80, 95, 1311, 7, 57, 61, 5, 6, 85, 1401, 82, 7, 91, 1500, 5, 22, 6, 7, 33, 62, 75, 80, 2, 9, 90, 2, 1616, 30, 1721, 1815 (used with a passive), 1905, 6; *tamⁱ lëkhanôw^u mē athi*, he made me write with my own hand, 1120.

Abl. *mē*, but no instances occur in the sentences.

Gen. sing. and possess. pron. *myôn^u*, of me, my; masc. sing. nom., 188, 380, 427, 93, 530 (*myôn^u gathhi gathhun^u*, my going is proper, I must go), 626, 41, 700, 84 (*chhu-na myôn^u*, I have not), 862, 1076, 1172, 1206, 1379, 1405, 1581, 1600, 21, 50, 1700; dat. *myônⁱ*, 349, 504, 663, 772, 917, 1251, 1504, 83; ag. *myônⁱ*, 1279; *myônⁱ kinⁱ* (note the form: not *mē-kinⁱ* as we might expect. *Kinⁱ* being by origin a noun in the ag. case, *myônⁱ* agrees with it as an adjective), through me, by means of me, 159, 1282; abl. *myāni*, 108, 48 (*myāni hisābuk^u*, of my account), 392, 929, 1230 (*myāni hëchhanuk^u*, of my learning), 1388. This form is also used in comparison, *myāni khōta*, (bolder) than I, 214; (greater) than mine, 429; (faster) than I, 1046. So with other postpositions, *myāni puthy*, for me, 412. Plur. nom. *myōnⁱ*, 383, 1767; fem. sing. nom. *myōñ^u*, 16, 83, 387, 499, 690, 1208, 1489, 1569, 81, 95, 1607, 1770; dat. *myāñⁱ*, 391, 474, 865, 984; plur. nom. *myāñⁱ*, 1217.

Plur. nom. *asⁱ*, we, 34, 99, 109, 25, 51, 54, 286, 300, 51, 60, 97, 405, 23, 514, 44, 667, 742, 73, 93, 876, 910, 80, 1059, 97, 1209, 62, 1370, 1449, 1563, 97, 1631, 1794, 1813, 33, 74, 96, 1921.

Acc. *asⁱ*, us, 382, 1177, 1247.

Dat. *asⁱ*, to or for us, 8, 116, 372, 548, 9, 644, 710, 851, 905, 44, 46 (dat. of possession), 78 (ditto), 1038, 48, 68, 73, 1146, 68, 73, 1281, 90, 1332, 42, 52, 90, 1428, 49, 1605, 1725, 36, 1845, 69, 1937; *asⁱ-pēth*, on us, 123, 1015; *asⁱ-sūty*, with us, 326, 1126, 1651.

Ag. *asⁱ*, by us, 1016, 1742, 59, 1802, 9.

Abl. *asⁱ*. No occurrence.

Gen. and possess. pron. *sōn^u*, of us, our; masc. sing. abl. *sāni*, 1501, 1780; *sāni khōl^ura*, for us, 556; *sāni yimi takhsīruk^u*, of this our sin, 122; plur. nom. *sōnⁱ*, 1924; ag. *sānyau*, 1437; fem. sing. nom. *sōñ^u*, 1033, 1402, 1852; dat. *sāñⁱ*, 1780; plur. nom. *sāñⁱ*, 442, 1843.

Like the pronouns of the second and third persons, this pronoun has a series of pronominal suffixes which may be optionally attached to any finite verbal form, but only for the singular number. This pronoun has no suffixes for the plural. The suffix of the nominative singular is *s*, and that for all other cases of the singular is *m*. When added to a verbal form ending in a consonant, these suffixes insert *a* as a junction vowel as in *sōō-th-as* for *sōō-th+s*. There are also a few other irregularities in adding them to other verbal forms, examples of which will be found

below. The following instances of the suffixes of this pronoun occur in the sentences:—

Sing. nom. *s*. See *chhu-s*, *chhē-s*, *chhu-s-a*, *chhē-s-a*, *chhu-s-au*, *chhu-s-awa*, *chhu-s-ay*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. of an intransitive verb, *byñthu-s*, I sat, 1590; *ōsu-s*, I was, 940, 1075, 1132; *poku-s*, I went, 1149; *sapodu-s*, I became, 496, 539, 704, 1741; *thoku-s*, I was weary, 1797; neg., *shōngu-s-na*, I did not sleep, 1663; *wōtu-s-na*, I did not arrive, 1151. To I past masc. sing. of a transitive verb, *bāt^urōwu-s*, I was cured, 454; *hēchhandōwu-s*, I was taught (by him), (he) taught me, 1777. Added to II past masc. sing. of an intransitive verb, *ā-s*, I came, 1831; *dōryō-s*, I ran, 235; *gō-s*, I went, 818, 29; neg. *gō-s-na*, I did not go, 711. To II past masc. sing. of a transitive verb, preceded by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. agent, *sōzō-th-as*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790.

Sing. dat., *m*. *āsē-m* (for *āsi + m*, and so all third persons sing. fut.), it will be (necessary) for me, 1011; *diyū-m* (for *diyūw + m*, and so with all verbal terminations in *iw*), you will give to me, 1678; *diyⁱtō-m* (for *diyⁱtarw + m*, and so with all verbal terminations in *aw*), please give ye to me, 187; *shāh gō-m band*, breath became stopped for me (*dativus commodi*, i.e. I became out of breath), 235; *sapadē-m*, it will happen for me (*sapadi + m*), 879; negative, *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, I have not, 465; preceded by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. agent, *won^u-th-am*, it was said by thee to me, thou toldest me, 1616.

Added to II past fem. sing. *mashith gayē-m*, it (fem.) was forgotten by me, I forgot it, 1679. In this idiom the dative, not the agent case, is employed for the subject. See *MASH*.

Sing. ag., *m*. Added to I past masc. sing. *hūru-m*, I paid, 1527; *wuchhu-m*, I saw, 738; negative, *lyūkhhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; followed by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. nom. *wuchh^u-m-akh*, thou wast seen by me, I saw thee, 826; by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *dyut^u-m-ay*, I gave to thee, 1106; by suffix of 3rd pers. sing. dat. neg., *dyut^u-m-as-na*, I did not give to him, 1216.

Added to I past masc. plur. *wuchhī-m*, I saw (them), 718, 35.

Added to I past fem. sing. *wahōr^u-m*, I spread (a fem. thing), 1616; followed by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *hōw^u-m-ay*, I showed it (fem.) to thee, 682.

bōkha, decl. 1, a parcel, 194.

bōkī, adj., ind., remaining over and above, 1495; the balance of an account, 148; remaining (after death), immortal, not transient, 903.

bōk^ui^u, decl. 2 (fem. *bōk^ug^u*, masc. plur. nom. *bōk^ui^u*), the young of any animal, a puppy, a kitten, 1018.

BÖL, conj. 1 (I past part. *bül^u*, plur. *bül^u*; fem. *büj^ü*, plur. *böj^é*; II past part. *böjyöv*), to speak (a language); inf. and verb. noun, *bölun^u* (commenced) to speak (English), 176; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh-a bölän*, dost thou speak (a language)? 1033; pass. *chhök bölana yiwän*, it (fem.) is spoken, 680. | *böl^é*, see *bül^é*.

bön, adj., ind. and adv., low 1112, of a room, fem.); below; *bön shunun*, to lower (a bucket into a well), 1114; *bön tām*, (read) to the bottom (of the page), 222; *gay^é bön ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803.

böndⁱ, adj., ind., imprisoned, 93.

bönd'wän, decl. 1, prison; sing. dat. *bönd'wānas*, 354, 85, 994, 1063; abl. *bönd'wāna*, 646.

bō^u, decl. 2, a load, a burden, 163, 252, 74, 577, 1071; the cargo of a ship, 395; *bō^u thawun*, to lean (upon), 1044.

bōh^u, decl. 2, the bank (of a river), 1714; sing. dat. *ba^hhis*, 612; *sudara-ba^hhis*, (walked) to the sea-shore, 1592; *yāra-bal ba^hhis-pē^h*, in dock (of a boat), 570; plur. abl. *drāv ba^hyan-nish^é nebar*, (the water) has overflowed the banks, 1263.

bō^ü, decl. 1, family, relations, the members of a person's family, 932.

bōy^u, decl. 2, a brother, 498; sing. dat. *bōyis*, 618.

BÖZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *büz^u*, plur. *büzⁱ*; fem. *büz^ü*, plur. *bōza*; II past part. *bōzöv*), to understand, 370, 1172, 1365, 1657, 1837, 1903, *thav büzith*, consider! understand! (*samajh rakhō*), 1430; to consider, 1408; (usually, to hear, to listen to, 51, 71, 104, 472, 87, 587, 741, 857, 941, 74, 1562, 1686, 1721, 60, 1906; *büz^u*, it is heard, i.e. they say, people say, 1049; *kan dōrith bōz*, listen attentively, 1085. The regular passive of this verb does not mean 'to be heard', but 'to be seen', 'to appear', 'to be visible,' 970, 1303, 1681, 1747; cf. *chhu-na mē bōzana yiwän*, does not appear to me (possible), I do not think it possible, 1366. The nearest approach to the idea of hearing that the passive takes is when it means (as in 1815) 'to be audible'. If we wish to express the passive of the verb 'to hear', we must use a periphrasis, such as *chhukh bōzanas-andar yiwän*, it comes within hearing, it is heard.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *bōzun*, 1365; abl. *bōzana-sūty*, (surprised) on hearing, 1760. See also passive below. Fut. pass. part. *bōzun^u*, fem. plur. nom. *bōzañ^é*, they (fem.) are to be heard, 741; conj. part. *büzith*, 51, 370, 472, 1430, 1657; pres. part. *bōzän*, hence pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus bōzän*, 1686, 1903 (neg. *chhus-naⁱ*, 1837; 2 interrog. *chhukh-a bōzän*, 1408; neg. *chhukh-na* &c., 1172. I past part. and past tense, masc. sing., 587, 1049, 1562, 1721, 1906; plur., 487; fem. sing., 941; *büz^ü-th*, thou heardest (fem. obj., 974; *büz^ü-th-a*, hast thou heard? (fem. obj.), 104; fut. and pres. subj. sing. 1 *bōza*, 71; imperat. sing. 2 *bōz*, 857.

1085; pass. pres. masc. sing. 3 *chkhuh bōzana yitwān*, 970, 1681, 1747; neg, *chku-na* &c., 1366, 1815; fem. neg. *chhē-na* &c., 1303.

BŌZANĀW, conj. 1. I past part. *bōzanōw^u*, plur. -*nōw^u*; fem. *nōw^u*, plur. -*nāw^u*; II past part. -*nāyōw^u*, to cause to understand, or to cause to hear; hence conj. part. *bōzanōw^uith*, having persuaded, 560; I past *bōzanōw^u khulāsa*, (the judge) summed up (the evidence), 1003; imperat. 2 *bōzanāw*, let (me) hear, 1404.

bōzⁱ, decl. 3, deceit; *ē^u chhē-y bōzⁱ khyē-mū^u*, you have eaten deceit (at his hands), you have been deceived (by him), 479; abl. *bāzi-sūti-y*, only by means of deceit, 477.

bōz^u, *bōz^uwān*, see *bōd*.

brānd, decl. 1, a threshold, doorstep, a verandah; sing. dat. *brāndas-pē^h*, over the verandah, 97.

brat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *brath*, dat. *brū^u*, and so on), trade, profession, 245.

brēsawār, decl. 4, Thursday; abl. *brēsawāri tām*, till Thursday, 33.

brinzis, see *bryuns^u*.

brōnth, adv. and postpos., before, in front, 755; before, formerly, 224, 829, 940, 1235, 40, 1343, 57, 1500, 3; *lashkaras brōnth*, in front of the army, 102; *ē^u brōnth*, before thee (in point of time), 219; *brōnth din^u*, to advance (money), 40; *brōnth yin^u*, 325, or *brūnthⁱ yin^u*, 944, to come forward, hence, to behave; emphatic, *brōnthūy*, beforehand, 1295, 1370, 1; abl. *garas brōnthā-kani*, opposite the house, 1251; *mē brōnthā-kani*, in my presence, 1377.

brōr^u, decl. 2, a tom-cat, 632; fem. *brōr^u*, a pussy-cat, 1018; fem. sing. dat. *brōrē*, 281.

brūnthⁱ, see *brōnth*.

brūnthym^u, adj. (fem. *brūnthim^u*), of or belonging to the front. former; *brūnthym^u . . . patyum^u*, former . . . latter, 771.

bryuns^u, decl. 2, a very short time, the twinkling of an eye; sing. dat. *brinzis-manz*, (I will return) in a minute, 1159.

BUD, conj. 3 (II past part. *budyōw*, plur. -*yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *yēy^u*), to become old; inf. abl. sing. *buḍana-sūty*, owing to old age, 528.

buḍ^u, adj. (fem. *buḍ^u*), old; masc. sing. nom., an old man, 1244; fem. sing. nom. *buḍ^u*, 1244.

hūḍ^u, see *buḍ^u*.

būḡōl, decl. 1, geography; sing. gen. *būḡōlūch^u kitāb*, a work on geography, 800.

bul, decl. 4, a mistake, 1166.

būⁱ, decl. 3, speech, a language, 524, 982; sing. dat. *bōlē*, 1150; *bōlē-manz*,

buma, decl. 4, an eyebrow; plur. nom. *buma*, 685.

būñ^u, decl. 4, a chenār or plane-tree; sing. abl. *bōñi-kul^u*, id., 1067.

būñul^u, decl. 2, an earthquake, 607.

buth^u, decl. 2, the face, 688; sing. abl. *buthi*, in front, hence, *buthi wāwa-sūty*, owing to a contrary wind, 404.

buzdil, adj., timid, 844.

būzⁱ, būzith, būz^u, būz^u, see BÖZ.

byāk, adj., irreg. [sing. nom. *byākh*, dat. (masc. and fem.) *biyis*, ag. masc. *biyⁱ*, fem. *biy^ē*; abl. *biyi*; plur. nom. *biy* or *biyⁱ*; dat. *biyēn*; ag. *biyan*], another, other; fem. sing. dat. *biyis kuni kitābi-nishē*, from some other book, 1452. Cf. *biyē*.

byōl^u, decl. 2, seed-grain, seed, 1579, 96, 1928; plur. nom. *byōlⁱ*, 1688.

byon^u, adj., separate, distinct. *byon^u byon^u*, separate, apart, various, different. When thus repeated it is immutable, and does not change for gender, number, or case; *byon^u hyon^u rāyē* (fem. plur.), different opinions, 523, 1864; *byon^u byon^u mulkan*, to different countries, 1565; *byon^u byon^u garan-manz*, in separate houses, 1609; *lāru-kh byon^u hyon^u*, sort them apart, 1683.

byūmuk^u, see *bīma*.

byūth^u, see B.E.H.

CH

(NOTE. Kāshmīrīs look upon *ch* and *chy* as having exactly the same sound. Hence many words spelt below with *ch* are commonly spelt with *chy* and *vice versa*. As *chē* is really *chyā*, we also often find words beginning with *chē* spelt as beginning with *cha*, and *vice versa*.)

chahara, decl. 1, the face; sing. gen. *chaharuk^u nakshē*, or *chaharuch^u murath*, a portrait, 1356.

chāhy, decl. 4, tea, 453.

chākar, decl. 1, a servant, 11, 635; sing. dat. object of the past tense of a transitive verb = Hindōstānī *chākar-kō mārā*), *chākaras*, 166.

chāl, decl. 4, conduct, behaviour; sing. dat. *chālī-manz*, (rash) in conduct, 1460; *chālī-pāth*, (rebuke) on conduct, 1508; *chāla-chalan* (decl. 1), the same as *chāl*; abl. sing. *chāla-chalana bāpath*, regarding his conduct, 1871.

CHAMAK, conj. 3 (II past part. *chamakyōv*, plur. *-kyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *-kyēy^ē*), to be bright, to shine; hence, to be prosperous, have a bright outlook; *saudāgarī hēñ^u hēyē chamakūñ^u* (inf. or fut. part. pass. fem.), trade is beginning to revive, 1534; noun of agency, *chamakawun^u*, bright (of a star, 243.

charakh, decl. 1, a wheel, 1181; hence, an instrument, a machine, 988; sing. gen. *charakhch^u harakath*, the motion of a wheel, 1181.

chārpāy^ē, decl. 1, a charpoy, a bedstead (borrowed from Hindōstānī, 456.

CHĖ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *chyon^u* (*chẽun* or *chyun* is not used); conj. part. *chẽth*; freq. part. *chẽ chẽ* or *chẽth chẽth*; pres. part. *chẽwān*; I past part. *chyõv*, plur. *chỹẽ*; fem. sing. and plur. *chỹẽ*; II past part. *chỹõv*, plur. *chỹẽy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chỹẽyẽ*; III past part. *chỹāv*, plur. *chỹāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chỹẽyẽ*; fut. sing. 1 *chẽma*, 2 *chẽkh*, 3 *chỹi*, plur. 1 *chẽmaw*, 2 *chỹiaw*, 3 *chẽn*; pres. imperat. sing. 2 *chẽh*, 3 *chỹin*, plur. 2 *chỹiaw*, 3 *chỹin*; polite, sing. 2 *chẽta*, 3 *chỹitan*, plur. 2 *chỹitan*, 3 *chỹitan*; past cond. sing. 1 *chẽmahõ*, 2 *chẽhõkh*, 3 *chỹihẽ*; plur. 1 *chẽmahõw*, 2 *chỹihõw*, 3 *chẽhõn*], to drink, 254, 453, 1034, 1447, 1699; to smoke (tobacco), 1799. The following forms occur in the sentences—pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh chẽwān*, 1034; plur. 3 *chhik chẽwān*, 453, 1799; past *timau chyõv*, they drank, 254; *tamⁱ chyõv*, he drank, 1699; polite imperat. sing. 2, 1447.

CHHAL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *chhol^u*, plur. *chhalⁱ*; fem. *chhũj^u*, plur. *chhajẽ*; II past part. *chhajyõv*), to clean, wash; imperat. sing. 2 *chhal*, wash (your hands), 1888.

chhal (2), decl. 4, a piece, scrap, bit; plur. nom. *chhala*, 142; *kākaz chhala*, bits of paper, 1788; *trāwẽ chhala chhala karith*, he broke in pieces, 234; plur. dat. (for acc.) *chhalan*, crumbs, 447; *lāchha-chhal*, a wafer, with *āh*, the sign of the indefinite article, *lāchha-chhalāh*, 1877.

chhān, decl. 1, a carpenter, 273; sing. dat. *chhānas*, 809, 1137, 45, 1576.

CHHAP, conj. 2 (I past part. *chhop^u*, plur. *chhapⁱ*; fem. *chhũp^u*, plur. *chhapẽ*; II past part. *chhapyõv*), to pass time, to wait for rain to pass over; imperat. plur. 1 *chhapaw*, let us take shelter from the rain, 1631.

CHHAP, conj. 1 (I past part. *chhõp^u*, plur. *chhõpⁱ*; fem. *chhõp^u*, plur. *chhõpẽ*; II past part. *chhõpyõv*), to print; pass fut. sing. 3 *yiyi chhāpāna*, (the book) will be printed, 1392.

chhath^{ar}, decl. 1, an umbrella, 1831.

chhẽh, *chhik*, &c., see *chhuh*.

chhipakarⁱ, decl. 3, a lizard; plur. nom. *chhipakalẽ*, 439.

CHHIR^AKĀIW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-kõw^u*, plur. *-kõwⁱ*; fem. *-kõw^u*, plur. *-kāw^r*; II past part. *-kõvyõv*), to scatter, sprinkle (water, &c.); imperat sing. 2 *chhir^ukāw*, 1705.

chhõk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *chhõkh*), a sore, a wound, 854; sing. dat. *athakis chhõkas*, to the wound on (my) hand, 1665; gen. *chhõkuk^u*, 1923.

chhõkalad, adj., ind., full of sores, wounded; masc. plur. nom. *chhõkalad*, 1924.

CHHÕÑ^ARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rõw^u*, plur. *-rõwⁱ*; fem. *-rõw^u*, plur. *-rāw^r*; II past part. *-rāvyõv*), to reduce, make less; I past, *mẽ chhõñⁱ rōw^u*, I have reduced (my expenditure), 1482.

chhõnu, adj., employed with emphatic *y*, thus, *chõnu-y* (fem. *chhõñⁱ-y*), empty, (of a ship) in ballast, 150.

chhot^u, adj. (fem. *chütü*), white, 1674; masc. plur. nom. *chhatⁱ*, 831. This word is often written *chhyot^u*.

CHHUH (masc. sing.), *chhih* (masc. plur.), *chhêh* (fem. sing. and plur.), verb substantive, defective, being used only in the present tense, which is adjectival or participial in formation, being liable to change for gender. The other tenses of the verb substantive are provided by the root *ĀS*, q.v. In this present tense, the above are the forms of the third person. The other persons are formed by suffixing the appropriate pronominal suffixes when such exist (there are none for the first person plural). They are, therefore, as follows: sing. 1 masc. *chhu-s*, fem. *chhê-s*; 2 masc. *chhu-kh*, fem. *chhê-kh*; plur. 1 masc. *chhih*, fem. *chhêh*; 2 *chhi-wa*, fem. *chhê-wa*.

As in the above instances, the final *h* of *chhuh*, *chhih*, and *chhêh* is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes. When a suffix commences with a vowel, the *u* of *chhu* becomes *w*, and the *i* and *ê* of *chhi* and *chhê* become *y*. Thus, *chhuh* + *ā* becomes first *chhu* + *ā*, and then *chhw-ā*, and, similarly, both *chhih* + *ā* and *chhêh* + *ā* become *chhyā*.

Besides being used as a verb substantive, *chhuh* is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in *suh chhuh karān*, he makes, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in *tamⁱ chhuh kor^u-mot^u*, he has made. Any verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb, and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity that, in such cases, the suffix of the agent of the second person singular is *y*, not the *th* used with the past tense. Thus, past, *êⁱ koru-th*, thou madest, but perfect, *êⁱ chhu-y* (not *chhu-th*) *kor^u-mot^u*, thou hast made. For examples, see below.

In this article references will first be given to illustrate the use of *chhuh* as a verb substantive. Its use as an auxiliary will then be illustrated. No attempt will be made to quote all the instances in which the more common forms occur when employed as a verb substantive.

This verb is very commonly found with a dative of possession. Thus, *mê chhuh* or (with suffix) *chhu-m*, there is to me, I have. The following are examples of full datives of possession occurring in the sentences. Examples of pronominal suffixes of datives of possession will be found lower down. This is not a complete list, but only a selection of examples. *chhuh tath gôd*, there is a beginning to that, that has a beginning, 177; *mê chhuh talab*, I have salary, 1057; *mê chhu-na dôst*, I have not a friend, 785; *mê chhu-na khôf*, I have no fear, 1824; *hūmīs chhêh akh ađj^u*, the dog has a bone (fem.), 217; *tas chhêh bēmôrⁱ*, he has sickness (fem.), 587; *yīmīs chhê-na kêh yêth*, he has no wish (fem.), 925; *tas chhih*

pōnt skur⁴, he has five children (masc. plur.), 805; *amis chhih x^{ah} bōk^{ar}*, she has two kittens (masc. plur.), 1018; *tas chhēh jyān liyākū^u*, he has good qualifications (fem. plur.), 1440. Sometimes, instead of the dative, we have *nishē* used with the dat. case (cf. Hindi, *us-kē pās*); as in *mē nishē chhih x^{ah} jōra*, I have two suits (masc. plur.), 1748.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

masc. sing. 1 *chhu-s*, I am, 187, 203, 359, 436, 551, 888, 1007, 56, 1315, 1614, 82, 1720, 4, 58, 82; interrog. *chhu-s-a*, am I? 198; neg. *chhu-s-na*, I am not, 1322, 1922.

2 *chhu-kh*, thou art, 200, 558, 653, 1849; interrog. *chhu-kh-a*, art thou? 147, 363, 91, 806, 1411, 41.

3 *chhu^h*, he is, it (masc.) is, there is (something masc.), 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22, 27, 28, 35, 44, 5, 50, 8, 61, 3, 4, 76, 110, 1, 5, 9, 27, 31, 3, 4, *et passim*; interrog. *chhu-ā*, is he? is it? is there? 46, 143, 67, 79, 576, 641, 781, 9, 842, 5, 931, 6, 9, 75, 95, 1071, 1136, 1320, 89, 95, 1405, 1611, 26, 84, 1722, 1811, 55, 76, 1917; neg. *chhu-na*, he (it, there) is not, 118, 213, 93, 358, 88, 90, 93, 625, 29, 736, 42, 84 (*myōn^u chhu-na rajikh*, of me there is not a friend, I have no friend), 85, 97, 864, 95, 915, 46, 62, 78, 9, 1078, 96, 1111, 68, 73, 75, 1201, 35, 43, 59, 1349, 58, 69, 96, 1463, 77, 95, 1568, 1645, 56, 67, 1754, 1824, 33, 87; neg. interrog. *chhu-nā*, is he (it, there) not? 275, 414; with suff. of 1st pers. dat. *chhu-m*, there is to me, 42; neg. *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, I have not, 465; with suff. 2nd pers. dat. *chhu-y*, there is to thee; No example. The same, interrog. *chhu-yē* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there to thee? 19, 500, 852, 977, 1746; the same, with neg., *chhu-y-na*, there is not to thee, 778; also interrog. *chhu-y-nā*, is there not to thee? 362; with suff. of 3rd pers. dat. *chhu-s*, it is to it, 468; ditto with neg. *chhu-s-na*, it is not to him, he has not, 547; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa*, 1556.

Fem. 3 *chhēh*, she is, it (fem.) is, there is (something fem.), 20, 48, 61, 79, 84, 98, 128, 41, 58, 91, 207, 1604 (with two subjects united by 'and'). The nearest to the verb is fem., the other masc. Cf. *chhē-na*, in 1564, and *chhu^h*, aux., 1158, both below), *et passim*; interrog. *chhy-ā*, is she? is it? is there? 69, 294, 1473, 1516, 1730, 1894; neg. *chhē-na*, she is not, it is not, there is not, 57, 277, 464, 584, 647, 840, 925, 38, 1163, 1342, 1467, 1564 (with two subjects; the nearest is fem., and the other masc., cf. 1604 above), 1667, 1757; neg. interrog. *chhē-nā*, is she not? is it not? is there not? 456; with suff. of 2nd pers. dat. *chhē-y*, there is (fem.) to thee, 429; interrog. *chhē-yē* (for *chhē-y-a*), is there to thee? 672, 795, 977, 1434, 56, 80; neg. interrog. *chhē-y-nā*, is there not to thee? 362, 1624; with suff. of 3rd pers. dat. *chhē-s*, there is (fem.) to him, 949, 1415; with

suff. of 2nd pers. plur. *chhē-wa*, there is (fem.) to .you, 1466, 1556, interrog. *chhē-wa*; is there (fem.) to you? 1055.

Masc. plur. 1, 2, no examples of verb substantive. See aux. below:

3, they are, there are (masc.), 23, 74, 106, 52, 207, 29, 77, 81, 98, 328, 401, 30, 52, 509, 27, 50, 92, 679, 743, 76, 87, 805, 31, 69, 93, 904, 7 (*bis*), 8 (*bis*), 52, 6, 67, 1018, 22, 40, 80, 82, 1160, 1228, 31, 61, 67, 76, 91, 1384, 93, 8, 1418, 22, 1513, 20, 50, 69, 78, 1654, 1732, 48, 1805, 47, 50, 56, 62, 1914. 36; with emph. *y*, *chhi-y*, they are indeed, 65; interrog. *chhy-ā*, are they? are there? 416, 702; neg. *chhi-na*, they are not, there are not, 488, 705, 880.

fem. plur. 3 *chhēh*, they are, there are (fem.), 97, 227, 658, 85, 751, 77, 82, 802, 945, 1074, 98, 1122, 3, 1211, 98, 1440, 83, 1509, 1843, 51, 64; interrog. *chhy-ā*, are they? are there? 1340; neg. *chhē-na*, they are not, there are not, 963, 991, 1588.

The following are examples of the use of this verb as an auxiliary:—

Masc. sing. 1 *chhu-s*, forming pres. sing. 1 with a pres. part., 13, 4, 53, 6, 60, 92, 5, 101, 30, 85, 307, 52, 64, 9, 74, 83, 638, 817, 931, 1000, 85, 1141, 3, 69, 82, 1241, 1344, 72, 1431, 76, 88, 91, 6, 1524, 1686, 1756, 62, 1818, 23, 75, 95, 1903; neg. *chhu-s-na*, 37, 105, 236, 370, 1, 84, 505, 53, 65, 634, 66, 80, 722, 1213, 82, 1464, 78, 1595, 1806, 37; with suffix of the 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-s-ay wanān*, I say to thee, 828, 1500; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-s-awa karān*, I am making to you, 183, 816; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhu-s-an sōzān*, I send him, 1601; *chhu-s-an yikhān*, I wish (to see) him, 1884.

Masc. sing. 2 *chhu-kh*. In the case of this person references to sentences in which the full pronoun is not also written are printed in italics. Forming, with pres. part., pres. masc. sing. 2, 2, 60, 190, 211, 362, 464, 5, 569, 602, 4, 8, 22, 63, 86, 710, 72, 826, 99, 943, 1037, 46, 83, 99, 1188, 1250, 1362, 6, 1406, *js*, 43, 62, 9, 1504, 31, 44, 83, 99, 1611, 42, 68, 73, 1806, 20, 78, 90, 1903; neg. *chhu-kh-na*, 368, 604, 982, 1172; interrog. *chhu-kh-a*, 13, 58, 80, 1, 95, 121, 327, 407, 35, 57, 85, 524, 636, 45, 93, 837, 85, 1023, 33, 93, 1258, 1323, 1408, 1633, 1844, 82; neg. interrog. *chhu-kh-nā*, 250, 560. With suffix of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhu-h-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhu-h-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799.

Masc. sing. 3 *chhu-h*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. sing. 3, 12, 36, 49, 89, 100, 56, 63, 78, 99, 202, 31, 80, 96, 302, 3, 5, 25, 34, 49, 57, 61, 5, 410, 21, 44, 73, 82, 90, 502, 12, 21, 9, 43, 59, 77, 85, 6, 9, 600, 1, 28, 33, 717, 44, 50, 72, 83, 6, 92, 814, 58, 74, 90, 902, 17, 8, 55, 69, 81, 84, 93, 1027, 34, 43, 9, 52, 67, 1125, 53, 8 (with two masc. sing. subjects united by 'and'; cf. *chhēh* in 1604, above), 62, 86, 1207,

69, 83, 92, 6, 8, 1306, 14, 23, 30, 4, 6, 53, 66, 1403, 15, 25, 44, 53, 8, 65, 84, 1523, 40, 6, 65, 1613, 31, 80, 1, 92, 4, 5, 1712, 3, 6, 7, 47, 55, 69, 73, 86, 1814, 5, 22, 3, 5, 54, 60, 96, 8, 1911, 9, 31, 7; neg. *chhu-na dīwān*, 957; -*gāhān*, 1763; -*hēkān*, 472, 715, 1871; -*karān*, 2, 1010; -*khōkān*, 1066; -*mēlān*, 596; -*pakān*, 1285; -*prayān*, 756; -*sapadān*, 1867; -*tagān*, 1365; *wōpadān*, 1399; -*yīwān*, 459, 1053, 1239, 1304, 66, 1815; -*zānān*, 812; interrog. *chhwā lagān*, 597; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-y karān*, he is making thee (dat. for acc.), 771; with same suff., interrog. *chhu-yē prayān*, is it pleasing to thee? 1380, 1456; *chhu-yē yīwān*, does it come to thee? 1746; neg. interrog. *chhu-y nā tagān*, is it not possible for thee? 228; *yīwān*, does it not come to thee? 362; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-s yīwān*, it comes to him, 421; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa wanān*, he is saying to you, 367.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. sing. *chhu h banyō-mot^u*, 1129; -*gō-mot^u*, 764, 889, 1327; -*hyot^u-mot^u*, 808; -*koq^u-mot^u*, 1452; -*kor^u-mot^u*, 780, 988, 1238, 56; -*khōt^u-mot^u*, 1662; -*log^u-mot^u*, 1302; -*lyūkh^u-mot^u*, 331, 920, 1376; -*mōtyō-mot^u*, 1117; -*nyū-mot^u*, 700; -*rot^u-mot^u*, 43; -*rōw^u-mot^u*, 730; -*sapon^u-mot^u*, 39, 171, 648; -*sēm^arōw^u-mot^u*, 774; -*thow^u-mot^u*, 635; -*wōpod^u-mot^u*, 1918; neg. *chhu-na lōg^u-mot^u*, 1865; interrog. *chhwā bor^u-mot^u*, 1092; *zī chhwā sapon^u-mot^u*, that has (this) occurred, (I do not recollect) if this occurred, 1235; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. agent, *chhu-y hyot^u-mot^u*, thou hast bought, 1928; -*kor^u-mot^u*, thou hast done, 737, 1673; with same suff. interrog. *chhu-yē por^u-mot^u*, hast thou read? 872, 1195; -*wuchh^u-mot^u*, hast thou seen? 282, 911, 1183, 1338, 48; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *mē chhu-y won^u-mot^u*, I have said to thee, 768; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. ag. *tamⁱ chhu kōn^u-mot^u*, he has sold, 615.

C, with conjunctive participle, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. agent, *tamⁱ chhu-n k^anith*, he has sold, 615.

D, with fut. pass. part., with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *chhu-y karun^u*, it is to be done by thee, thou must do, 848.

Masc. plur. 1 *chhih*, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 1, *chhih karān*, 1921; neg. *chhi-na hēkān* or *pōshān*, 1262; -*zānān*, 793.

Masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa karān*, 132; -*rōzān*, 117, 1515; -*tulān*, 1836; -*kuwān*, 1445. With negative interrogative, *chhi-wa-nā hēkān*, 1518. B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa ā-matⁱ*, 1382.

Masc. plur. 3 *chhih*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 3, 107, 35, 9, 78, 80, 237, 304, 8, 29, 38, 40, 55, 440, 53, 60, 3, 77, 538, 602, 6, 19, 65, 84, 803, 19, 25, 41, 67, 8, 92, 912, 3, 34, 70, 1023, 4, 1161, 4, 77, 91, 1205, 14, 24, 99, 1375, 1400, 1540, 65, 84, 93, 1609, 45, 71, 79, 91, 3, 6,

1734, 40, 71, 5, 99, 1807, 1941; neg. *chhi-na karân*, 1868; -*sapadân*, 1573; -*âinân*, 1785. With suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat., *chhi-s gashân*, they are happening to him, 497.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. plur. *chhih karⁱ-matⁱ*, 94; -*lagⁱ-matⁱ*, 1025; -*push^h-rowⁱ-matⁱ*, 94. With emphatic *v*, *chhi-y gay-matⁱ*, 65.

Fem. sing. 1 *chhê-s*. No example.

Fem. sing. 2 *chhê-kh*. No example.

Fem. sing. 3 *chhêh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. fem. sing. 3, 120, 226, 339, 43, 402, 26, 570, 627, 80, 714, 6, 53, 62, 70, 984, 1444, 84, 5, 1542, 1640, 52, 5, 1789, 1896, 1920; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat., *chhê-s sapadân*, it (fem.) is happening to him, 1415; neg. *chhê-na*, 375, 432, 596, 1163, 1303, 1719; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., followed by neg. interrog. *chhê-y-nā yiwān*, does it not come to thee? 362.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. fem. sing. *chhêh banōw^u-müt^u*, 900; -*gō-müt^u*, 1490; -*hōw^u-müt^u*, 230; -*līchh^u-müt^u* (*LEKH*), 614; -*liij^u-müt^u* (*LAG*), 1559; -*navyē-müt^u*, 1386; -*phīr^u-müt^u*, 1386, 1423; interrog., *chhiyā banyē-müt^u*, 810; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. agent, *chhê-y khyē-müt^u*, thou hast eaten (a fem. thing), 479; also with interrog. suff. *chhê-yē hēchh^u-müt^u*, hast thou learnt (a fem. thing)? 1199; *chhê-yē piir^u-müt^u*, hast thou read (a fem. thing)? 1275; *chhê-yē wuchh^u-müt^u*, hast thou seen (a fem. thing)? 1208.

Fem. plur. 1 *chhêh*. No example.

Fem. plur. 2 *chhê-wa*. No example.

Fem. plur. 3 *chhêh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. fem. plur. 3, 240, 748, 1196, 1260, 1744. B, with perf. part., forming perf. fem. plur. *chhêh wuchhê-mata*, 786.

chhyot^u, see *chhot^u*.

chik, decl. 7 (sing. nom. *chikh*), a murmur; plur. nom. *chika diñê*, to murmur, 1191.

Chîn, decl. 1, China (the country), 621; abl. *chîna-pêlha*, from China, 314; *chîna-dish*, the land of China; dat. sing. *-dishês-mans*, in China, 1272.

CHĪR, conj. 1 (I past part. *chyūr^u*, plur. *chīrⁱ*; fem. *chīr^u*, plur. *chīrê*; II past part. *chiryōu*), to squeeze out (juice, &c., with dat. of the thing squeezed), 1005 (imperat. 2nd sing. *chīr*); *kaparuk^u āb trāv chīrith* (conj. part.), wring out the water from the cloth, 1926.

chir-chir, decl. 1, the chirping of birds; *chir-chir karun*, to chirp, hence, to be peevish, 1299.

chīr^h, decl. 3, a piece of paper, a document, a memo.; *kirāyi-chīr^h*, the lease (of a house), 1496.

chîz, decl. 1, a thing, 20, 921, 1599, 1753; sing. gen. *chîzuk^u*, 107, 482;

chlu-na kēh chīz-ūy, he is. not even anything, he is insignificant, 962; plur. nom. *chīz*, things, goods, 161, 307, 408, 13, 705, 54, 91, 908, 67, 1084, 1398, 1422, 1578, 1805 (*gindan chīz*, toys), 1862; dat. *chīzan*, 418, 1256 (for acc.); gen. *chīzan-hond^u*, 1475.
chūkⁱ, decl. 3, a chair: sing. dat. *chōkē*, 1865.
chyāni, see §^ah.
CHYĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *chyōw^u*, plur. *chyōwⁱ*; fem. *chyōw^u*, plur. *chyāwē*; II past part. *chyāyōv*), to cause to drink, give to drink; polite imperat. sing. 2 *chyāv-la*, 579.
chyōnis, *chyōn^u*, *chyōn^u*, see §^ah.

D

DABAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *dabow^u*, plur. *-baw^u*; fem. *-biw^u*, plur. *-bawē*; II past part. *-bavyōv*), to press down to the ground; pass. past masc. sing. 3 *āv dabawana*, he was crushed (under a carriage-wheel), 448.
DABĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *dabbōw^u*, plur. *-bōwⁱ*; fem. *-bōw^u*, plur. *bāwē*; II past part. *bāvyōv*), to press, hence, past masc. plur. 3 *tamⁱ dabōwⁱ tim*, he reproved them, 1510; *thawun dabōwith* (conj. part.), to nip (with pincers), 1212.
dachhyun^u, adj. (fem. *dachhiñ^u*), right (not left), 1052; (masc.) the south, sing. gen. *dachhinyuk^u*, 608.
daftar, decl. 1, an office; sing. dat. *daftaras-manz*, 1241.
dāg, decl. 1, a mark, spot; *mīlī-dāg*, a spot of ink, 1701.
dagā, decl. 4, deceit, imposture; *tamī-sūty chhih dagā karān*, they impose upon him, 912; *dagū-bāz*, adj., ind., dishonest, cunning, 452 (masc. plur.), 550; *dagū-bōzī*, decl. 4, deceit, treachery, 1816.
d^ah, decl. 1, smoke; abl. *d^aha barith*, full of smoke, 1669.
dāh, card., ten; masc., 7, 460, 1276, fem., 68, 603; *daha-wuhur^u*, aged ten years (adj.), 1930; *dahan rupayⁿ-hond^u*, of ten rupees, 605; *dahan gan-tan*, for ten hours, 1465; *dahan pūtyau sān*, with ten chickens, 310.
dahi, see *doh^u*.
dā-hyol^u, see *dāñē*.
dairī or *dōrī*, decl. 4, patience (in misfortune); *dairī thawūñ^u*, to exercise patience, 1290.
dāk, decl. 1, the post; sing. dat. *azikis dākas*, (send) by to-day's post, 1359; *azikis-ñy dākas-manz*, (going) by to-day's post, 846; *madarāsakis dākas-pēth*, (a parcel) by the post from Madrās, 1268; gen. *dākūch^u kirāy*, the postage (of a letter), 1360; abl. *dāka-gara*, the post office, 1359; *dāka-munshis*, to the postmaster, 1361.
DAKHAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *dakh^h^a*, plur. *-kh^a^a*; fem. *-kh^u^a*, plur.

- kh^{re}*; II past part. *ḡakh^{re}yōv*), to lean upon; conj. part. *chluh lūr^u*
ḡakh^{re}rith pakān, he walks leaning upon a stick, 1027.
- dālāna*, decl. 1, the hall (of a house), 832; sing. dat. *dālānas-pēh*, (put it)
 in the hall, 335, 1028.
- dāl-chin*, decl. 1, cinnamon, 319.
- dalil*, decl. 4, argument, proof; plur. nom. *dalila*, 100.
- dam*, decl. 1, breath; *dam hyon^u*, to breathe, 236.
- dan*, decl. 1, the handle (of a drawer, &c.), 835.
- DAN*, conj. 1 (I past part. *dⁿ*, plur. *dⁿ*; fem. *dⁿ*, plur. *dⁿ*; II past
 part. *dⁿōv*), to shake out (dust); imperat. sing. 2 *dⁿ*, 1623.
- dān*, decl. 1, a gift; *dān karun*, to give charity, 305. (H.)
- dān^uwād*, decl. 1, thanks; *dān^uwād karun*, to thank, 817. (H.)
- dand*, decl. 1, a tooth; sing. dat., *dandas dōd^u*, a toothache, 1801.
- dand*, decl. 1, a punishment, penalty, fine, 673, 767, 1004, 1618; *dand dīn^u*,
 to pay a fine, 1300; to punish, 1786; *ḡē pēyi-y dand*, punishment will
 fall to thee, thou wilt be punished, 1430; sing. dat. *dandas yōgy*, worthy
 of punishment, 509. (H. Cf. *sazā* and *jurmāna*.)
- dānd*, decl. 1, an ox, a bull; sing. dat. *dāndas-nish^u*, (afraid) of the bull,
 250; abl. *dānda-jūrⁱ*, a pair of oxen, 1346; plur. nom. *dānd*, 1267.
- dānē*, decl. 1, corn, paddy, 398, 678, 1091; sing. gen. *dānuk^u*, 1545. When
 the first member of a compound, the abl. case takes the form *dā^u*, as in *dā^u-
 hyon^u*, an ear of corn, 180.
- danu-dand*, decl. 1, a bow (the weapon), 224. (H.)
- DAP*, conj. 1 (I past part. *dop^u*, plur. *dapⁱ*; fem. *dūp^u*, plur. *dap^u*; II past
 part. *dapyōv*), to say, tell; imperat. sing. 2 *daph*, 1137; pol. imperat.
 sing. 2 *daph-ta* (1145) or *dap-ta*.
- DĀR* (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *dōr^u*, plur. *dōrⁱ*; fem. *dōr^u*, plur. *dārē*; II past
 part. *dāryōv*), to put, place; to owe; conj. part. *kan dōrith hōz*, apply
 your ears, listen, i. e. listen attentively, 1085; pres. part. *yus rupayē dārān
 āsi*, (he) who owes money, 476.
- dār* (2), the Persian suffix, occurring in *kirāyi-dār*, a leaseholder, 625; *ohuda-
 dār*, an official, 1242; *dīna-dār*, pious, 1326; *almāsa-dār* (fem.), (a)
 diamond (ring), 1541; *shāyi-dār*, shaded, shady, 1621; *māyi-dār*, smooth
 (of paper), 1670; sing. abl. *mōshkani-dāra barith*, filled with perfume,
 1307.
- ḡar*, decl. 1, fear, 118.
- darāz*, decl. 1, a chest of drawers (the English word); sing. gen. *darāz-
 zik^u*, 835.
- dār^hōr^u*, decl. 2, one who attends a *darbār*; plur. dat. *dār^hūrēn*, 552.
- dārē*, see *dōr^u*.
- darham-barham*, ulj. confused (of work); fem. sing. nom., 387.

darⁱ, see dar^u.

darwāza, decl. 1, a door, 1640; sing. dat. darwāzas-nēbar, out of doors, 1788; darwāzas-pē^h, at the door, 175.

daryā, decl. 1, a river; sing. gen. daryāwukⁿ, 1263.

das^ukhath, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. das^ukhath), a signature; das^ukhath karun, to sign, to subscribe, 1739; plur. nom., 950.

dash, decl. 4, a seam (in cloth); plur. nom. dashē, 1588.

dasta, decl. 1, akh dasta kākaz, a quire of paper, 1450.

dastūr, decl. 1, a custom, habit, 457, 542, 1222; a rule, custom, practice, 1556; plur. nom. dastūr, 970 (customs, institutions).

dastūrⁱ, decl. 3, 'dustooric,' an allowance of money in a price, a commission, 68.

dāta, adj., ind., liberal, generous; masc. sing. nom., 798, 1062. (H. See fāiyāz-dīl.)

dātagī, decl. 4, liberality, generosity; sing. dat. dātagiyē, 797. (H. Cf. sakhāwat.)

dāwā, decl. 1, a claim, objection, 1518; dāwā thawun, to make a claim, 327; plur. nom. dāwā, 1850; with indefinite suff. āh, dāwāh, a (any) claim, a (any) demand, 500; dāwāh karunⁿ wājib, a certain objection is worthy to be made (to it), i. e. it is objectionable, 663.

dawāh, decl. 1, medicine, 616, 1320; dawāh khyonⁿ, to take medicine, 1322, 1773; dawāh karun, to attend (as a doctor), 1323; sing. dat. dawāhas, 1249; gen. dawāhukⁿ, 1083, 1474; khōrākh dawāhakⁱ, doses of medicine, 573; abl. dawāha-sūty, (benefit) from the medicine, 181.

dāwāh, see dāwā.

D^uY, conj. 1 (I past part. d^uyⁿ, plur. d^uyⁱ; fem. d^uy^u, plur. d^uyē; II past part. d^uyyōv), to regret; pres. masc. sing. 1 chhus d^uyān, 1491.

dāy, decl. 4, a nurse, 1220; a maid-servant; sing. dat. (for acc.) dāyē, 1220; plur. nom. zanāna-dāyē, maid-servants, 1123.

dayā, decl. 4, compassion, pity, 362, 1332; humanity, 887; a favour, a kindness, 627, 820 (mē-pē^h, on me), 1512; dayā kariūⁿ, to show mercy, 1146; to show kindness (to = pē^h), 1015; dayā kari^h = 'please', 32, 708; sing. dat. dayāyē dan^uwād karun, to thank for kindness, 817; dayāyē yōgy, worthy of kindness, 1922; abl. dayāyi-kinⁱ, by means of kindness = 'please', 'pray', 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 816, 1644; dayāyi-sūty, the same as dayāyi-kinⁱ, 187; through (so-and-so's) kindness, 203, 1379; in a kindly manner, 944; dayāyi-rostⁿ, inhuman, 951. (H.)

dayālu, adj., ind., merciful; masc. sing. nom., 1008. (H.)

dayāwān, adj., ind., merciful, gentle, kind, humane; masc. sing. nom., 798, 886, 1134. (H.)

dē^u, see dyolⁿ.

dēka, decl. I, the forehead, 763.

dēkh, decl. I, trouble, worry, 1335; *dēkh karun*, to worry, 1822; sing. abl.

dēkha warōi, (nothing) but vexation, 1867.

dēlⁱ, see *dyol^u*.

dēmb, decl. I, an island, 992.

dēr, decl. I, a heap, 856.

dēsh, see *dīsh*.

dēwōlⁱ, decl. I, a bankrupt, 153.

dēwōl^u, decl. 2, a bankrupt; *tamⁱ koq^u dēwōl^u*, he became bankrupt, 965.

DJ, conj. I, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. *din^u* or *dyun^u* (*dium* or *dyun* is not used): conj. part. *dith*; freq. part. *di di* or *dith dith*; pres. part. *diwān*; I past part. *dyur^u*, plur. *dīⁱ*; fem. *dī^u*, plur. *dīka*; II past part. *dītōv*, plur. *dītōy*; fem. sing. and plur. *dītōyē*; III past part. *dītāv*, plur. *dītōyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *dītōyē*; fut. sing. 1 *dīma*, 2 *dīkh*, 3 *dīyi*; plur. 1 *dīmarw*, 2 *dīyiw*, 3 *dīn*; imperat. sing. 2 *dīh*, 3 *dīyin*; plur. 2 *dīyiw*, 3 *dīyin*; polite imperat. sing. 2 *dīta*, 3 *dīyⁱtan*; plur. 2 *dīyⁱtaw*, 3 *dīyⁱtan*; past cond. sing. 1 *dīmahō*, 2 *dīhōkh*, 3 *dīyihē*; plur. 1 *dīmahōw*, 2 *dīyⁱhīw*, 3 *dīhōn*], to give (*passim*); hence, to put (e.g. a bolt on a window), 215; to inflict (a punishment), 673; to give or occasion (sorrow), 1680; to allow (with abl. inf.); (*pakanu din^u*, to allow to go, 67; *wuchhana d.*, to allow to see, 1102; *k^anana d.*, to allow to buy, 1745); also with fut. pass. part. *dīta mē mōsh^akh hyon^u*, give to me a scent to be taken, allow me to smell, 1666; *fatwā d.*, to give the final order in a case, to decide, 1003; *bāng dīn^u*, to crow (of a cock), 444; *bārāw dinⁱ*, to bring complaints, 365; *bīm din^u*, to threaten, 1786; *chika d.*, to murmur, 1191; *dūsh d.*, to find fault with, to object to, 772; *ganqith d.*, to tie up (a boat), to make it fast, 1552; *hukm d.*, to give an order, 350, 1091; *jawāb d.*, to give an answer, 1504; *jurmāna d.*, to pay a fine, 1300; *khabar din^u*, to make a report, 1505; *mangith din^u*, to give on loan, lend, 1094; *nād d.*, to summon, 438, 637, 966, 1558, 1602; *pash d.*, to thatch, 1783; *phāsi d.*, to hang, execute, 671; *phōkh d.* to puff, 210; *sāzā d.*, to punish, 673, 1786; *tānga dīn^ē* (fem. plur.), to bray (of an ass), 231; *tōph dīn^u*, to sting, 173, 1719; *wōlⁱ dīn^u*, to leap, 1045.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. dat. *dinas khōsh*, willing to give, 147, 436; gen. *dinuk^u hukm*, an order of giving (i.e. to give), 1078; *dinuk^u bīm*, fear of giving, 1786; abl. (forming pass.) *dina yin^u*, to be given, 656, 671; fut. pass. part. *din^u*, it (is) to be given, 1300, 1783; fem. nom. *dīn^u*, 767; masc. plur. nom. *dīnⁱ*, 286; fem. plur. nom. *dīnē*, 1486; conj. part., 40, 54, 82, 210, 438, 637, 66, 71, 1056, 1499, 1558, 1602; pres. part., 365, 1045; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus diwān*, 1031; 2 *chhukh diwān*, 772, 1406, 1504; 3 *chhuh diwān*, 231, 349, 444, 90, 628,

1680, 1786; neg. *chhu-na diwān*, 957; fem. sing. 3 *chhē diwān*, 627; neg. *chhē-na diwān*, 1719; plur. masc. 3 *chhē diwān*, 1191; I past part., used as past tense, *dyut^u*, 350, 605, 16, 49, 73, 992, 1003, 4, 1535; neg. *dyut^u-na*, 1745; with suffixes, *dyut^u-m-ay*, I gave to thee, 1106; *dyut^u-m-as-na*, I did not give to him, 1216; *dyutu-th*, thou gavest, 842; *dyutu-n*, he gave, 1091; fem. sing. *diš^u*, 173, 1003, 1279, 1505; plur. *dīa*, 68, 424; pluperf. masc. sing. 3 *š^u dyut^u-mo^u*, 240; fut. sing. 1, 246, with suff. *dima-y*, I will give to thee, 664; 2 interrog. *dikh-a*, wilt thou give, 1313; 3, 624, 1095 (*oratio obliqua*); with suff. *diyē-m*, he will give to me, 947; plur. 1, 667; 2, 729; interrog. *diyiw-n*, will you give? 1094; with suff. *diyū-m*, you will give to me, 1678; imperat. sing. 2, 44, 67, 215, 618, 834, 57, 1087, 1472, 1629; plur. 2, 816, 1048; with voc. particle, *diyiw-sa*, please give, 1293; polite imperat. sing. 2, 802, 1017, 1102, 1301, 25, 1666; with suffix *dita-n*, give it, 1552; plur. 2, 1877; with suff. *diy^utō-m*, please give ye to me, 187.

Note, the masculine infinitive of this verb is generally written *din^u*, although pronounced *dyun^u*.

dil (1), decl. 1, the heart, 858, 1302, 1434, 1853; *khōsh-dil*, adj., ind., of a happy heart, lively in disposition, 1088; *faiyās-dil*, adj., ind., generous, liberal, 1062; sing. dat. *dilas*, 917; *dilas-manz*, (consider) in (one's) heart, i. e. in one's mind, 1156; abl. *dīla*, 478; gen. *diluk^u*, 78.

dil (2), decl. 4, the city of Delhi, 79; abl. sing. *dili-tāñ*, as far as Delhi, 41. *dilāsa*, decl. 1, consolation, comfort, 349; encouragement, 627, 8.

dilchasp, adj., ind., pleasant, agreeable, 61 (fem. sing. nom.).

dilēr, adj., ind., brave, courageous, 229.

dilirī, decl. 4, bravery, courage, 230, 429.

dimāg, decl. 1, conceit, pride, 372; abl. *dimāga-nish^r*, (abstention) from pride, 1390; *dimāga barith*, full of pride, 1863.

dimōgī, adj., ind., proud, vain, conceited, 373; plur. nom., 1418.

dinadār, adj., ind., pious, 1326.

dīravīr, adj., ind., brave, 229. (H.)

dīravīrī, decl. 4, bravery, 230. (H.)

dīsh (often written *dēsh*, plur. dat. always *dēshan*, and abl. always *dēshan*), decl. 1, a country, kingdom, 63, 673, 9, 1016, 1048; *chīna-dīsh*, the country of China, 1272; *fār^usa-dīsh*, Persia, 1814; a city, in phrases such as 'Delhi is an ancient city', 79; dat. sing. *dīshēs*, 1049 (for acc.); *biyēs dīshēs*, to a foreign country, 679; *dīshēs-manz*, in a country, 1272, 1814; gen. sing. *dīshuk^u*, 63; abl. sing. *dīshē kaḍun*, expulsion from the country, 673; nom. plur. *dīsh*, 1016. (H. Cf. *mul^uk*.)

DIWANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. -*nōw^u*, plur. -*nōw^t*; fem. -*nōw^u*, plur. -*nāwē*; II past part. -*nāyōw*), to cause to give; *gōsa d.*, to provoke anger;

inf. gen. sing. *gōsa dīwanāwaniich^u kōm^u*, an action to provoke anger, 1425.

DÖBARĀW, conj. I (I past part. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāw^ē*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to bury; inf. abl. *dōb^a rāwani*, (he is gone) to bury (his father), 256.

dōb^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *dōbis*), a washerman, 1889.

dōd, decl. 1, milk, 432, 781, 1723; the milk of a coco-nut, 1699; sing. dat. *dōdas*, 432.

dōdⁱlad, adj., ind., miserable, unhappy, 1162.

dōd^u, decl. 2, pain, sickness; *dōd^u hyuk^u*, something like a pain, a feeling of pain, 717; *chhōkas dōd^u chhuh karān*, it is making pain to the wound, the wound is painful, 1665; *dandas dōd^u*, toothache, 1801; *kalas dōd^u*, headache, 853, 1270; *kalējas dōd^u*, liver complaint, 1090; *zurwas dōd^u*, pain in the body, 213.

DÖGANĀW, conj. I (I past part. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nōwⁱ*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāw^ē*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to repeat; inf. *dōg^a nāwun*, repetition (with acc. of thing repeated), 1503.

dōgun^u, adj., doubled, 575 (of paper); fem. *dōgūn^u*, 574 (of string).

dōh, decl. 1, a day; *dōh nibāwun*, to pass the day, spend the time, 477; sing. dat. *drustis dōhas*, all day long, 1584, 90, 1734; abl. *dōha*, daily, every day, 12, 589; *prath dōha*, every day, 1465, 1542; *prath dōha sub^ahas*, every day at morn, every morning, 1539; *dōha-path-dōha*, daily, day by day, 482; with emphatic *y*; *dōha-y*, daily, continually, over and over again, always, 211, 365, 402, 586, 895, 1146, 61, 2, 91, 1823, 74; perpetually, 1314; generally, as a rule, 1306; plur. nom. *kēh dōh*, for a few days, 3; *mⁱ wōiⁱ dōh dōh yinas*, to me ten days elapsed for coming, I have been absent for ten days, 7; *kēh dōh gay*, some days elapsed, 314, 607; dat. *ēōn dōhan*, for four days, 169; *yūtēn dōhan*, for so many days, for so long, 595, 1421; *kūtēn dōhan*, for how long? 1101; *yiman dōhan*, (in) these days, nowadays, 1413; *kēh dōhan-manz*, in some days, in a few days, soon, 611; *jawōni-handēn dōhan-manz*, in the days, or season, of youth, 1934; abl. *kēhan dōhan-pētha*, from some days, lately, for the last few days, 153, 71, 1545; *kūtēn dōhan-pētha*, since how many days? 1608.

dōhⁱ, adv. of time, on (such and such) a day; as in *dahi dōhⁱ*, after ten days, 1499; cf. *dōh^u*.

dōh^u, decl. 2, a group of ten, a ten, sing. abl. *dahi*, used adverbially with *dōhⁱ*, q. v.; so *dahi warihē zyāda*, more than ten years (lit. more than the years of a group of ten), 57; *dahi warihē pētha*, from a ten year, (I have served him) for ten years, 1614; *dahi bajē*, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock, 126, 1531.

dōkh, decl. 1, sorrow, misery, grief, trouble, 821, 1164, 1233, 1680, 85; a mis-

- fortune, an unhappy event, 1560; vexation, offence, 286; difficulty, 1228; *dōkḥ din^u*, to occasion sorrow, 1680; to give offence, or cause vexation, to any one, 286; to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal), 957; sing. dat. *dōkḥas*, 349; *dōkḥas-manz*, in misery, 1164, 1685; ag. *dōkḥan*, 43; *dōkḥ^t zānani-y*, only to be understood with difficulty, 1228; gen. *dōkḥuk^u sabab*, a cause of grief, 1233; abl. *dōkḥa barith*, full of grief, mournful, affecting (of a story), 48, 1185; *dōkḥa-sost^u*, sorry (for an offence), 1682; *dōkḥa-vyot^u*, afflicted; *dōkḥa-vītēr-pēth*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332.
- dōkhalad*, adj., ind., pained, sorrowful, grieved, unhappy, 1842 (sing. fem.).
- dōkḥī*, adj., ind., sorrowful, grieved, unhappy, 890.
- dōn*, see *z^{ah}*.
- dōnawa-y*, even the two, both, 1446; cf. *dōshēwa-y* and *z^{ah}*.
- dōnt*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *dōnth*), ivory, 1613.
- dōp*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *dōph*), a plant, shrub, 1459.
- DŌR*, conj. 3 (II past part. *dōryōv*, plur. *dōryēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *dōryēyē*), to run; II past masc. sing. 1, *dōryōs*, 235; imperat. sing. 2, 1558.
- dōrith*, see *DĀR*.
- dōrlah*, adj., ind., difficult to get, rare, scarce, 1459; masc. plur. nom. *dōrlah*, 1578.
- dor^u*, adj. (masc. plur. nom. *dar^s*; fem. sing. nom. *dūr^u*), strong (of bodily strength), 396, 1732; strong (of arguments), 100; strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose, resolution, &c.), 904, 1231, 1520, 1, 1712; strong lasting, durable, permanent, immortal, 596, 840, 903, 1310; (adverbially) (tie it) fast, 1791; masc. sing. nom., 596, 903, 1310, 1712, 91; plur. nom. 100, 904, 1231, 1520; fem. sing. nom., 396, 840, 1521, 1732; plur. nom. *darē*, 100. (H.)
- dōr^u*, decl. 3, a window; sing. dat. *dārē*, 215, 1276; abl. *dāri-kin^t*, (the sparrows flew out) through the window, 1910; plur. nom. *dārē*, 1298.
- dōs*, decl. 4, a wall, 1883; sing. dat. *dōsi*, 863, 1341; *dōsi-manz*, (a nail was driven) into the wall, 588; *dōsi-pēth*, on the wall, 439.
- dōshēwa-y*, even the two, both, 65, 241, 1479, 1513; dat. *dōshēwani-y*, (of) both (the plaintiff and defendant), 487; gen. *dōshēwan^t-hond^u*, 1569; cf. *dōnawa-y* and *z^{ah}*.
- dōst*, decl. 1, a friend, 785, 1575; *dōst thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; sing. ag. *dōstan*, 1699; plur. dat. *dōstan*, 773 (for acc.).
- dōyan*, *dōyi*, see *z^{ah}*.
- dōyūn^u*, adj. (fem. *dōyim^u*), second; other, another (420, 1040); masc. sing. nom., 1043; dat. *dōyimis kuḥhis-manz*, into the other room, 420; abl. *dōyimi rētuk^u*, of next month, 568, 929; *dōyimi rēta*, (we shall go) next month, 1209; *dōyimi rēta pata*, after next month, 1234.
- dōzakḥ*, decl. 1, hell; sing. dat. *dōzakḥas-manz*, 860.

drāg, decl. 1, a famine; gen. sing. *drāguk^u*, 698.

drā-mot^u, *drāv*, *drāyē*, see *NĒR*.

drēri, see *drūr^u*.

drōg^u, adj. (fem. *drōj^u*), dear, expensive, 474; fem. nom., 675.

drōlid, adj., ind., poor, poverty-stricken, 1354. (H.)

drūr^u, decl. 2, glue; sing. abl. *drēri-sūty*, with (by means of) glue, 809.

drust^u, adj. (fem. *drust^u*), straight, direct; certain, correct, 1833; used idiomatically in phrases like *drustis dōhas*, all day, 1584, 90, 1734; *drustis rātas* (421) or *drustē rūt^u* (1663), all night; *drustē wati*, all the way, 1813; *tīma* (fem.) *kar^ttōkh drustē*, make them correct, rectify them, 1481.

dubāra, adv., a second time; *wuchhum dubāra*, I have seen again, I have revised (what I wrote), 1533.

dūj^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *dajē*), a handkerchief, 834; a field, a plot of land, 1347.

qulōma, adj., ind., round, globular, 739.

dūnga, decl. 1, a covered boat for passengers, 1397; a ferry-boat, 719.

dunyā, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *dunyāhas*, and so on, but nom. plur. *dunyā*), the world, the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world, the universe, 433, 1918; sing. dat. *dunyāhas-manz*, in the world, 596, 659, 840, 1, 908; sing. gen. *dunyāhuk^u*, of the world, 1565.

dupahar, decl. 1, midday; sing. dat. *dupaharas*, at midday, 1542; plur. dat. *dupaharan tāmāth*, till midday, 1151.

dūr, adj., ind., or *dūr^u* (fem. *dūr^u*), far, distant, 1639; masc. sing. nom. *kōtāh dūr*, how far? 561; *bōz^u-nishē dūr*, beyond the intellect, incomprehensible, 1851; abl. *dūra-darshī*, far-seeing, possessing foresight, 765.

dūrandēsh, adj., ind., far-sighted, foreseeing, 765.

dūrbīn, decl. 4, a telescope; sing. abl. *dūrbīni-sūty*, (look) by means of (=through) a telescope, 1102.

durgam, adj., ind., impassable (of a mountain); masc. plur. nom. *durgam*, 907. (H.)

dūr^u, decl. 2, distance; sing. gen. *dūryuk^u safar* (or *dūrich^u yātrā*), a journey of distance, a long journey, 1000. See *dūr*.

dūr^u, decl. 3, a string, a ribbon, 1536; a bale (of cotton), 149; sing. abl. *dūri* (not *dōri*)-*sūty*, 1536.

dūsh, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *dūsh*, but dat. *dōshēn*, ag. and abl. *dōshan*), an error, mistake, 92, 668; a fault, crime, 671; sing. nom. *dūsh dīn^u*, to make objections (against=*pēth*), 772; dat. *dūshēs-manz* (executed) on a charge (of murder), 671; abl. *dūshē-sost^u*, imperfect, plur. masc. nom. *-sastⁱ*, 908. (H.)

dushman, decl. 1, an enemy, 632; the enemy (in a campaign), 41; sing. dat. *dushmanas-pēth*, (victorious) over the enemy, 1262; ag. (subject to an

impersonal verb) *dushmanan* *kol*^u, by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519; gen. *dushmana-sandyan sawāran*, by the cavalry (plur.) of the enemy, 123; plur. dat. *dushmanan*, 1437.

dushmanī, decl. 4, enmity, spite; sing. abl. *dushmaniyi-sūty*, out of spite, 1698.

dūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *dūth*), a messenger; hence, an angel; sing. ag. *dūtan*, 29. (H.)

DUW, conj. 1 (I past part. *ḡuw*^u, plur. *ḡuw*ⁱ; fem. *ḡuw*^u, plur. *ḡuw*^ḡ; II past part. *ḡuwṡw*), to sweep, sweep away; imperat. sing. 2 *ḡuv*, 1765; conj. part. *ḡhunun ḡuwith*, to sweep away completely, 342.

dyān, decl. 1, consideration, reflection; *dyān thawun*, to be engaged, busy, 258. (H.)

dyār, decl. 1, wealth (only used in the plural in this sense); plur. nom. *dyar*, 74, 94, 1022, 1538, 1695; sing. abl. (in compounds) *dyāra-wāl*^u, rich, 1039, 1409, 1537.

dyol^u, adj. (fem. *ḡej*^u; masc. plur. nom. *ḡel*^u), loose, slack, 1105.

Ė, Ė

For words beginning with these letters, see under *vz*, *yv*, respectively.

F

faisala, decl. 1, a decision; *faisala karun*, to decide, 26, 480.

faiyās-dil, adj., ind., generous, liberal, 798, 1062.

fakath, adv., only, solely, merely, 1297, 1798.

fakir, decl. 1, a beggar, 175.

*falōn*ⁱ, pron., a certain one, so-and-so; sing. nom. *falōn*ⁱ *sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so, 367; dat. *falōn*ⁱ *sāhibas*, to Mr. So-and-so, 1505; gen. *falōn*ⁱ-*sandi māluk*^u, of so-and-so's property, 729; *falōn*ⁱ *sāhiba-sond*^u, of Mr. So-and-so, 940, 1241.

far^ad, decl. 1, a list, catalogue, 282; *hisābuk^u far^ad*, a bill, 192.

Farangistān, decl. 1, sing. gen. *farangistānuk^u*, of Europe, 332.

Fār^asa-dish, decl. 1, sing. dat. *-dīsh^us-manz*, in Persia, 1814.

farash, decl. 1, a floor-cloth; a pavement, 1129.

Fārasī, decl. 4, Persian (the language), 96; *fārasī-pōth*ⁱ, in the Persian manner, (translate) into Persian, 1810.

farik, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *farikh*), a section, party, company; sing. dat. *farikas*, 1283.

farkh, decl. 1, difference, 522 (between = -manz); *trāmas ta sar^atali farkh*, the difference between copper and brass, 228; *yīman dōn har^afan-hond^u* *farkh karun*, to distinguish between these two letters, 565.

- FARMĀW*, conj. I (I past part. -*mōw*^m, plur. -*mōw*^h; fem. -*mōw*^u, plur. -*māw*^h; II past part. -*māvyōv*); to say (used honorifically); pres. masc. sing. 3 *farmāwān chhuh*, (what) he says, 918.
- farōtan*, adj., ind., submissive, humble, 886; *farōtanī*, decl. 4, humility lowliness, 887.
- fasih*, decl. I, an eloquent person, an orator, 1253.
- fatwā*, decl. I, a judgement, award, decision, 1003.
- fauj* or *fōj*, decl. I, an army, 541; sing. dat. *faujas-manz*, in the army, 1457; gen. *fōjaki baḍ^arāvanich^u*, (a rumour) of increasing (of) the army, 933.
- fa^al*, decl. I, grace, bounty, favour; sing. abl. *Khudāyē-sandi fa^ala-sūty*, by the blessing of God, 203.
- fasihat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *fasihath*), abuse, indecent language, 934.
- fikirī*, adj., ind., dejected, pensive, 491, 1302.
- fikir^u*, decl. 3, consideration, looking forward, preparation (for a future life), 1068; anxiety (to do a thing), care, heed, 84, 584; anxiety, care, concern, 272, 376; melancholy, 655; sing. gen. *fikiri-houd^u*, 655.
- firdaus*, decl. I, paradise; sing. abl. *firdausa-nishē*, 29.
- firishla*, decl. I, an angel; sing. ag. *firishtan*, 29.
- firista*, decl. I, a list, 1084; an invoice, 990; an index to a book, 936.
- fōida*, decl. I, benefit, 181 (from a medicine); benefit, profit, 42, 795, 1501, 29, 38, 1742; *bē-fōida*, adj., ind., fruitless, vain, to no purpose, 1438, 1589, 95, 1826; adv., in vain, fruitlessly, 1820; *bē-fōida khar^ach*, extravagance, 684; *bē-fōida karun*, to misspend, waste, 892, 1168 (time).
- fōj*, see *fauj*.
- fōnī*, adj., ind., transitory, fleeting, mortal, 903.
- fursat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *fursath*, dat. -*sūt^u*), leisure, time (to do a thing), 1055, 1342.

G

- gachh*, decl. I, lime-plaster, whitewash, 1341; sing. abl. *gachha-sūty*, (he writes) with chalk, 296.
- gāḍ*, decl. 4, a fish, 1035. In compounds, this word is treated as belonging to the 1st decl. (masc.) as in (masc. sing. abl.) *gāḍa-hōnz^u*, a fisherman, 735.
- gaḍa*, decl. I, sing. dat. *gaḍas-manz*, in the pot, 1363.
- gāḍē*, *gāḍēn*, *gāḍī*, see *gōḍī*.
- gaflat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *gaflath*, dat. *gaflūḥ^u*), neglect, indifference; *gaflath kariūḥ^u*, to treat with indifference, be neglectful, 938, 1205; sing. dat. *gaflūḥ^u-manz*, in indifference, in loitering, 1099.

gagarāy, decl. 4, thunder, 1789.

gagur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *gagaras*, plur. nom. *gagar*), a rat, a mouse; sing. gen. *gagara-sonḍu*, 632.

gahanā, decl. 1, jewelry (996), (plur.) ornaments (1260).

GAL, conj. 2 (I past part. *gol^u*, fem. *güj^u*; II past part. *gajyōv*), to become liquefied, to melt; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuḥ galān*, 559.

galatī, decl. 4, a mistake, blunder, 92, 211, 645, 1282, 1303, 1756; plur. nom. *galatiyē*, 1219, 1481; *kaḍi suḥ galatī*, he will extract blunders, will criticize, 442.

gam, decl. 1, sorrow, grief; hence, *kēḥ gam chhu-na*, it is of no consequence, 393.

gām, decl. 1, a village; sing. dat. *gāmas*, 1691; *huth gāmas-pēḥ*, (the way) to that village, 1289; gen. *gāmuk^u*, of a village, a man of a village, a villager, 1585, 1659, 1870; plur. nom. of gen. *gāmakⁱ mahaniṽⁱ*, the people of the village, 112; plur. ag. of gen. *gāmakyanu*, by the villagers, 950.

gāngūn, adj., ind., sorrowful, 1681.

gan, decl. 1, in *māchhu-gan*, a honeycomb, 877.

GAND (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *gonḍ^u*, plur. *ganḍⁱ*; fem. *günḍ^u*, plur. *ganjē*; II past part. *ganjyōv*), to bind, tie, tie up, 193, 4, 413, 701, 1536, 1791; to make fast (a boat to anything), 1552; conj. part. *ganḍith*, 1552; I past masc. sing. *gonḍ^u*, 194; with suff. *gonḍ^u-th-a*, hast thou tied? 701; imperat. sing. 2 *ganḍ*, 193; with suff. *ganḍu-n*, tie it, 1536, 1791; polite imperat. sing. 2 *ganḍa*, 413.

ganḍ (2), decl. 1, a knot, 1021, 1104; sing. gen. *ganḍachē jyāyē*, at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading), 1294.

ganda, adj., ind., dirty; fem. nom., 534 (of a road).

gangā, decl. 4, the Ganges; *gangāyē-manz*, in the Ganges, 66, 162.

gāngul, decl. 4, interruption, disturbance of another's thoughts; *gāngul kariññ^u*, to interrupt, 983.

ganṭa, decl. 1, an hour, 1880; *ganṭa-bajawunu-y*, as the clock strikes, 1728; plur. dat. *aithan dahan ganṭan*, for eight or ten hours, 1465.

GANZAR or *GANZARĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *ganz^u* or *ganz^rōw^u*, plur. *ganz^r* or *ganz^rōwⁱ*; fem. *ganz^u* or *ganz^rōw^u*, plur. *ganz^r* or *ganz^rāw^u*; II past part. *ganz^ryōv* or *ganz^rāvyōv*), to count; in sing. dat. *ganz^rāwanas-manz*, while counting, 1169; conj. part. *ganz^rāth*, 1218; imperat. sing. 2 *ganz^rāw*, 424; with suff. *ganz^rāwun-kh*, count them, 1169.

GAR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *gar^u*, plur. *garⁱ*; fem. *gür^u*, plur. *garē*; II past part. *garyōv*), to cut, to make; to mend a pen, 1121, 1301; part. fut. pass. *kalan garun^u kyut^u shrākapuchh^u*, a penknife for mending a pen, 1301; conj. part. *garith*, 1121.

gar (2), the Persian suff., in *murlagar*, a painter, 1272.

gara, decl. 1, a house, 290, 462, 506, 78, 619, 25, 75, 708, 15, 75, 88, 824, 32, 987, 1031, 47, 76, 1142, 1234, 51, 66, 1308, 28, 38, 72, 1411, 32, 51, 70, 96, 7, 8, 1609, 21, 69, 1783, 1841, 55; a house, a palace, 815; home, 876 (let us go home), 712 (*gari*, old abl. form, at home), 1136 (ditto); a case for holding anything, 275 (a razor); the frame (of a picture), 804; the plural of the genitive, *garak*ⁱ, is used to mean 'the people of a house', 'the members of a family,' 1755; *pōlhi-gara*, a library, 506.

Sing. dat. *garas*, 1783, 1855 (dat. of possession); *chyōnīs garas hyuh*^u, like thy house, 1076; *garas brōnṭha-kani*, opposite (my) house, 1251; *garas-manz*, in the house, 832, 1142, 1234; *garas tali-kin*ⁱ, under the house, 578.

Sing. gen. masc. sing. nom. *garuk*^u, 775, 88, 1031, 1266, 1338, 1411; *garuk*^u *ṭhikāna*, the address of a person, 708; dat. (for acc.) plur. *garakēn*, 1755 (see above); fem. sing. nom. *gariich*^u, 675, 1496, 97; dat. (agreeing with gen.) *garachē zamīni-hūnz*^u *kirāy*, the rent of the land of the house, ground-rent, 824.

Sing. abl. *gari*, 712, 1136 (see above); *gara-khōta*, (better) than (my) house, 1372; *gara nēbar*, (to go) out of the house, 715.

Plur. dat. *garan-manz*, in houses, 1609.

garⁿd, decl. 1, dust, 210, 1623.

garakēn, see *gara*.

garaz, decl. 1, object, aim, 1226; interest, connexion with a thing, 979.

garē, see *gūr*^u.

gari, see *gara*.

garib, adj., ind., poor: as nonn subst., masc. plur. dat. *garīban* (or *garīban-pēṭh*), (charitable) to the poor, 304.

garībī, decl. 4, sing. dat. *garībīyē-manz*, in poverty, 566, 1364.

garmi, decl. 4, heat, warmth, 859; sing. gen. *garmī-hona*^u *mausim*, the season of heat, summer, 1749.

gāsa, decl. 1, grass; *gāsa khyon*^u, to eat grass, to graze, 819; *nākāra gāsa*, bad grass, weeds, 1704; sing. dat. *gāsas-pēṭh*, on the grass, 518; abl. *nākāra gāsa warōi*, (nothing) but weeds, 1399.

gash, decl. 1, fainting, insensibility, swoon, 691.

gāsh, decl. 1, brightness, brilliancy; sing. nom. *gāsh phōllawun*^u, at dawn, 469; abl. *mashāli-gāshē*, by the light of a torch, 1802.

gat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *gath*), in *wata-gath*, a road-goer, a traveller, 1286, see *wata*.

gāṭajyār, decl. 1, ability, skill, capacity, 4, 292, 352, 554, 57; wisdom, intelligence, 661, 1913; sing. dat. *gāṭajyāras-manz*, in intelligence, 661; sing. gen. *gāṭajyārūk*^u, 292, 352; *gāṭajyārūk*^u *jawāb*, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer, 1318.

gāṭul^u, adj. (fem. *gāṭul^u*), 330, 1426), skilful, clever, intelligent, a person of ability, 5, 269, 330, 66 (expert in a language), 1368, 1426, 1544 (learned, a good scholar), 1661; *katha-gāṭul^u*, eloquent, 620, 1253.

GATHI (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *gath^u*, plur. *gathi*; fem. *gāṭh^u*, plur. *gathā*), to be proper, right, advisable, 8, 116, 286, 514, 30, 630, 44, 710, 34, 68 (*bis*), 944, 61, 1038, 68, 73, 1223, 7, 64, 90, 4, 1319, 32, 59, 90, 1449 (*bis*), 1514, 21, 1605, 1736, 83, 1869, 74; to be necessary to, wanted by, desired by, 10, 3, 8, 1684, 1784, 1908; *gathi* (3 sing. fut.) = 'please', 668, 1103. This verb is employed, either personally or quasi-impersonally, with the future passive participle of another verb, to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the future or in the past tense, not in the present. The following examples occur in the sentences:—

A. Personally, fut. plur. 1 *asⁱ gathhaw . . . rōzanⁱ, gathhaw . . . dinⁱ*, we must remain, we must give (the participle agreeing with the subject), 286; *asⁱ gathhaw-na ṭhṭ^u zānanⁱ*, we ought not to despise, 514; *gathhaw trāwanⁱ*, we should forsake, 644; *asⁱ gathhaw karanⁱ*, we must do, 1874.

B. Quasi-impersonal:—here the personal subject (when expressed) is put in either the dative or the genitive.

(a) Person not expressed:—*gathi muāf karun^u* (or *kshēmā kariññ^u*), to make pardon will be proper, i. e. please pardon (*kshēmā* is fem.), 668; *kyāḥ gathi karun^u*, what is proper to be done? 734; *tih gathi wanun^u*, that will be proper to be said, you must say that, 768; *jān* (or *jyān*) *gathi zi*, good will be proper that, i. e. you had better, 961, 1223; *gathi anun^u akh aina*, a mirror is proper to be brought, please bring a mirror, 1103; *yi-y gathi jyān zi*, this will be advisable that, you had better, 1264; *gathi sōzun^u*, it should be sent, 1359; *gathi sakh^uth yirāda āsun^u* (or *dūr^u yiṭh āsiññ^u*), firm desire is proper to be (for doing this) (*yiṭh* is fem.), 1521; *gathi pash din^u*, thatching is necessary, 1783.

(b) Person in the dative:—*gathi mē talāsh karun^u*, to make an effort is proper for me, I must endeavour, 630; *mē gathi*, it is necessary for me, I want, 1908; *asⁱ gathi rōzun^u*, we should remain, 8; . . . *karun^u*, we should do, 116; . . . *khōṭun^u*, we should fear, 710; . . . *brūñṭhⁱ yin^u*, we ought to come forward, we ought to show ourselves, 944; *asⁱ gathan nākāragiyē trāwanⁱ*, evil actions (plur. fem.) are proper for us to be abandoned, we should abandon evil actions, 1038; *asⁱ gathi fikir^u thawiiññ^u*, thought (sing. fem.) to be taken is proper for us, we ought to take thought, 1068; . . . *lṭṭ^u nāv kariññ^u*, we must lighten the boat, 1073; . . . *dairi thawiiññ^u*, we should exercise patience (fem.), 1290; . . . *rah^um karun^u* (or *dayā kariññ^u*), we must show mercy (fem.), 1332; . . . *parhēz karun^u*, we ought to avoid, 1390; *gathi asⁱ gathon^u*, to go is proper for us, we ought to go, 1449; *asⁱ gathi panun^u hawās band thavun^u*, we

ought to keep our senses under control, 1605; *asē gathan pananⁱ harwās pānas tōbi raṭanⁱ*, we ought to keep our senses subdued (plur. masc.), 1736; *asē gaṭhi husyār rōzun^u*, we should be vigilant, 1869.

When the person is the second, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus:—*yūt^u gaṭhi-y*, as much as is necessary for thee, as much as you want, 10; *yus gaṭhi-y*, (take) what you please, 318; *yus ē gaṭhi-y*, (the kind) which you want, 1684; *ē gaṭhiyē* (for *gaṭhi-y-a*), dost thou want? 1784.

(c) Person in the genitive:—*nyōn^u gaṭhi gaṭhun^u*, my going is proper, I must go, 530; *gaṭhi chyōn^u kōshish kariñ^u*, thy making an effort is proper, you should try, 1227; *gaṭhi chyōn^u ṭhaharun^u*, you should stop, 1294; *chyōn^u gaṭhi ar^u karun^u*, you must make a petition, 1319; *chyōnⁱ gathan trih jild thawanⁱ*, your three books to be reserved are proper, you must reserve three books (for me), 1514.

GATH (2), conj. 3, irreg. (inf. and fut. pass. part. *gaṭhun*, *gaṭhun^u*, *gaṭhon^u*; pres. part. *gaṭhān*; II past part. *gauv*, *gōv*, plur. *gay*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayē*; III past part. *gayōv*, *gayaurv*, plur. *gayēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayēyē*; IV past part. *gayāv*, plur. *gayēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayēyē*; II past part. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. (irreg.) *gōy*, he went for thee, plur. (irreg.) *gay*, they (masc.) went for thee; fut. sing. 1 *gaṭha*; imperat. sing. 2 *gaṭh*, polite *gaṭhta*; cond. past sing. 1 *gaṭhahō*).

To go, depart, proceed, 12, 7, 53, 126, 27, 29, 36, 46, 85, 218, 35, 57, 59, 74, 97, 340, 50, 92, 405, 58, 503, 636, 43, 52, 92, 707, 11 (*bis*), 21, 37, 55, 64, 829, 47, 76, 89, 901, 77, 1000, 17, 29, 77, 84, 1103, 32, 40, 84, 1201, 3, 9, 20, 6, 41, 4, 6, 1327, 30, 75, 87, 8, 1449, 90, 1586, 1615, 27, 39, 1728, 1817, 33, 75, 82, 91; to go (of a letter in the post), 846; to march, start on the march (of an army), 1130; to go, lead (of a road), 1042; to go, elapse, pass (of time), 314, 607, 1234; to be, become, happen, turn out, as in 449, 97, 922, 1157; *khōlī* or *nishphal gaṭhun*, to miss the point aimed at (of a bullet), 1171, 1636; *khōrij gaṭhun*, to be struck off (of a law-case), 1215; *tabāh gaṭhun*, to be wrecked (of a boat), 1548, 1925; *barbād gaṭhun*, to be ruined, 1555; *mē chhu-na shēkh gaṭhān*, I have no suspicion, 1763; *gayē bōn ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803; in this sense the 2nd past is often equivalent to the present tense of the verb substantive, especially in definitions, as in *gās khōsh*, I am pleased, 818; *gauv*, (this) is (a childish employment), 313; (a debtor) is (he who owes money), 476; (a dwarf) is (one who is short in stature), 598; (jewels, sing.) are (pearls, &c.), 996; *yih gauv-na yinsāf*, this is not justice, 1009; (the eye, fem.) is become (dim), 528; *yih gayē bē-yinsōfi* (fem.), this is injustice, 1844.

Examples of other idiomatic uses of this verb:—*kākazan* (plur. dat.) *gauv sam^u satur*, the papers have been destroyed, 515; *chhuh mē hayāh gāthān*, I am discouraged, 543; *chhis kay gāthān*, vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting, 497; *tēr gauv*, it is late, 876, 1048; *wātani gāthun*, to go so as to arrive, 1449; *yira gāthun*, to float, 1759; with conj. participles, we have, *mīlith gāthun*, to be exactly alike, 65; *wuḍith gāthun* (752) or *wuphih gāthun* (1910), to fly away; *mashith gāthun*, to be forgotten, with dative of person who forgets, as in *yi-na mashith gāthi-y*, (take care) that it be not forgotten by thee, 768; *mē gayē mashith* (1246), *mashith gayē-m* (1679), it (fem.) was forgotten by me.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—inf. and fut. pass. part. *gāthun^u*, 127 (your going is necessary); *āsi-y gāthun^u*, going will be to thee, you will have to go, 901; *chhukh-a yīthān gāthun^u*, do you wish to go? 1882; *gāthon^u*, as in *chyōn^u g. chhu-na zarūr*, your going is not necessary, 1201; *mē chhuh g. zarūr*, I must go, 1203; *gāthi* (see *gāth*, 1) *asē gāthon^u*, we ought to go, 1449; sing. dat. *gāthanas path rōzun*, to remain behind for going, to avoid going, 136; gen. *gāthanuk^u*, 350 (an order) of going, (an order to go); 737 (a date) for going; *gāthanuk^u asbāb*, exports (as opposed to *yinuk^u asbāb*, or imports), 911; 1226 (purpose for going); 1311, *gāthanuk^u rukhsath*, leave to go, leave of absence; 1891 (an opportunity of going); 126, *gāthaniich^u shēchhⁱ*, a notice to go; 977, 1077, 1140, *gāthaniich^u yēth*, an intention to go; 1288, *gāthaniich^u rahdōrⁱ*, a passport; 1375, *gāthaniich^u tayōrⁱ*, preparation to go; abl. *bōh chhus gāthana khōtōn*, I am afraid to go, 53; *gāthana-kīnⁱ*, for going, 707; *gāthana-nishē*, (prevent) from going, 1387; conj. part. *hēkun gāthith*, to be able to go, 692.

Pres. part. *gāthān*, 274, 1759; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus gāthān*, 185, 1000, 1241, 1875; 3 *chhuh gāthān*, 12, 543, 1330, 1763 (neg.); masc. plur. 3 *chhih gāthān*, 340; with suff. of dat. sing. 3 pers. *chhi-s gāthān*, they are happening to him, 497; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh gāthān*, 1042.

II past part., used as II past tense, masc. sing. 3 *gauv*, he went, &c., 256, 97, 313, 449, 76, 515, 98, 643, 876, 922, 96, 1048, 1184, 1215; with neg. suff. *gauv-na*, 1009; with pron. suff. 1 pers. sing. nom. *gō-s*, 818, 29; with neg. *gō-s-na*, 711; with suff. 1 pers. dat. *gō-m*, went for me (*dat. commodi*), 235; 2 *gō-kh*, thou wentest, 1388; plur. 3 *gay*, they went, &c., 146, 3, 4, 607, 52, 847, 1084, 1220; fem. sing. 3 *gayē*, she went, &c., 392, 528, 1246, 1548, 1803, 44, 1925; with suff. 1st pers. dat. *gayē-m*, 1679; with suff. 3 sing. dat. *gayē-s*, 1636 (*dat. comm.*); plur. 3 *gayē*, 1910; with suff. 3 plur. dat. *gayē-kh* (*dat. comm.*), 1171.

III past part., used as III past, masc. plur. 3 *gayēy*, 1244; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. and interrog. *gayē-w-a*, did you go? 458.

II perf. part., forming perf. masc. sing. 2, interrog. *chhu-kh-a gō-mot^u*, hast thou gone? 636; 3 *chhuk gō-mot^u*, he has gone, 764, 889, 1327; plur. 3, with emph. *y*, *chhi-y mīlith gay-marⁱ*, they are exactly alike, 65; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh gō-miūt^ū* (*sic*, not *gayē-miūt^ū*), 1490; forming pluperf. *dsus gō-mot^u*, I had gone, 218, 1132 (I went some time ago).

Fut. sing. 1 *gaṭha*, 259 (I am going to the bazaar), 1615, 27 (I am just now going), 1728, 1817; neg. *gaṭha-na*, I will not go, 17; sing. 2 *gaṭhakh*, 503, 1103; interrog. *gaṭhakh-a*, 1029; sing. 3 *gaṭhi*, 752, 846, 1130, 1555, 86; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *gaṭhi-y*, 768; plur. 1 *gaṭhaw*, 405, 876 (let us go), 1209, 1449 (pres. subj.), 1833; plur. 2 interrog. *gaṭhiw-a*, 129; plur. 3 *gaṭhan*, 1234.

Imperat. sing. 2 *gaṭh*, 721, 55, 1639; polite, *gaṭhta*, 1017.

Cond. past, sing. 1 *gaṭahō*, 711; 3 *gaṭhihē*, 1157.

gaur, decl. 1, deep thought, deliberation, 183; sing. gen. *gauruk^u*, 1528; *gaur karun*, to consider carefully, to pay attention, 183, 910 (to = *pēṭh*), 1484.

gaur, see *GAṬH* (2).

gāv, decl. 4 (this word becomes *gāv^ū* in all oblique cases of the sing., and in nom. plur.; dat. plur. *gāv^ūu*; ag. plur. *gāv^ūu*), a cow; sing. nom., 265; dat., 880.

gawāh, decl. 1, a witness (in a court of justice), 1917; plur. dat. *gawāhan*, 1222; gen. *gawāhan-handi wananuk^u khulāsa*, a summary of the evidence of the witnesses, 1003.

gawōi, decl. 4, evidence (in a court of justice), 656.

gay, *gayē*, *gayēkh*, *gayēm*, *gayēs*, see *GAṬH* (2).

gaz, decl. 1, a yard; *akh gaz zyūṭh^u*, one yard long, 1929.

GĒR, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyūr^u*, plur. *gīrⁱ*; fem. *gīr^ū*, plur. *gērē*; II past part. *gēryōv*), to surround; *chhus mushkilēn-manz gyūr^u-mot^u*, I am surrounded with difficulties, 1762.

GĒW, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyow^u*, plur. *gēvⁱ*; fem. *gēv^ū*, plur. *gēvē*; II past part. *gēvyōv*), to sing; *gōn gēwun* (1196) or *yēsh gēwun* (352), to sing the praises (of so-and-so), to commend; inf. dat. *gēwanas-manz*, in singing, 463; gen. *gēwaniich^ū awāz*, or *gēwanuk^u shēbd*, the sound of singing, 1686; noun of agency, *gēwanwōṭ^u*, a singer, 306; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus gēwān*, 352; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh gēwān*, 1653; plur. 3 *chhēh gēwān*, 1196.

gī, decl. 4, a suffix forming abstract nouns, as in *dātagī*, liberality; *nākāragī*, wickedness; *sindagī*, life, qq. v.

gil^aharⁱ or *gilaharⁱ*, decl. 3, a squirrel, 716; plur. nom. *gil^aharē*, 1744.

Gilgit, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *gilgith*), the town of Gilgit, in Dārdistān, 1490.

GIND, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyund^u*, plur. *gindⁱ*; fem. *ginz^ū*, plur. *ginza*;

II past part. *ginzōv*), to play, sport, gambol; inf. gen. *gindaniuch^ū furvath*, leisure for sport, time to play, 1342; abl. *nardas gindana-sūity*, through playing dice, through gambling, 519; fut. pass. part. *gindun*; masc. plur. nom. *gindan chiz*, things to be played with, toys, 1805.

girja, decl. 1, a church (Christian); gen. sing. (dat. fem.) *girjach^ə gar^ə*, by the church clock, 336.

gḥb^u, adj. (fem. *gḥb^u*), heavy (of weight), 861, 1071; *kai^āh gḥb^u*, how heavy (is this stone)? 1900.

gōd^ə, decl. 1, a beginning, 177, 1606; sing. abl. *gōda*, in the beginning, first (do so-and-so), 34. Elmslie makes this word fem., but all the above instances show that it is masc.

gōdañ (734), *gōdañi* (988), adv., first, in the beginning, at first, for the first time.

gōdañuk^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *gōdañikis*, and so throughout; fem. sing. nom. *gōdañiuch^u*), first, earliest, common as an ordinal numeral; masc. sing. dat. *gōdañikis törikhas-tāñ*, till the first (of the month), 929; abl. (with inan. masc. noun in gen.) *gōdañiki ohudüch^u köne^u*, the business of his former office, 1517; abl. *gōdañiki törikha*, on the first (of the month), 568.

gōdⁱ, decl. 3, a cart, carriage, 1466; sing. gen. *gād^ə-hond^u maramath*, the repair of the carriage, 108; *gād^ə-hanc^ə pahiy^ə tal*, under the wheel of the carriage, 448; plur. dat. *chhih gād^{ən} khasith gakhān*, they go having mounted carriages, they ride in carriages, 340.

god^u, decl. 2, a hole; *zamīnas god^u*, a hole in the ground, 875.

goḍ^u, decl. 2, a swarm; *machhi-god^u*, a swarm of flies, 1764.

gōl^ə, see *gñlⁱ*.

gōlīb, adj., ind., victorious: *dushmanas-pē^hh gōlīb sapanun*, to overcome the enemy, 1262.

gō-mot^u, *gō-miit^u*, see *GAṬH* (2).

gōn, decl. 1, quality, property; the property of a medicine, the manner in which it operates, 1249; virtue, *gōn gēwun*, to sing the praises of a person, 1196. (H.)

gōph, decl. 1, a cave, cavern; sing. dat. *gōphas-manz*, in the cave, 639.

gūr, decl. 1, a teacher, master, schoolmaster, 1134; sing. gen. *gūra-sond^u*, 20; ag. *gūran*, 1777. In 1431 we have *gūras-ta kāṭa-sond^u*, of the teacher and the pupil. (H.)

gūsa, decl. 1, anger; *gūsa diwanāwun*, to provoke, 1425.

gōstōkhī, decl. 4, insolence, 964.

gōv, see *GAṬH* (2).

gōv^u, see *gāv*.

gḥy, see *GAṬH* (2).

- grāna*, decl. 1; *grāna karun*, to condemn, blame, 642. (H.)
- grand*, decl. 4 (sing. all cases except nom., and plur. nom. *grünz^u*, plur. dat. *grünz^{ün}*, ag. *grünz^{üv}*), computation, calculation, the numeration of any collection, 580.
- grāta*, decl. 1, a mill; sing. dat. *grātas-manz*, in the mill, 823, 1155.
- grāv*, decl. 4, a reproach; plur. nom. *grāwa karañž*, to complain of anything (with dat. of obj.), 364.
- grohun*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *grahañas*, plur. nom. *grahan*), an eclipse; *grāž* *grohun*, an eclipse of the sun, 611.
- grūmph^u*, decl. 2 (plur. dat. *grūmph^{en}*, ag. *grūmph^{yan}*), a bud; plur. nom. *grūmphⁱ*, 248.
- gugūstul^u*, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *gugūstalis*; ag. and plur. nom. *gugūst^{ali}*; plur. dat. *gugūstal^{en}*), a swing-perch (on which a parrot swings); dat. *gugūstalis-pēžh*, on a swing-perch, 1769; *gugūstul^u trāwun*, to swing on such, ib.
- guhul^u*, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *guhalis*, ag. and plur. nom. *guh^{ali}*, plur. dat. *guhali^{en}*; fem. sing. nom. *guh^üj^u*, dat. *guh^üj^ž*, and so throughout), muddy; sing. dat. *guhali^s pōñis-manz*, in muddy water, 1188.
- gūji*, decl. 3 (dat. sing. *gūj^ž*, and so throughout), the kernel (of a coco-nut), 1012.
- gūli*, decl. 3 (dat. sing. *gūl^ž*, and so throughout), a bullet; *gūlⁱ trāwūñ^u*, to shoot, fire a bullet, 1171, 1636; *pōñi pānas gūlⁱ löy^u*, he shot himself, 958.
- gumān*, decl. 1, doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion; *gumān karun*, to believe, fancy, conjecture, 899.
- gumāshita*, decl. 1, an agent, manager of a business, a *gumāshita*, 58.
- gunāh*, decl. 1, sin, iniquity, a sinful act, 952; sing. dat. *gunāhas-kun*, (inclination) to sin, 1403; abl. *gunāha-warōi*, (hate nothing) excepting sin, 851; *bē-gunāh*, without sin, sinless, 706.
- gunos^u*, decl. 2, a bracelet; plur. nom. *gunasⁱ*, 226.
- gur^u*, decl. 2, a horse, 242, 577, 1058; sing. dat. *guris*, 1887 (dat. of possession); *guris-pēžh*, on the horse, 701, on horseback, 1353, 1539; *guris khasun*, to mount a horse, 1184, 1561; gen. *gurⁱ-sond^u*, 760; abl. *guri-pēžha wasun*, to fall from on a horse, to be thrown from a horse, 695, 1054; plur. nom. *gurⁱ*, 819.
- gūr^u*, decl. 3, a bell for striking the hours (1542), a clock (336), a watch (1892); sing. dat. *garž*, (what has struck on) the clock, what time is it by the clock (336)?
- guru^u*, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *gurañis*, dat. and plur. nom. *gur^{ali}*, plur. dat. *gurañ^{en}*; fem. sing. nom. *gur^üt^u*, dat. *gur^üchž*, and so throughout), brown (the colour), 246.
- gussawar*, adj., ind., violent, furious, 1873.

guyün^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *guyēnis*, ag. and plur. nom. *guyēnⁱ*, dat. plur. *guyēnēn*), straw, 1725; sing. dat., 1014.

guzar, decl. 1, a watch-house, custom-house; sing. dat. *guzaras-pēṭh*, (go) to the custom-house, 458.

guzār, in *bē-guzār*, adj., ind., impassable, 907 (nom. plur.).

guzarān, decl. 1, a subsistence, livelihood, 1024; sing. gen. *taur* (or *hīth*)

guzarānuk^u, a means of livelihood, 1754.

gyow^u, see *GĒW*.

gyūr^u, see *GĒR*.

H

Habashī-dīshī, adj., ind., belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian, 11.

hachē, see *hūt^u*.

hadd, decl. 1, limit, further limit, 681.

hafta, or *hapta*, decl. 1, a week; sing. dat. *haftas-manz aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; abl. *patimi hafta*, last week (I heard), 941. Cf. *hapta*.

hairān, adj., ind., perplexed, troubled, 1315.

hairat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hairath*), astonishment, 120.

haiwān, decl. 1, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute, 167; sing. dat. *haiwānas*, 1467.

haj, decl. 1, the pilgrimage to Mecca; dat. *hajas gaṭhun*, to go on the pilgrimage, 1327.

hājat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hājath*), need; *madatuk^u hājath*, need of help, 1202; *rupayē hājath*, need of rupees, lit. rupees (are) a need, 220.

hāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hākh*), a herb, a vegetable, 867.

hakīm, decl. 1, a physician, a doctor, 571, 1323, 68, 1661; sing. ag. *hakīman*, 454, 1376.

HAL, conj. 3 (II past *halyōv*, 1886, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *-yēyē*), to be crooked, to be warped (of a board).

hāl (1), decl. 1, state, condition, 380, 1650.

hāl (2), adv., now, nowadays, at present, 101, 542, 935, 1229, 1386, 1578.

hāl (3), decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *hōj^u*, plur. dat. *hōj^un*, ag. *hōj^uv*), a hall, a house. This word at the end of a compound is sometimes masc., and then belongs to decl. 1, as in *ṭāṭahāl*, a school-house, sing. dat. *ṭāṭahālas*, 135.

halāl-nimakh, adj., ind., faithful (of a servant), 694.

hālat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hālatḥ*), a condition, state, 666; sing. dat. *hālatas-manz*, in a condition, 773; *hālatas-sūty*, (exchange) with (your) condition, 666.

- halkörⁱ*, adj., ind., masc. sing. ag. *halkörⁱ hūnⁱ*, by a mad dog, 1119.
ham^ala, decl. 1, an attack, onslaught, assault, 123.
hamatu^u, decl. 2, the long pole by which a boat is propelled, a punting-pole, 1564. The short pole for the same purpose is *hamat^uj^u*.
hamisāy, decl. 4, a neighbourhood; sing. dat. *yith hamisāy^e*, to this neighbourhood, 607.
hamsāy^e, decl. 1, a neighbour, 1206.
II¹N, conj. 3 (II past part. *h^anyōv*, plur. -*yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. -*yēy^e*), to intumescence, swell; II past masc. plur. 3 *h^anyēy*, (my feet) are swollen, 1767.
hān, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *hōn^u*, plur. dat. *hōn^un*, ag. *hōn^uv*), loss, damage, injury, interruption (to work), 535, 954, 84, 1107. The same as *hōnī*, q.v.
hanā, decl. 4 (for gender see 883, 1325, 1908), a little, a small quantity; *dih hanā*, give a little (I don't want much), 1087. Common as the second member of a compound, meaning 'a little', 'some'. The first member of the compound is put in the ablative singular, but the words *pōn^u*, water, and *dān^e*, grain, become *pā* and *dā* respectively. The resultant compound is feminine whatever the gender of the first member may be. Examples are :—*āba-hanā*, a little water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *asun*, the act of laughing, *asana-hanā*, a little laugh, a smile; *asana-hanā kariñ^u*, to smile, 1668; *kākas barga-hanā*, a small leaf of paper, a scrap of paper, 1325; *kapur*, cloth, *kapara-hanā*, some cloth, 1908; *pā-hanā*, a little water, some water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *raś* (fem.), a grain, a small thing, *raśi-hanā prār*, wait a little, 585; *raśi-hanā phērun*, to walk about a little, 1313; *razi-hanā*, some twine, 413.
hanga-ta-manga, adv., suddenly, unexpectedly, 1839.
hāngul, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hāngalas*, plur. nom. *hāngal*), a stag of twelve tine, a *bārā singhā*, 1706.
hapta or *hafta*, decl. 1, a week; *aki hapta pata*, after a week, 1897. Cf. *hafta*.
II^aR, conj. 3 (II past part. *h^aryōv*, plur. -*yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. -*yēy^e*), to increase; II past masc. sing. 3 *h^aryōv*, it has increased, 31.
har, decl. 4, a quarrel, 557.
har^af, decl. 1 (plur. gen. *har^afan-hond^u*, 565), a letter of the alphabet, 1830.
harahar, decl. 4, fighting, quarrelling, 1444; *harahar kariñ^u*, to fight, quarrel, 724.
harakat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *harakath*, dat., ag., and abl. *harakūṣ^u*), motion, movement; *harakath kariñ^u*, to move, stir oneself, 1720.
har^al, adj., ind., quarrelsome, contentious; plur. masc. nom., 401.
harām-kaṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -*kaṭh*), a rascal, 1461.

hargāh, conj., if (forming conditional sentences), 535, 677, 732, 69, 924, 1157, 1240, 1343, 51, 1481, 1502; *hargāh* . . . *na*, unless, 368; *wuchhta hargāh mēli-y*, see if you can find it, 730.

hasa (1), a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in *falōnⁱ sāhibā-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so, 367.

hasa (2), interj. of respect, following the word to which it refers; *hē sāhib* . . . *hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382. In each case it is separated from the word by the subject of the sentence.

hat, num., decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hath*), a hundred; 'one hundred' is sing., 'two hundred' and above are plur. From 'nine hundred' on the word takes the form *shēt* (*shēth*), as in *nav shēth*, nine hundred, *kāh shēth*, eleven hundred. For the lower hundreds the form *hat* (*hath*) is retained. The word remains in the first declension when agreeing with a feminine noun. The following examples occur in the specimens:—sing. nom. *hath rupayē* (1374), or *akh rupayē hath*, a hundred rupees; gen. *aki rupayē-hatiich^u hōnā^u*, a bill of (= for) a hundred rupees, 1254; abl. *aki hata thod^u*, higher (in price) than a hundred (rupees), 1078; *hata-wuhur^u*, adj., a hundred years old, 290; plur. nom. *zāh hath*, two hundred, 1499; *pōnt^h* (or *pānt^h*) *hath*, five hundred, 277, 972, 1566; dat. *dōn hatan rupayēn*, (bought) for two hundred rupees, 1189.

HATARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *-rāwē*; II past part. *-rāvōv*), to put to one side, to resist (a claim); conj. part. *chhiwa-nā hēkān hat^arōvith*, can you not resist (his claim), 1518.

hāt, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *hāth*), an accusation, 20.

hatyā, decl. 4, murder; sing. gen. *hatyā-handis dūshēs-manz*, on a charge of murder, 671. (H.)

HĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *hōw^u*, plur. *hōwⁱ*; fem. *hōw^u*, plur. *hāwē*; II past part. *hāvōv*), to show, point out, display; conj. part. *hēkahō-y hōwith*, I should have been able to show you, 1351; pres. part. *hāwān*; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hāwān*, 554, 1043; I past part., forming past tense, sing. masc. *hōw^u*, 804, 964, 1170, 1935; fem. *hōw^u*, 47, 964; with pron. suff. *hōw^u-m-ay*, it (fem.) was shown by me to thee, I showed it to you, 682; perf. fem. sing. 3 *chhēh hōw^u-mūt^u*, it (fem.) has been displayed, 230; fut. 1, with pron. suff. *hāwa-y*, I will show to you, 582, 1324; imperat. sing. 2 *hāv*, 1128, 1570, 1693; polite, plur. 2, with pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *hōwⁱtō-n*, please show it, 1638.

hawā or *hawāh* (1), decl. 1, air, breeze, wind, 707, 1937; air, climate, 63; sing. abl. *hawāha-sūty*, (refreshed) by the air, 1485; *hawāha warōi* (be calmed) for want of wind, 169; *āb-hawā*, climate, 332; gen. *ābahawāhuk^u*, 297.

IIawāh (2), decl. 4, Eve, 29.

hawāla, decl. 1, transfer. consignment; *sapaza mē rupayē hawāla*, the rupees were transferred to me, 1808; *karyōw tas hawāla*, (the cargo, masc.) was consigned to him, 395.

hawās, decl. 1, the senses, 1736 (plur. nom.); *hawās band thawun*, to keep the senses under control, 1605.

hāwuk^u, decl. 2, one who shows; *wata-hāwuk^u*, one who shows the road, a guide; *wata-hāwakis rostū-y*, (I went) without a guide, 829.

hāy, interj., alas! 64, 159.

hayāh, decl. 1, discouragement; *chkhuk mē hayāh gathān*, I feel discouragement, 543.

HĚ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *hyon^u* (*hēun* or *hyn*, decl. 1, is not used), sing. dat. *hēnis*, abl. *hēni*; fut. pass. part. also *hyon^u*; nouns of agency, *hēwawun^u*, *hēnawōl^u*; conj. part. *hēth*; freq. part. *hē hē* or *hēth hēth*; pres. part. *hēwān*; I past part. *hyor^u*, plur. *hēi*; fem. *hētū*, plur. *hēta*; II past part. *hētōv*, plur. *hētōy*; fem. sing. and plur. *hētōyē*; III past part. *hētāv*, plur. *hētōyēy*; fem. same as fem. of II past part.; fut. sing. 1 *hēma*, 2 *hēkh*, 3 *hēyi*, plur. 1 *hēmaru*, 2 *hēyiv*, 3 *hēn*; imperat. sing. 2 *hēh*, plur. 2 *hēyiv*, 3 sing. and plur. *hēyin*; polite ditto, sing. 2 *hēta*, plur. 2 *hēyⁱtaw*, 3 sing. and plur. *hēyⁱtan*; past cond. sing. 1 *hēmahō*, 2 *hēhōkh*, 3 *hēyihē*, plur. 1 *hēmahōv*, 2 *hēyⁱhīw*, 3 *hēhōn*], to take, 146, 205, 74, 303, 1311, 1716; to buy, 259, 474, 1189, 1432, 3, 62; *lūr^u hēth phērūn*, having taken a stick to walk about, to walk about with a stick, 1716; *mōl^u hyon^u*, to buy, 267, 8, 413, 28, 808, 1109, 1252, 1580, 1600, 75, 1928; *dām hyon^u*, to take breath, to breathe, 236; *gakhun sūty hēth*, to go having taken with, to take away with one, 1220; *kirāyē hyon^u*, to take on lease, 1047; *mōsh^ukh hyon^u*, to take fragrance, to smel, 1666; *šop^u hyon^u*, to bite, 196, 1119; *yijāra hyon^u*, to take a contract, 403.

HĚ is also used (mostly in the past tenses) with the future passive participle in *-on^u* or *-un^u* of another verb, to form an inceptive compound. If the object is feminine or plural the participle is feminine or plural, and also the past tense of *HĚ*. Examples are:—*tanⁱ hyor^u lēkhun^u*, by him writing was taken, he began to write, 1121; *phal hyotu-n papun^u*, the fruit began to ripen, 1543 (here, as is extremely common, the pron. suffix of the ag. of the 3rd pers. sing. is added to *hyor^u*); *hēti-n grūmphⁱ* (plur. masc.) *nēranⁱ*, the buds begin to come forth, 248; *hēt^u-n mōfil* (fem. sing.) *sapaziūn^u*, the assembly began to become (finished), 1531; *saudāgarī* (fem. sing.) *hēt^u-n biyē chama-kūn^u*, trade is beginning to revive, 1534.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. sing. nom., 1666; abl., 259; noun of agency, masc. plur. nom. *hēnawōlⁱ*, 1433; conj. part., 146, 205, 36, 74, 413, 1220, 1716; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chkhuk hēwān*,

1462; 3 *chhuh hēwān*, 303; fut. sing. 1, 1600; I past sing. masc. *hyot^u*, 196, 403, 1047, 1119, 21, 89, 1311; with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. sing. *hyotu-th*, 268; 3rd pers. *hyotu-n*, 1543; 2nd pers. plur. *hyot^u-wa*, 474; plur. masc. *hē^t*, 1109, 1252, 1580, with suff. of ag. 3rd pers. sing. *hē^t-n*, 248; sing. fem. *hē^t^u*, with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. interrog. *hē^t^u-th-a*, 1675; 3rd pers. sing. *hē^t^u-n*, 1531, 4; perf. masc. sing. 3 *mē chhuh hyot^u-mot^u*, I have bought, 808; with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. *chhu-y hyot^u-mot^u*, thou hast bought, 1928; imperat. sing. 2, 267, 428; past cond. sing. 1, 1432.

hē, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man; *hē huzūr*, Sir! 816; *hē — a = hē*; *hē sāhib-a*, Sir! 367; *hē — sa = hē*; *hē sāhib sa*, Sir! 1678, 1782; *hē — a sa = hē*; *hē sāhib-a sa*, Sir! 1055, 1278, 1466; *hē — hasa = hē*; *hē sāhib hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382. In the last two instances *hasa* is separated from *sāhib* by the subject of the sentence.

HĚCHH, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyochh^u*, plur. *hēchhⁱ*; fem. sing. *hēchh^u*, plur. *hēchhē*; II past part. *hēchhyōv*), to learn; inf. sing. dat. *hēchhanas-pēth*, on learning, 124; gen. *hēchhanuk^u khar^uch*, the cost of learning, 490; *hēchhanuk^u tarikh*, a method of learning, 1150; *hēchhanuk^u mōnī*, an impediment to learning, 1230; *hēchhanuk^u wakt^u*, the time for learning, 1795; *hēchhaniich^u yēth*, a desire for learning, 601; *hēchhaniich^u wōtshōish*, incitement to learn, 667; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus hēchhān*, I am learning, 101; 2 *chhukh hēchhān*, thou art learning, thou canst learn, 1046; I past masc. sing. *hyochh^u-na mē alif-bē*, I did not learn the alphabet, 70; perf. fem. sing. interrog. with suff. 2nd pers. *hē chhē-y-ē hōnzil hēchh^u-mū^t*, have you learnt seamanship? 1199.

HĚCHHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nōwⁱ*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāwⁱ*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to learn, to teach; conj. part. *hēkakh-a mē hēchhanōwith*, canst thou teach me? 1768; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hēchhanāwān*, he teaches, 96, 1776; past masc. sing. with pro. suff. 1st pers. *hēchhanōwu-s*, he taught me, 1777; 3rd pers. (ag.) and 2nd pers. (obj.) *hēchhanōwu-n-akh*, he taught thee, 1777; plur. masc. *hēchhanōwⁱ*, *tamⁱ hēchhanōwⁱ nēchivⁱ*, he taught the children, 238.

hēchh^u, see *HĚCHH*.

hēch^u, see *HĚK*.

HĚD, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyod^u*, plur. *hē^t*; fem. sing. *hē^t^u*, plur. *hē^t*; II past part. *hējyōv*), to blame, show contempt for, mock at a person; inf. *kaīsi hēdun^u*, to mock at any one (is improper), 399, 1175.

hēh, see *HĚ*.

HĚK, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyok^u*, plur. *hē^t*; fem. sing. *hēch^u*, plur. *hēchē*; II past part. *hēchyōv*), to be able, to can, 912 (they cheat whomever they can); this verb is very commonly used to form a potential compound

with the conjunctive participle of another verb, especially when the ability signifies physical strength. When physical strength is not implied the root *TAG*, q.v., is often used. In these compounds the future tense of the root *HĒK* is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in *hēka arzith*, I can earn. The following potential compounds occur in the sentences:—*hēkun anith*, to be able to bring, 801, 1753; *hēkun arzith*, to be able to earn, 603; so with *akith* (to enter), 38; *būzith* (to understand or hear), 370, 472, 1657; *dith* (to give), 40, 54 (to be able to give = to afford), 82, 971, 1056, 1499; *gākhith* (to go), 692; *hāq^arōwith* (to resist a claim), 1518; *hēchhanōwith* (to teach), 1768; *hēth* (to take), 236; *hōwith* (to show), 1351; *k^anith* (to buy), 556; *karith* (to do, to make), 6, 258, 553, 65, 865, 70, 1055, 1138, 9, 1385, 1419, 1871; *khañith thawith* (to conceal), 371; *likhith* (to write), 1927; *lūk^arōwith* (to shorten), 1635; *mutarith* (to open), 1020; *mutarōwith* (to untie), 1104; *nūrith* (to go out), 715; *pūrith* (to accomplish), 18; *phu^arōwith* (to break), 233; *pakānōwith* (to set in motion), 577, 1221; *parith* (to read), 1059; *rūzith* (to remain), 136; *sapadōwith* (to provide), 791; *sapanith* (to become), 1262; *shō^arōwith* (to improve), 920; *thagith* (to cheat), 308; *path thawith* (to dissuade), 560; *thas thawith* (to retain in the memory), 1530; *pañ thawith* (to believe), 1866; *thōlith* (to endure), 1213; *pañⁱ thōnith* (to prevent), 1387; *wōñ tulith* (to jump), 1006; *tulith* (to lift), 1070; *wanith* (to say), 32, 1370; *wuchhith* (to see), 1298.

The following forms of this verb appear in the sentences:—

Pres. masc. sing. 1 neg. *chhus-na-hēkān*, 236, 370, 1, 553, 65, 1213, 1866; 2 interrog. neg. *chhukh-nā hēkān*, canst thou not? 560; 3 *chhu hēkān*, 577, 1298; neg. *chhu-na hēkān*, he cannot, 472, 715, 1871; plur. 1 neg. *chhi-na hēkān*, 1262; 2 interrog. neg. *chhiwa-nā hēkān*, can you not? 1518; 3 *chhi hēkān*, 308, 912.

I past masc. neg. *mē hyok^a-na sōr karith*, I could not prevail, 1385; fem. neg. *mē hēkh^a-na yīth* (fem.) *pūrith*, I could not fulfil the wish, 18.

Fut., in sense of present, unless otherwise stated, sing. 1 *hēka*, 54, 603, 1419, 1927 (pres. conj.); interrog. *hēkā*, can I? 1055; neg. *hēka-na*, I cannot, 54, 136; 2 *hēkakh*, 692, 791, 1006, 1139; interrog. *hēkakh-a*, canst thou? 6, 40, 82, 233, 556, 801, 65, 70, 920, 71, 1020, 56, 70, 1104, 1499, 1530, 1657, 1753, 68; also with suff. acc. 3rd pers. sing. *hēkah-an-a lūk^arōwith*, canst thou shorten it? 1635; 3 interrog. *hēky-ā*, 38; neg. *hēki-na*, 258; plur. 1 neg. *hēkaw-na*, 1370; interrog. *hēkaw-a*, 1059; 2 interrog. *hēkiw-a*, 32; 3 *hēkan*, 1138, 1221.

Past cond. sing. 1 with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *hēkahō-y*, I should have been able (to show) to thee, 1351; 2 *hēkahōkh*, 1387.
hē'i, see *hyol^a*.

hēma, *hēmahō*, see *HĚ*.

hēng, decl. 1, a horn, 880.

hēnur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hēnaras*, plur. nom. *hēnar*), a drain (for water, &c.), a sewer, 578.

hēr, decl. 4, a staircase, ladder · sing. dat. *hēri-pēh*, (seated) on the stairs, 1707.

hēryum^u, adj. (fem. *hērim^u*), of or belonging to a staircase ; *hēryum^u pōr^u*, the side of the stairs, the upper rooms of a house, 1855.

hēiⁱ, *hēi^u*, *hēwān*, see *HĚ*.

hikⁱ, see *hyuk^u*.

hikmat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *hikmath*), wisdom, knowledge, 945.

hila, decl. 1, pretence, disguise, 548 ; *hila-bāz*, artful, 106 (nom. plur.) ; with suff. of indef. art. *hilāh*, 1383.

Hindustān, decl. 1, India ; sing. dat. *Hindustān-manz*, in India, 787, 937.

Hindustōnⁱ, adj., ind., of or belonging to India, the Hindōstānī language, 96 ; *Hindustōnⁱ zēvi-hond^u*, of the Hindōstānī language, 14.

hirs, decl. 1, greed, avarice, 133.

hisa or *his^u*, decl. 1, a share, a part, 771, 1410, 1625 ; *karun z^{ah} hisa*, to make two pieces, to cut (or saw) in two, 1576.

hisāb, decl. 1, an account, a reckoning, 148, 484, 1617 ; arithmetic, 101 ; an account, bill of charges, a bill, 75, 6, 7 ; *hisāb-kilāb*, an account with a merchant, 19 ; sing. gen. *hisābuk^u*, 75, 6, 7, 148 ; *hisābuk^u far^{ad}*, a bill, 192 ; abl. *hisāba-nishē*, from the bill, 484.

hish^u, see *hyuk^u*.

hīl, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hīlh*), a pretence, pretext, excuse, 1383 (*hīlh-āh*, a pretence, with indefinite *āh*) ; a method, means, reason, as in *hīlh guzarānuk^u*, a means of support, 1754 ; abl. *yimi hīla-sūty*, on this account, 806. (H.)

hōjat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *hōjath*, dat. *hōjū^u*, and so on), a bond (*tamasuk*), 216.

hōjⁱ, decl. 1, a pilgrim (to Mecca), 1327.

hōkh^u, adj. (fem. *hōch^u*), dry, 591.

hōkim, decl. 1, a ruler, a governor, 1557 ; a judge, 906 ; *hōkim-i-āla*, the high ruler, the governor of a city, 813 ; sing. dat. *hōkimas-nishē*, (an application) to a judge, 90.

ho^u, adj., crooked ; fem. sing. *hūj^u*, 443.

hōnar, decl. 4, ingenuity, 949 ; cf. *hunar*, which is the same word differently spelt.

hōnar-mand, adj., ind., ingenious, skilful, 1660 ; fem. sing. nom., 948.

hōnd^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *hōnjē*), a bill of exchange, note of hand, 1254 ; sing. dat. *hōnjē-pēh*, on the note of hand, 631 ; gen. *hōnjē-hond^u*, 593.

höngin, decl. 3, a shell, 455, 1630.

höni, decl. 4 (cf. *hān*), loss, damage, harm, 657, 845; *nakadüchü höni*, pecuniary loss, 1297.

hönkal, decl. 4 (sing. dat., *hönkali*), a chain, a necklacc, 294, 810; sing. dat., 1080.

hönzil, decl. 4 (sing. dat., *-ilä*), the abstract noun of *hönzü*; the art or profession of navigation, 1199.

hönzü, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hönzüs* or *hānzās*; gen. *hönzü*-(or *hānza*)-*sond*^u; ag. *hönzün* or *hānzān*; abl. *hönzü* or *hānza*; plur. nom. *hönzü*; dat. *hönzün* or *hānzān*; ag. *hönzüv* or *hānzāu*), a boatman; plur. nom. 1, 735, 1221, 1565; *gāda-hönzü*, a fisherman, 735; *bahāti-hönzü*, the boatman or sailor of a cargo-boat, 1.

HÖR, conj. 1 (I past part. *hūr*^u, plur. *hūr*ⁱ; fem. *hūr*^ü, plur. *hōrē*; II past part. *hōryōv*), to pay a debt, to repay; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh hōrān*, 1296; past *hūru-m*, I repaid, 1527; fut. sing. 1 *hōra-y*, I will pay to thee, 192, 1499; 3 *hōri*, 540.

hōsh, decl. 1, sense, intelligence, 1538.

hōsil, decl. 1, produce, outcome, result, 1867.

hoṣṭ^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *hastis*), an elephant, 1378.

hoṭ^u, adj. (fem. *hiṭṭü*), stricken; *bōchhi- ta trēshi-hoṭ*^u, stricken by hunger and thirst, hungry and thirsty, 888.

hōwü, see *HÄW*.

hōzir, adj., ind., present, in attendance (at court), 1446 (of a king and queen), 1750; *madath karani hōzir*, present (i. e. ready) to help, 1240.

hōzirī, decl. 4, attendance (in a court of justice, &c.), 127.

huh, pron. demonstr., that (within sight), this (at some distance); both subst. and adj. It may be either animate (an.) or inanimate (inan.), and the an. forms are sometimes masc., sometimes fem., and sometimes com. gen.

Sing. nom. an. masc. *huh*, fem. *hōh*, inan. *huh*; dat. an. com. gen. *humis*, inan. *huth*; gen. an. com. gen. *humⁱ-sond*^u or *hu-sond*^u, inan. *humyuk*^u; ag. an. masc. *humⁱ*, fem. *humⁱ*, inan. *humⁱ*; abl. an. and inan. *humⁱ* or *huwa*; plur. nom. an. and inan. masc. *hum*, fem. *huma*; dat. an. and inan. *human*; gen. an. and inan. *human-hond*^u, *hu-hond*^u; ag. an. and inan. *human*.

Sing. nom. an. masc., 283 (that bird); inan. 243, 342, 443; dat. an. masc. *humis dāndas-nishē*, from that bull, 250; inan. *huth gāmas-pēh*, (the way) to that village, 1289; abl. (agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen.), *humⁱ gāmuḥ*^u, of that village, 1659.

hūjü, see *hoṭ*^u.

hukm, decl. 1, an order, command, 483, 533, 53, 992, 1223, 25, 1809; *hukm din*^u, to give an order, 350; *karauḥ^u hukm*, an order to make, 1256;

ladanuk^u hukm, an order to load, 1091; *phēranuk^u hukm*, an order (i.e. permission) to walk, 1313; *dinuk^u chhu-na mē hukm*, I have no order to give, I am not allowed to give, 1078; *hukm mānun*, to obey an order, 1809; sing. abl. *hukma*, by (whose) order, 132; *hukma-kinⁱ*, by the order (of So-and-so), 1422; plur. gen. *hukman-hond^u*, 1872.

humi, *humis*, see *huh*.

hunar, decl. 1, an art, accomplishment, 105; cf. *h̄nar*.

hūn^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *hūnis*, gen. *hūnⁱ-sond^u*, ag. *hūnⁱ*, abl. *hūni*; plur. nom. *hūnⁱ*, dat. *hōnēn*, ag. *hōnyau*), a dog (*hūn^u*, decl. 3, a bitch); sing. nom., 156, 1034; dat., 217; ag., 1119.

hūr^u, *hūru-m*, see *HÖR*.

husyār adj., ind., intelligent; *husyār rōzun*, to be vigilant, 1869; *mudagi-yi-nishē rōz husyār*, beware of ignorance, 189.

huth, see *huh*.

hūṭ^u, decl. 3, wood, a piece of wood, 924; sing. dat. *hachē*, 142 (in sense of acc.); abl. *hachi-sūty*, (made) of wood, 900.

huzār, decl. 1, the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj., Your Highness, (politely) Sir! 816.

hyochh^u, see *HĖCHH*.

hyok^u, see *HĖK*.

hyol^u, decl. 2, an ear of corn; plur. nom. *hēlⁱ*, 180.

hyon^u, see *HĖ*.

hyor^u, adv., on the top, above, 1152; *gayē bōn ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803.

hyol^u, see *HĖ*.

hyuh^u, adj. (sing. dat. *hīhīs*, plur. nom. *hīhⁱ* (1513); fem. *hish^u* (739, 1569), plur. nom. *hishē*), like; *pānawūn hīhⁱ*, mutually alike, like each other, 1513. Frequent in idiomatic phrases, such as:—*chyōn^u hyuh^u*, (my case is) like yours, 1650 (= *tērā-sā*); *bōh chyōn^u hyuh^u r^u līkhīth hēka*, I can write as well as you, 1927 (*tumhāri mānīnī achchhā*); *dōṭ^u hyuh^u*, something like pain, a sort of pain, 717; *kunū-y hyuh^u* (= *žē-sā*) (fem. *kuṭū-y hīsh^u*), exactly alike, 1569; *kus hyuh^u* (fem. *kōssa hīsh^u*), what sort of, 737 (about what day), 1150; *yuth^u hyuh^u* (fem. *yīsh^u hīsh^u*), like this, this kind of, 583, 1649.

The word governs the dat. in:—*chyōnīs garas hyuh^u*, like thy house, 1076; *thūlas hyuh^u*, like an egg, oval, 739.

I

An emphatic suffix sometimes met with instead of (*ū*)y, as in *athⁱ-manz*, in this very thing, 1416. For other examples, see y.

For other words commencing with *i*, see under *yi*.

J

(NOTE.—Kāshmiris look upon *j* and *jy* as having exactly the same sound. Hence many words herein spelt with *j* are commonly spelt with *jy*, and vice versa. As *jə* is really *jya*, we also often find *ja* instead of *jə*, and vice versa.)

jahān, decl. 1, the world, the universe; sing. gen. *jahānuk^u*, 1557.

jahāza, decl. 1, a ship, 150, 69, 361, 404, 1586; gen. *jahāzuk^u*, 270, 395;

jahāzakīs mūlas, to the cargo of the ship, 461.

jal^{ad} or *jald*, adv., quickly, in haste, soon, 208, 672, 846, 7, 8, 9, 79, 901, 1046, 9, 1124; *yuth^u jald* . . . *tyuthu-y jald^uy*, as fast . . . even so fast, 1695.

jalandariūch^ū bēmōrⁱ, decl. 3, dropsy, 587.

jamā, decl. 1, collection, savings, 1421; the total (of a bill), 75, 6, 7; with suffix *āh* of indef. art. *kiur^ū bachath jamāh*, he has made his savings a deposit, he has deposited his savings (in the bank), 1439.

jamāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *jamāth*, dat. &c. *jamōt^ū*), a crowd, an assembly, a collection of people, 113, 445; a society, congregation, 1381 (sing. gen.); with suff. *āh* of indef. art. *jamāth-āh*, 379.

jān or *jyān*, adj., ind., good, 27, 35, 309 (of cheese), 332 (of climate), 895, 924, 70, 1150, 1211, 1324, 1440; good, excellent, 353, 662; good, correct (of a translation), 1811; good, beautiful, 1273; good, sweet (of singing), 306, 1653; good, valuable, important, 546; good, better (in health), 203; good, right, advisable, proper (to do anything), (it is) advisable (to), 44, 6, 186, 1168, 73, 5, 1463, 1646; *jān (jyān) gakkī*, it is advisable that, (you) had better, 961, 1157, 1223, 64; *khōta jān (jyān)*, better than, 188, 380, 724; *warihēs-manz chhuh mansim jyān*, (this) season is the best in the whole year, 1591; *rūd chhuh jyān pēwān*, it is raining fast, 1455; *jyān pōthⁱ*, well, excellently, 238, 1903. The word occurs in the two forms as follows:—*jān*, masc., 44, 6, 186, 8, 332, 53, 961, 70; fem. 27 (sing. dat.), 924; *jyān*, masc., 35, 203, 38, 306, 80, 546, 662, 724, 895, 1150, 7, 68, 73, 5, 1223, 64, 73, 1324, 1455, 63, 1591, 1646, 53, 1811, 1903; fem. 309, 1211 (plur. nom.), 73, 1324, 1440 (plur. nom.).

jānawara (Musalmān) or *jānāwār* or *jānawār* (Hindū), decl. 1, a bird (generally), 195, 261, 83, 718, 1703; an animal, 81, 328, 844, 957, 69; sing. gen. *jānāwāra-sond^u*, 81, 328; plur. nom. *jānawara*, 718, 1703; dat. *jānawaran-kyut^u*, (a cage) for birds, 261.

jang, decl. 1, war, a battle; plur. dat. *jangān-manz*, 224.

jangul, decl. 1, a forest, jungle, 525; sing. dat. *jangalas-manz*, 1244, 1717, 92; plur. nom. *jangal*, 907.

- jarnail*, decl. 1, a general (the English word); sing. ag. *jarnailan*, 1535.
- jawāb*, decl. 1, an answer, 82, 857, 1318, 1431, 1504.
- jawān*, adj., ind., young, youthful; fem. sing. nom., 1933.
- jawōnī*, decl. 4, youth, the season of youth, 1795; sing. gen. *jawōnī-handēn dōhan-manz*, in the season of youth, 1934.
- jāy* (634, 65, 753) or *jyāy* (353, 508, 719, 76, 1294, 1334, 1516, 1616, 89, 1708), decl. 4, a place; room, space, 1689; sing. nom., 665, 1516, 1689; with suff. -āh of indef. art. *bāpāruk^u jyāy-āh* (masc.) a place (or seat) of commerce, 353; dat. *jāyē* (*jyāyē*), commonly used for *jāyē-manz* (*jyāyē-manz*), in a place, or at a place, 1294, 1708; *akis jāyē*, in a certain place, 634; *yith jyāyē*, in this place, here, 719, 53 (*jāyē*); *yēth jyāyē*, where, 1616; *tath jyāyē*, there, 1616; gen. *jyāyē-hond^u*, 508, 1334; plur. dat. (used as in sing.) *sārēn-icy jyāyēn*, in all places, everywhere, 776.
- jild*, decl. 1, a volume (of a book), 1876; plur. nom. *jild*, 1514.
- jins*, decl. 1, goods, articles; sing. dat. *jinsas*, 597.
- jism*, decl. 1, the body (with limbs and members), 903; sing. dat. *jismas-kyut^u*, 976.
- jīl*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *jīth*, dat. *jīth^u*, and so on), victory; *prōw^u mē jīth*, I got the victory, I have conquered, 165.
- johil*, adj., ind., ignorant, unlearned; masc. plur. nom., 1847.
- jōnī*, see *jyōnī*.
- jōra*, decl. 1, a pair, a group of two, 718; a suit of clothes, 1748; *athapanja-jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808; plur. nom. *z^{ah} jōra*, two suits, 1748. Cf. *jūr^t*.
- jōrē*, adj., ind., running, current, hence (masc. sing. nom.) issued (of an order), 483; opened (of a school), 39; masc. plur. nom. (all things are) directed (by God), 1422.
- jōy, jwī*, decl. 4, a water-channel, 762 (*jōy*).
- jul^{am}*, decl. 1, tyranny, injustice; *jul^m karun*, to practise tyranny, 955.
- jumla*, decl. 1, a sentence, a clause; sing. gen. *jumluk^u*, 1606; plur. dat. *jumlan-manz*, 388.
- jūr^t*, decl. 3, a pair, a group of two, 185, 1346; a suit of clothes, 1895. This word is the same in meaning as *jōra*, q. v., but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; *dānda-jūr^t*, a pair of oxen, 1346; *paizār-jūri* (*sic*; not *paizāra*), a pair of shoes, 185.
- jurmāna*, decl. 1, a fine (the penalty), 732, 67, 1061; *jurmāna din^u*, to pay a fine, 1300.
- juz-rasī*, decl. 4, frugality, economy; sing. abl. *juz-rasiyi-kinⁱ*, frugally, 788.

jyāda, adv., more, excessive; *jyāda kharchiyi-kinⁱ*, with excessive expenditure, extravagantly, 788.

jyān, see *jān*.

jyāy, see *jāy*.

jyōnī or *jōnī*, decl. 4, goodness, 659; *mulküch^u jyōnī*, the welfare of the country, 1292; sing. dat. *jyōniyē-manz*, (the distinction) between virtue (and vice), 1868.

jyōtish, decl. 1, astronomy; sing. abl. *jyōtishē-vidyā*, the science of astronomy, 121.

K

KAD, conj. 1 (I past part. *koq^u*, plur. *kaq^t*; fem. sing. *küq^u*, plur. *kajē*; II past part. *kajyōv*), to bring out, drag out, 1551; cast out, expel, 29, 673; to extract (a passage), to quote, 682, 1452; to extract (as venom from a wound), 1923; to bring out into light, discover, 442, 545; *tamⁱ koq^u dēwōl^u*, he became bankrupt, 965; inf. sing. gen. *kaḍanuk^u sazā*, the punishment of expulsion, 673; I past part. in sense of past; masc. sing. *koq^u*, 545, 965; plur. with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. ag. *kaḍi-n*, he expelled them, 29; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chkuh kōrith koq^u-mor^u*, it is quoted (from a book), 1452; fem. sing. *küq^u-mūt^u kath*, an extract (from a letter), 682; fut. *kaḍi galatī*, he will discover mistakes, he will criticize, 442; pass., past masc. sing. 3 *āw kaḍana*, 1923; plur. 3 *kutⁱ āyē mūla kaḍana*, the trees were pulled up by the roots, 1551.

kadd, decl. 1, height, stature, 598.

kafāra, decl. 1, expiation, atonement, 122.

kāh, see *kēh*.

kāh^a-rubāh, decl. 1, the loadstone, a magnet; sing. gen. *-bāhuk^u*, 1093.

kaid, decl. 1, imprisonment, hence imprisoned, 385; *kaid-khānas-manz*, in the prison, 1393. Cf. *kūdⁱ*.

kaīsi, see *kēh*.

kaiṣāh, or *kūṣāh*, pron. adj., ind., how much? 398 (masc. sing. nom.); several, 1171 (fem. plur. nom.); *kaiṣāh biq^u*, fem. sing. nom., how big? 191, 1658; *kaiṣāh gōb^u*, fem. sing. nom., how heavy? 1900. Cf. *kūt^u*, fem. *kūṣ^u*, and *kōlāh*.

kailyā, see *kūt^u*.

kaj-raṣlūr, adj., ind., walking crookedly, perverse, 1299 (masc. plur. nom.).

kākaz, decl. 1, paper, 253, 59, 575, 1131, 53, 1453, 1670, 1700, 18, 84, 1890, 1904; *dasta kākaz*, a quire of paper, 1450; *byūmuk^u kākaz*, a policy of insurance, 972; *kākaz bargā-hanā*, a small piece of paper, 1325; *kāka: chhala*, bits of paper, 1788; sing. dat. *kākazas*, 803; *kākazas-manz*, in paper, 754; *ṭāṭh*, on paper, 1583, 1644; gen. *kākazuk^u*, 403, 856; abl. *tāh*

- kākaza*, a sheet of paper, 1629; *kākaza badal*, instead of paper, 1740; plur. nom. *kākar*, 1683, 1715; dat. *kākazan*, 515, 727 (for acc.); *kākazan-pēṭh*, on the papers, 209.
- kāl*, decl. 1, time; sing. nom. *kōtālī kāl wōlu-y*, how much time went (or passed) for thee, i.e. how long did you spend, 896, 937; *yūṣṭ kāl-tām*, for a long time, 1385; dat. *yūtis kālas*, for so long a time, 1421; abl. *kāla-kshēph*, passing of time; *kāla kshēph karun*, to pass time, 1099; *kāla-pēṭha*, from a time, i.e. for some time since, 322; *kēh kāla-pēṭha*, from some time, some time ago, 648, 932; *mainai kāla-pēṭha*, from a short time, a short time ago, 1382; *yūṣṭ kāla-pēṭha*, from a long time, 1641. (H.)
- kala*, decl. 1, the head; sing. dat. *kalas*, 1729 (dat. *commodi*); *kalas dōd*, a pain to the head, a headache, 853, 1270; *kalas musht*, a (blow with the) fist on the head, 873; *kalas-pēṭh*, on the head, 163, 274.
- kālā*, in *kēh-kāuī*, adv., for a short time, a while, 78.
- Kalakāt*, decl. 1, Calcutta; sing. nom. *Kalakath*, 353, 1103; dat. *Kalakatas-manz*, 152.
- kalam*, decl. 1, a pen, 874, 1450, 1676; *kalam garun*, to mend a pen, 1121, 1301; sing. dat. *kalamas*, 1912 (dat. *commodi*).
- kalama*, decl. 1, an expression, phrase; with suffix *āh* of indef. art. *kalamāh*, 1237.
- kalank*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalankh*), a blemish, defect, 1887 (in a horse). (H.)
- kālā-pōnī* (borrowed from Hindī), transportation (the punishment), 1812.
- kalēja*, decl. 1, the liver; *kalējas dōd*, pain in the liver, liver complaint, 1090.
- kālī*, adv., in *path-kālī*, in former times, formerly, 689, 1272.
- kalpānt*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalpāntḥ*), eternity; sing. dat. *kal-pāntas-tāñ*, up to eternity, for ever, eternally, 650. (H.)
- kam*, adj., ind., little, small in amount, 1113, 1418 (fem.), 1726; few, small in number, 722, 869, 1433; short (of life), 1068 (fem.); short (in stature), 598; less (than), 1057; with emphatic *y*, *kam-iṭy*, a little, very little, 1087, 1742; *kam sapazun* or *sapadun*, to become less, to decrease, 482, 610; *kam karun*, to reduce, abate, deduct, 2, 484.
- kamān*, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. exc. nom. *kamōñṭ*), an arch; plur. nom., 97; a bow (sing. dat. *kamāni*; plur. nom. *kamāna*), plur. nom., 224.
- kāmē*, *kāmē-kār*, *kāmēn*, *kāmī*, see *kōm*.
- kamī*, *kamī*, see *kyāh*.
- kamī*, decl. 4, deficiency, scarcity, 698.
- kamyāb*, adj., ind., scarce, rare, hard to get, 1578 (masc. plur. nom.).

kāmyāb, adj., ind., successful, 1741.

kāmyōbī, decl. 4, success, prosperity in an undertaking, 1415.

kamzōr, adj., ind., without strength, weak, feeble, 1720.

K'AN, conj. 1 (I past part. *k'an*^u, plur. *k'an*ⁱ; fem. *kūñ*^u, plur. *k'an*^ē; II past part. *k'an*^{ōv}), to sell; inf. abl. *tam*ⁱ *dyut*^u-*na k'anana*, he did not allow to sell, 1745; (forming passive) *yin k'anana*, they will be sold, 91; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *k'anun*^u *lāyēkh*, (it is not) fit to be sold, saleable, 1568; fem. plur. nom. *k'anāñē*, to be sold, for sale, 1340; noun of agency, sing. masc. gen. *k'anawōl*ⁱ-*sandis wānas-pēkh*, (I went) to the shop of the (book-)seller, 218; conj. part. *k'nith*, 556; (used to form a perfect) *tam*ⁱ *chhu-n k'nith*, he has sold, 615; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih k'nān*, they sell, make a trade of selling, 1696; past masc. plur. *mē k'n*ⁱ *pīpa*, I sold barrels, 157; perf. *tam*ⁱ *chhu-n k'n*^u-*mot*^u, he has sold, 615; fut. sing. 1 *k'na*, I shall sell, 1600.

kan, decl. 1, an ear; sing. ag. *kan*ⁱ *tal*ⁱ, (I whispered) under (i. e. in his) ear, 1905; plur. nom. *kan*, 602; *kan dārun*, to lend the ear, pay attention, 1085.

kān, decl. 1, an arrow, 224; *kān trāwun*, to shoot arrows, 1633. (H.)

kanāat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kanāath*), contentment, 400.

kan^ak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kan^akh*), wheat, 293, 823, 1155.

kāñē, see *kūñ*^u.

kanguv^u, decl. 2, a comb (for the hair), 348.

kani, a suffix forming postpositions of place as in *garas brōñtha-kani*, in front of the house, 1251; *mē brōñtha-kani*, in my presence, 1377.

kānūn, decl. 1, a law, regulation, 648, 1310; *bē-kānūn*, illegal, unlawful, 1846.

kapas, decl. 4, the cotton plant, 426. (Elmslie shows this as masc., but all native authorities make it fem.)

kaṭaṭi, adj., ind., dishonest, deceitful, 478; masc. plur. nom. *kaṭaṭi*, 550. (H. Cf. *dagā-bāz*.)

kapur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kaparas*, plur. nom. *kapar*, and so throughout, except sing. nom.), cloth, 232, 341, 966, 1079, 1100, 41, 1442, 62, 1588, 1701, 23, 1908, 26; clothes, apparel (sing. 279, 1748, plur. 298, 1623, 1731); sing. dat. 232, 966 (for acc.), 1079, 1588; *kaparas-manz*, (strain) through the cloth, 1723; gen. *kaparuk*^u, 1926; *z^ah jōra kaparak*ⁱ, two suits of clothes, 1748; abl. *kapara-hanā*, a piece of cloth, 1908 (fem. see *hanā*); plur. nom., 298, 1731, 1896; *jēmī ranga as*ⁱ *chhih kapar khunān*, the kind of clothes we wear, 1896; dat. *kaparan-pēkh*, on the clothes, 1701; gen. *kaparan-hond*^u, 1623; *sāf kaparan-hiinc*^u *jūr*ⁱ, a suit of clean clothes, 1895.

K'AR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *kor*^u, plur. *kar*ⁱ; fem. *kūr*^u, plur. *kar*^ē; II

past part. *karyāv*), to do, 6, 32, 46, 55, 78, 87, 90, 2, 107, 16, 32, 74, 76, 83, 6, 90 *et passim*; to make, 2, 26, 34, 56, 62, 86, 91, 4, 5, 9, 108, 20, 3, 4, 42, 70, 4, 83 *et passim*; to make, draw (a line), 580; to act, do, perform an action, 362, 560, 919, 1344, 51, 1521, 2, 1763.

This verb is very frequently combined with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. The following are only some of the numerous examples occurring in the specimens:—*amal karun*, to comply (with = *pēṭh*), 915; *āradan kariññ^u*, to worship (governs gen.), 1921; *ar^a karun*, to make a petition, to petition, 90, 1319; *bakhchish karun*, to give, present (governs acc. of thing given), 1450; *wanun^u band karun*, to cease talking, 287; *dān karun*, to make gifts, to give charity, 305; *dan^a-wād karun*, to thank (thing for which thanks are given in dat.), 817; *dayā kariññ^u*, to show mercy or pity, 1146, 1332; *dayā karith* = please, 708; *dimāg karun*, to show conceit, 372; *grāna karun*, to condemn, 642; *grāwa karaññ^u* (fem. plur.), to complain of (with dat.), 364; *harahar kariññ^u*, to fight, quarrel, 724; *harakath kariññ^u*, to move oneself, to stir, 1720; *hīla karun*, to use disguise, pretence, 548; *jul^am karun*, to practise injustice, 955; *kayūs karun*, to form an opinion, 1250; *khōrāth karun*, to give alms, 305; *khabar kariññ^u*, to inform, 811; *khar^ach karun*, to spend, waste (governs acc.), 463; *khās karith*, especially, 94; chiefly, mainly, 716; *khōsh karun*, to please, make pleased (governs dat.), 771, 1224; *kirāy^a karun*, to take on hire, to hire, 871; *kōm^u kariññ^u*, to act, do an action, 849, 1415, 1834; to work, do work, 1293; *sārēn-ūy-sūty kōm^u-kār karun*, to deal (honestly) with all, 473; *kōshish kariññ^u*, to endeavour, 1227, 1860; *krūd karun*, to be in a passion, be angry, 1287; *kshēmā kariññ^u*, to forgive, pardon (governs dat.), 668, 1278; *lōt^u karun*, to lighten, make less heavy, 1073; *madath karun*, to help (governs dat.), 116, 865, 1240; *mān karun*, to respect (governs dat.), 1488; *mīhrbōnī kariññ^u*, to show kindness, *mīhrbōnī karith* = please, 708; *muāf karun*, to forgive, 668, 1278; *mulākāth karun*, to meet, interview, 930; *murka karaññ^u* (fem. plur.), to make pictures to draw, 302; *nasal karun*, to have a cold, 1673; *paida karun*, to create, 433; *pachhapāth karun*, to show partiality, 1281; *pāph karun*, to commit an offence, to sin, 1238, 1656; *dimāga-nishē parhēz karun*, to abstain from pride, 1390; *pathⁱlōz^u kariññ^u*, to show hospitality, to entertain, 882; *prakh^ot^u karun*, to manifest, 601; *prakh^r karun*, to spread abroad, to impart (knowledge), 905; *rah^am karun*, to show pity, 1146, 1332; *rāsasī kariññ^u*, to rule, govern, 812; *rūth kariññ^u*, to prefer, 858, 1403; *safar karun*, to journey, 1000; *sahāy karun*, to help, 865; *samyōg karun*, to meet, to interview, 930; *shōd karun*, to correct, make correct, 1481; *shrān karun*, to bathe, 162, 1188; *shukr-guzār karun*, to thank, 817; *sōbīth karun*, to prove, 1419; *takhsīr karun*, to commit

an offence, to sin, 1238; *tarafdōrī kariññ^u*, to show partiality, 1281; *tārīj karun*, to praise, 352; *tarjama karun*, to interpret, translate, 981, 2; *tayār karun*, to make ready, to build (a house), 1470; *lōṣīm karun*, to respect, 1488; *ṣakh kariññ^u*, to be angry, 1287; *ṣhōpa kariññ^u*, to be silent, 724, 1192, 1468, 1646, 7; *vishēsh karith*, especially, 94; *garīban wōpakār karun*, to help the poor, to do charity, 304; *yētn karun*, to endeavour (governs gen.), 630, 1227, 1860; *yād karun*, to recollect, 1476; *yātrā kariññ^u*, to journey, 1000; *yibādath kariññ^u*, to worship (governs gen.), 1921; *ṣōhir karun*, to manifest, 601.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—

Inf. nom. *karun*, to do, 186; *karun yiṣhun*, to wish to do, 56; dat. *karanas*, 1521; *karanas lōikh (lāyēkh)* worthy to do, 642, 1441; *karanasmanz*, in doing, 674, 845, 952, 1245, 1869; gen. *karanuk^u*, 465, 510, 1182, 1256 (*karanuk^u hukm*, an order to make), 1351, 1478; fem. *karanūich^u* *yijāzath* or *āgyā*, permission to do, 1279; abl. *karana-khōta*, than doing, 724, 1649; *-khōr^ara*, for doing, 992; *-kinⁱ*, by doing, 767; *-puṣhy*, for doing, 239, 665, 733; *-sūty*, through doing, 549, 954, 1061, 1300 (*kāmē-handi karana-sūty*, through the doing of the action), 1501; abl. forming passive with *yun^u*, 670, 1470; nom. *karun^u*, 46, 517 (*karun^u yiṣhun*, to wish to do), 666 (ditto), 905, 19, 30, 1846, 54; fem. *kariññ^u*, *rācasī kariññ^u*, to govern, 812; *kōm^u kariññ^u*, to act, 849, 1834; *ṣhōpa kariññ^u*, to be silent, 1646; *harakath kariññ^u*, to stir, 1720; masc. abl. *karani hōsir*, ready to do, 1240; fem. abl. *gaṣhun safar karani*, to go to make a journey, 1000; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *karun^u*, to be done, to be made, faciendus, 116, 372, 548, 630, 63, 8, 732, 4, 848, 981, 1146, 1227, 81, 7, 1319, 32, 90, 1872; plur. *karaniⁱ* (faciendi), 1874; fem. sing. nom. *kariññ^u* (facienda), 190, 668, 848, 71, 1073, 1146, 1227, 81, 7, 1332; noun of agency, *kararwōl^u*, 434, 916, 982; *kararwin^u*, 983; masc. plur. nom. *karawanⁱ*, 162, 1224; conj. part. *karith*, having done, having made, 26, 32, 91, 4, 205, 23, 320, 686, 716, 24, 1024, 1468, 1647, 1731; *mīhrbōñi* or *dayā karith*, please! 708; *hēkun karith*, to be able to do, &c., 6, 258, 553, 65, 865, 70, 1055, 1138, 9, 1385, 1419, 1871; *karith trāwun*, to make out and out (Hindī *kar dālnā*), 234.

Pres. part. *karān*, forming pres. tense masc. sing. 1 *chhus karān*, 352, 64, 83, 817, 1344, 1476, 88, 1524, 1823; with pron. suff. of 2nd pers. plur. *chhus-awa karān*, I am doing (making) to you, 183, 816; with neg. suff. *chhus-na karān*, I do not make, 384; 2 *chhukh karān*, 211, 362, 569, 602, 8, 22, 63, 740, 72, 899, 1099, 1188, 1250, 1583, 1668, 1806, 90; with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a karān*, 95, 693; 3 *chhuḥ karān*, 302, 5, 473, 502, 601, 33, 792, 858, 955, 69, 1125, 1292, 1306, 23, 1403, 15, 25, 1546, 1665, 1755, 1822, 60; with suff. of 2nd pers. dat. sing. *chhu-y*

karān, 771 (to thee); with neg. suff. *chhu-na karān*, 2, 1010, 1306, 1919; *ur*. 1 *chhih karān*, 1921; 2 *chhiwa karān*, 132; 3 *chhih karān*, 107, 304, 463, 538, 684, 803, 82, 92, 912, 13, 1024, 1161, 1205, 99, 1375, 1565, 84, 1807; with neg. suff. *chhi-na karān*, 1868; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh karān*, 1920; plur. 3 *chhēh karān*, 1196.

I past part., forming past tense, masc. sing. *kor^u*, 90, 120, 3, 74, 6, 326, 433, 81, 6, 552, 669, 917, 72; 89, 1050, 1156, 1508, 11, 22, 89, 92, 1698, 1763, 1802; neg. *kor^u-na*, 86, 124, 1526; interrog. *kor^u-ā*, 108; with suff. ag. 2 pers. sing. *koru-th*, 92, 761, 1700; ditto interrog. *kor^u-th-a*, 264, 1475; with suff. ag. 2 pers. plur., and neg. and interrog. *kor^u-wa-nā*, did you not make a masc. thing? 1421; plur. *karⁱ*, 950, 1016, 50; fem. sing. *kūr^u*, 87, 90, 317, 1015, 1192, 1317, 1437, 9, 87, 1522; with suff. ag. 2 pers. sing. *kūr^u-th*, 92, 387, 1587, 1756; interrog. *kūr^u-th-a*, 1587; with suff. ag. 2 pers. plur. *kūr^u-wa*, 820; plur. *kar^e*, 1126, 1394.

Perf. masc. sing. *chhuh kor^u-mol^u*, 780, 988, 1238, 56; with suff. of dat. (for ag.) 2 pers. sing. *chhu-y kor^u-mol^u*, thou hast made, 737, 1673; plur. *chhih karⁱ-matⁱ*, 94; pluperf. masc. sing. with suff. of dat. (for ag.) 2 pers. sing. *ōsu-y kor^u-mol^u*, 62.

II past part., forming 2 past tense, masc. sing. *karyōv*, 395.

Fut., pres. subj., and old pres. indic. 1 *kara*, 484, 717, 84, 914, 5, 1089, 1293, 1344, 1617; with suff. 2 pers. sing. dat. *kara-y*, I shall do for thee, 368; with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *kara-n*, I shall make it, 244; with neg. suff., 1522; with interrog. suff. *karā*, shall I make? 1678; 2 *karakh*, 287, 732, 938; with interrog. suff. *karakh-a*, 1412, 1739; 3 *kari*, 1416, 1576, 1780; with neg. suff. *kari-na*, 560; plur. 1 *karaw*, 34, 99, 351, 97, 544, 910, 1168; 2 *kariw*, 535.

Imperat. sing. 2 *kar*, 21, 142, 70, 580, 727, 33, 78, 875, 1131, 42, 1424, 1640, 1727, 1810; with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *karu-n*, 516, 74, 1339; 3 *karin*, let him make, 480; plur. 2 *kariw*, 811, 1278, 1644; pol. sing. 2 *karta*, 78; plur. 2 *karⁱtaw*, 55, 174, 83, 412, 1450; with suff. 3 pers. plur. acc. *karⁱtō-kh*, please make them, 1481.

Past cond. sing. 1 with suff. 3 pers. sing. dat. *karahō-s*, I should have made for him, 769; 3 *karihē*, 769, 1761; with neg. suff. *karihē-na*, 1656. *kar* (2), adv. interrog., when? 287, 503, 839, 1133, 1451, 1532, 1781.

KĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *kōr^u*, plur. *kōrⁱ*; fem. *kōr^u*, plur. *kārē*; II past part. *kāryōv*), to boil, to melt (lead); imperat. sing. 2 with suff. acc. 3 pers. sing. *kāru-n*, melt it, 1041.

kār (2), decl. 1, business, trade, profession; *kōm^u-kār*, the same as *kār*; sing. nom. *kār*, 1806; *kōm^u-kār*, 473; dat. *kāras-manz*, 1115; *kāmē-kāras-manz*, 676; plur. nom. *kāmē-kār*, 1807; dat. *kāran-manz*, 1856; *kār-khāna*, a factory, 689, 1648. The abl. sing. *kāra* is used pleonasti-

- cally after adverbs of manner, as in *wāra* or *wāra-kāra*, excellently, well; *tōhī āwa wāra-kāra*, you came auspiciously, you are welcome, 1901.
- kāran*, decl. 1, a reason, cause, 284, 1182, 1233, 1468; *wōtpatti-kāran*, a cause of origin, hence a creator, 434; sing. abl. *ami kārana*, for this reason, 536; *ami-y kārana*, for this very reason, 483; *tami kārana*, for that reason, 272; *yimi kārana*, for this reason, 907, 1842; *kārana-rost^m* (decl. 2), without reason, without cause, 759. (H. Cf. *sabab*.)
- KARANĀW**, conj. 1 (I past part. -*nōw^u*, plur. -*nōwⁱ*; fem. -*nōw^u*, plur. -*nāwē*; II past part. -*nāvyōv*), to cause to make; fut. sing. 1 with suff. of acc. 2 pers. sing. and interrog. *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make (an interview), shall I introduce you (to so and so)? 985.
- karār*, decl. 1, an agreement, arrangement, 62; *bē-karār*, fickle, unstable, unsteady, 1853.
- karāra*, adj., ind., sound, strong; nom. sing. fem., 855.
- kartā*, decl. 1, a doer; *nyāyē-kartā*, a doer of justice; just, 1008. (H.)
- kartūt*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kartūth*), conduct; sing. dat. *kartūtas*, 364.
- karz*, decl. 1, debt, debts, 540, 1296; sing. abl. *karza khōr^mra*, (arrested) for debt, 103; *karz-dār*, decl. 1, a debtor, 476; *karz-khāh*, a creditor; plur. nom. *karz-khāh*, 438.
- KĀS**, conj. 1 (I past part. *kōs^u*, plur. *kōsⁱ*; fem. *kōs^u*, plur. *kāsa*; II past part. *kāsōv*), to shave; inf. abl. *mas kāsani*, (I am going) to shave, 1627.
- kāsa*, decl. 1, a story, tale, 1185, 95, 1721.
- kas^md*, decl. 1, intention, design, resolve, resolution, 1522.
- kasam*, decl. 1, an oath; *kasam khyon^u*, to eat an oath, to swear, 1222.
- Kashīr^u*, decl. 3, or *Kashmīr*, decl. 1, Kashmīr; sing. dat. *Kashmīras-man*, in K., 1285.
- kashī*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kashīh*), trouble, worry, inconvenience, 929, 1335; sorrow, woe, 860; sing. abl. *kashīa warōi*, (nothing) but vexation, 1867. (H.)
- kāsm*, decl. 1, kind, species, 1684, 1746; sing. gen. *kami kāsmuk^u*, of what kind? 1442; *sēthāh kāsmuk^u*, of many kinds, 718; *yimi kāsmuk^u*, of this kind, 1345.
- kāst*, decl. 1 (sing. and plur. *kāsth*), an instalment; *māluk^u kāsth*, the dividend in an estate, 568, 729.
- kaṭ*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kaṭh*), a ram, a sheep; plur. nom., 702; plur. gen. *kaṭan-hond^u*, 746. The word is used to mean 'son', in an abusive sense, as in *harām-kaṭh*, a bastard, a rascal (*harām-zāda*), 1461.
- kath*, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. and abl. *kathi*, plur. nom. *katha*, dat. *kathan*, ag. *kathan*) (this word closely corresponds in meaning to the Hindi

bāf), a word, 505, 20, 741, 857, 963, 1228, 69, 1400, 4, 83, 1859; a saying, a thing said, a statement, a phrase, 680, 2, 1157, 1258, 1321, 1524, 77; a story, tale, history, 37, 48; a proposal, 16, 114, 391; an affair, matter, 34, 118, 276, 323, 71, 870, 910, 1240, 6, 1484, 1507, 29, 1737, 60, 1, 81, 5, 1821, 64, 1905; a subject (of discussion), 99, 397, 523, 663; an occurrence, 141, 1236; a thing, 793, 1593; *kath karīñ^u* (1055), or *katha* (plur.) *karāñē* (plur. fem.) (258), to make words, to talk; *kath waniñ^u*, to make a statement, to say something, 1679; *katha-bāth*, in plur. *katha-bāta*, 544, 1126, 1394, a conversation; dat. (for acc.) *-bātan*, 407; *katha-gāñur^u*, eloquent, 620, 1253; *katha-kath*, a conversation, 725.

Sing. nom. with suffix of indefinite article *kath-āh*, an occurrence, 141, 1236; sing. dat. 663, 1524; *kathi-manz*, 118, 397, 523, 1484, 1737, 85; *kathi-pēñh*, 99, 391, 505, 910; gen. *kathi-honā^u*, 34, 870, 1258, 1404, 1760; abl. *kathi-bāpath*, 1864; *kathi-sūty*, 1529; plur. nom., 258, 741, 93, 857, 963, 1228, 1400, 83, 1593.

kathiyum^u, adj. (sing. fem. *kāthiñ^u*), hard, difficult; fem. nom., 524, difficult (of a language); masc. sing. abl. *kāthini sōbāva-sost^u*, of a fierce nature, 1197; plur. nom. *kāthini jāngal*, impenetrable forests, 907.

kati, adv., interrog., where? 247, 51, 62, 68, 70, 532, 898, 990, 1030, 97, 1271, 1367, 97, 1515, 1634, 1725, 70, 9, 94; with emph. *y*, *kati-y*, wherever, 599.

kāñhāh, see *kēh*.

kātur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kātaras*, and so on), a mule, 1189.

kaunsal, decl. 1, a Government Council (the English word); sing. gen. *kaunsāluk^u*, 422.

kāv, decl. 1, a crow; plur. nom. *kāv*, 868.

kavi, decl. 1, a poet, 288, 1348. (H.)

kay, decl. 1, in plur., vomiting; *chhi-s kay gathān*, there are vomitings happening to him, he is vomiting, 497.

kayās, decl. 1, an opinion, 1250.

kēh, indefinite pronoun, used both as a substantive and as an adjective. As subst., it means 'any one', 'some one', 'a certain person', or (inanimate) 'anything', 'something'. As adj., it means 'any', 'some'. In its nominative singular it has three sets of forms, one animate masculine, another animate feminine, and a third inanimate common gender. In all the other cases of the singular there is no distinction between masculine and feminine, but there is a distinction between animate and inanimate forms. In the plural the distinction even between animate and inanimate forms also disappears. As a substantive it is thus declined:—sing. nom., an. masc. *kūñh*, *kūñhāh*, *kāñh*, or *kāñhāh*; an. fem. *kāñh* or *kāñhāh*; inan. com.

gen. *kēh* or *kēhāh*. For all other cases of the singular, except the genitive, it has an. com. gen. *kaīsi*, inan. com. gen. *kuni*. The gen. sing. is an. com. gen. *kaīsi-hond^u*, inan. com. gen. *kunyak^u*. Note that the termination of the animate genitive form is always *hond^u*, even when the noun referred to is masculine. The plural forms are:—nom. an. and inan., com. gen. *kēh* or *kēhāh*; dat. *kēān*; gen. *kēān-hond^u*; abl. *kēān*.

As an adjective, in the animate singular and in the plural it takes the substantive forms, except, of course, that the genitive does not take the suffix *hond^u*, the genitive suffix being as usual added to the substantive with which the indefinite pronoun is in agreement. In the inanimate singular the substantive forms may also be used, but *kēh* or *kēhāh* may also optionally be used in any case of either number, and, moreover, *kāh* may be used instead of *kēh*.

As the declension of this pronoun is rather complicated, the following examples include not only the occurrences of the various forms in the sentences, but also a number of other examples written specially for this work by a native of Kashmīr. It should be noted that in the Persian character, *kāh* and *kēh* are often spelt *kāh* and *kīh* respectively.

With a negative preceding or following, this pronoun has the meaning of 'no one', 'nothing', or (as an adjective) 'no'. Thus, *na kāh*, no one, 286, 514, 96, 840, 1050, 1175; as adj., no (person, &c.), 625, 784, 5, 1656, 1919; *na kēh*, nothing, 1216, or, as adj., no (inanimate thing), 86, 118, 24, 272, 388, 93, 464, 616, 742, 78, 891, 925, 46, 53, 62, 78, 9, 1421, 78, 95, 1501, 26, 1645, 1785, 1867, 8; *na kāh*, adj. no (inan. thing), 921, 1754, 1887; *na kēh chīs-iīy*, not anything even, insignificant, 962; (plur.) *kēh ... kēh*, some ... others, 340; *yih kēh*, whatever, 178, 868; *biyē kēh*, any other, anything else, 327, 1399, 1867; *prath kāh*, each person, every one, all (always singular), 325, 661, 718, 812, 955, 1283; similarly *prath kuni chīzūk^u bāpār*, business of various articles, 107. The word *tī*, even, is often suffixed to this pronoun to emphasize the idea of indefiniteness (cf. Hindi *kōī bhī*). Thus *kēh tī*, in any respect, at all, 736. Similarly:—*tath garas-manz chhu-na kāh tī basān*, any one even does not live in that village; no one lives in that village; *kāh tī brāhman sāna-n-na*, I do not know any Brāhman; *tati chhu-na kāh tī gur^u*, there is no horse there; *mē wuchh^u-na kāh tī*, I did not see any one (fem.); *tath gāmas-manz chhē-na kāh tī bud^u*, in that village there is no old woman; *kāh tī chhē-na zānān*, no one (fem.) knows; *tih chhu-na kaīsi tī* (or *kēān tī*) *path-kun wuchh^u-mot^u*, no one has. (or no people have) seen that before; *kaīsi tī būz^u-na*, no one (masc. or fem.) heard it; *kaīsi tī zānāni garas-manz kēh tī dana chhu-na*, to any woman is there

not in the house any wealth, no woman has wealth in her house; *tati chhu-na kēh ti dana*, there is no wealth there; *tati chhu-na kēh ti*, there is nothing there; *tati chhu-na kēh ti gurⁱ*, there are no horses there. The word *ak*, one, when it has the suffix *āh* giving the force of the indefinite article added to it, takes the form *akhāh*, and is used as a synonym of *kāh* or *kēh*, in the sense of 'a certain one'. Thus, *tati kākhāh* (or *akhāh*) *chhēh yōssa kitāban parith chhēh zānān*, there is there a certain (woman) who knows how to read books. Or the suffix *āh* may be added to the main substantive. Thus, *tati chhuh kāh gur^u* (or *gur^uāh akh*, or *akh gur^uāh*), there is a certain horse here. Or the indefinite pronoun and the numeral may be used together, as in *kaīsi akis zāw garī nēchyur^u*, to a certain person a son has been born in the house, i.e. in a certain person's house a son has been born (the 'person' may be a man or a woman); *kuni akis chīzas-nishē*, near a certain thing.

SUBST., an. sing. nom., masc. *kūh*, no example in the sentences; *kūh ōs^ua tas nishē*, was any one near him? *kūkhāh*, no example in sentences; *kūkhāh rūzin asē nishē*, let some one stay by us; *kāh*, 358, 812, 1149, 1283; so *kyā tati chhwā kāh basān*, does any one live there? *tath gāmas-manz chhwā kāh yus sōrisiyy kashīri-dīshas zāni*? is there any one in that village who knows the whole of Kashmīr? *kākhāh*, (with emphatic *y*) *kākhāhiyy*, only some one, i.e. very few, 1298; so *kākhāh yiyy yōr*, some one will come here; fem. *kāh*, no example in the sentences; *mē wuchh^u-na kēh ti*, I saw no (woman); *kāh ti chhē-na zānān*, no one (fem.) knows; *kākhāh*, no example in the sentences; *kākhāh-ay gakhawū^u āsi*, *tēli sōsa-n bō-ti kūkhāh*, if any (woman) be going, then I will also send some (man) (with her); *kyā tōhē tati kākhāh wuchh^u-wa-n-a*, did you see any (woman) there? dat. com. gen. *kaīsi*, 286, 399 (for acc.), 514 (for acc.), 96, 840, 947, 1175 (for acc.); *kaīsi-manz*, 661; *kaīsi-phēh*, 955; *kaīsi-sūty*, 325, 1173; gen. *kaīsi-honā^u*, 718, 1281, 7; so *kaīsi-handis garas-manz baḍa dana ōs^u*, in a certain man's house there was much wealth; *kaīsi-handis garas-manz chhu-na kēh dana*, there is no wealth in any one's house; ag. *kaīsi*, 1050, so *tih chhu-na kaīsi ti path-kun wuchh^u-mor^u*, no one has seen that before; *kaīsi ti būz^u-na*, no one heard (it).

Inan. sing., com. gen., nom. *kēh*, 178, 472, 581, 851, 68, 1216, 45 (something), 1399; so *kēh dih tas, yuth^u khōsh gakhī*, give something to him, that he may become satisfied; *tati chhuh kēh wuchhana yiwān*, something can be seen there; *kyā tati chhwā kēh*, is there anything there? *kākhāh*, no occurrence of this word in the sentences, but from other sources we have *kākhāh ōs^u tath-manz rōt^u*, there was something good in that; *kākhāh an yūrⁱ*, bring some here. Dat. *kuni*, no occurrence of this word in the

sentences as a subst., but from other sources, *kuni-nishē*, near anything. As adv. *kēh*, 736 (at all), 56 (ditto), 1482 (*sēthāh kēh*, very much), 1833 (at all); *kēkhāh*, not in sentences; *kēkhāh gāthi suh ami-kin' prasan*, by a little (i. e. almost) he will be satisfied by this.

Plural, an. and inan., masc. and fem., nom. *kēh*, some, a few, 340; so, *kēh rūd' tath gūmas-manz*, some (masc.) remained in that village; *kēh chhih wanān*, some (people) say; *kēh chhi-na ath kathī zānān*, no people are aware of this affair; *kēh rōza garan-manz*, some (women) remained in the houses; *kēh chhēh yithay-pōth' wanān*, some (women) say thus. Dat., as in *tati dyut' rāzan kēkan sēthāh dana*, there the king gave much wealth to some people; in the sense of the accusative we have *tati chhus kēkan zānān*, I know some people (masc. or fem.) there; *tati chhus-na kēkan wuchhān*, I see no people (masc. or fem.) there. Gen. as in *kēkan-handēn garan-manz chhu-na dana*, there is no wealth in the houses of any people; *kēkan-handis kayāsas-manz*, in the opinion of some. Ag. *kēkan won*, some people (masc. or fem.) said; *tih chhu-na kēkan ti path-kun wuchh'-mor*, that was not previously seen by any people.

ADJ., an. sing. nom. masc. *kūh*, *kūkhāh*, no example; *kāh*, any, some, 625, 784, 5, 864, 1013, 1656, 1917, 9; so also, *kyā tath gūmas-manz chhivā kāh hakim*, is there any doctor in that village? *tath gūmas-manz chhu-na kāh hakim*, there is no doctor in that village. See also *kāh ti*, above. *kākhāh*, as in *kākhāh gur' yiwān chhuh*, some horse is coming. Fem. *kāh*, as in *tath gūmas-manz chhyā kāh buq' basān*, does any old woman live in that village? *kākhāh*, as in *tol' kākhāh zānāna chhēh gāthān*, a certain woman is going thither; *tati kākhāh chhēh yōssa kitāban parith chhēh zānān*, there is there a certain woman who knows how to read books. Dat. com. gen. *kaīsi*, as in *kaīsi akis*, &c., above. Gen. com. *gen. kaīsi*, as in *kaīsi wōñi-sandis garas-manz chhivā kāh gur*, is there any horse in any shopkeeper's house? *kaīsi-gur' sond' zīn*, the saddle of a certain horse? *kaīsi ti zānāni-handis garas-manz*, in the house of a certain woman.

Inan. sing. nom. com. gen., *kēh*, any, some, 19, 86, 118, 24, 81, 272, 327, 88, 93, 461, 4, 85, 500, 616, 742, 78, 845, 52, 65, 91, 925, 9, 46, 53, 62, 77, 8, 9, 1421, 78, 80, 95, 1501, 26, 1645, 75, 9, 1785, 1867, 8; so also, *kēh chhu-yē dana-zwana*, have you any wealth or other property? *kāh*, any, some, 921, 1754, 1855, 87; so also, *kāh gara chhuh*, there is a certain house. Dat. *kuni*, *biyis kuni kitābi nishē*, (a quotation) from some other book, 1452; *kuni bōlē hēchhanuk' tarikh*, a method of learning any language, 1150; so, *kuni garas nishē*, near a certain house; *kēh*, in *kēh kālā*, for some time, for a short time, 78. Abl. *kuni*, *kuni taraha*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *prath kuni chīruk' bāpār*, business of various

articles, 107; *kēh wakta-pēṭha*, for some time past, some time ago, 648, 923, 32, 65. Note, *kuni* is also used as an adverb. See s.v.

Plural, an. and inan., com. gen., nom. *kēh*, some, any, a few, an., 1740, 1924; inan., 220 (some), 314 (*kēh dōh gay*, some days elapsed, i.e. lately), 607 (ditto), 1056 (a few), 1280 (some), 1394 (some), 1481 (any). So, *rāth āy kēh tūr*, yesterday some thieves came; *kyā tath gāmas-manz chhyā kēh tūr*, are there any thieves in that village? *ṛwōñⁱ-sandis garas-manz chhih kēh gurⁱ*, there are any horses in the shopkeeper's house; *kēh brāhman anu-kh*, bring some Brāhmins; *rāth āy kēh zanāna*, yesterday some women came; *garas-manz chhyā kēh kitāba*, are there any books in the house? *kēh dōh*, for a few days, 3; *kēkhāh*, some, 1454 (inan. fem.). Dat. *kētan*, as in *kētan chhus wuchhān*, I see a few (people or things); *kēh*, as in *kēh dōhan-manz*, in a few days, soon, 611. Gen. *kētan*, as in *kētan ṛwāññen-handēn garan-manz ḍs^u sēṭhāh dana*, there was much wealth in the houses of some shopkeepers; *kētan zanānan-handēn garan-manz chhi-na nēchivⁱ*, there are no sons in the houses of any women. Ag., as in *kētau mahantivyau* (or *zanānau*) *wuchh^u suh*, some men (or women) saw him. Abl. *kētau*, as in *kētau dōhan-pēṭha*, some days ago, lately, 153,

171, 1545.

kēmⁱ, see *kyom^u*.

kēn, adverbial suffix, added pleonastically in *wuñ-kēn*, now, at present, 762, 85, 1055, 1414.

kēnkaliñ^u, decl. 3, a lizard; plur. nom. *kēnkalachē*, 439.

kēsir^u, decl. 3, rice-chaff, 293.

kēth, post. pos., governing dat., in. This word can only be used with words which indicate a receptacle; thus *thālas-kēth*, in the dish; *nāwi-kēth*, in a boat; but not *garas-kēth*, in a house, or *mūlas-kēth*, in a root. It may also be used with a word signifying a means of conveyance, and should then be translated by 'on', as in *guris-kēth*, on horseback. In the sentences we have *tashti-kēth*, in a basin (160), and *khāsēn-kēth*, in cups (453).

kētha, interrog. adv. of manner, how? the word *pōṭhⁱ* may be added pleonastically. Thus, *kētha-pōṭhⁱ*, how? 122, 439, 57, 577, 680, 6, 788, 803, 99, 974, 1023, 1138, 1221, 1434; *kētha-kana*, how? 861.

kētau, see *kēh*.

kēkhāh, see *kēh*.

kēwal, adv., only, merely, 1297, 1798, 1835. (H. Cf. *yōl^u* and *fakath*.)

khabar, decl. 4, news, 51, 386, 683, 96, 941, 1001, 1473; a rumour, report, 933, 1505; information, 811, 947; care, precaution, *khabar tharwīñ^u*, to take care, be careful, 285; *khabar kariñ^u*, to inform, 811; *ḍē chhēyē^r khabar*, is there information to thee? do you know? can you inform me?

- 1434; abl. *khahari-sūty*, owing to the news, 1001; *khavar-dār*, interj., take care, beware, 807, 1106, 1697, 1778. *bē-khabarī*, decl. 4, neglect, inattention, 922; abl. *bē-khabariyi-kinī*, 1204.
- khafa* or *khapa*, adj., ind., angry, wrathful, 80, 759.
- khalkat*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalkath*), creation, the world; sing. gen. *khalkatuk*^u, 434.
- KHAN*, conj. 1 (I past part. *khon*^u, pl. *khan*ⁱ; fem. *khūñ*^u, plur. *khañ*^u; II past part. *khañōv*), to dig; inf. abl. forming pass. *chhuh khañana yiwān*, it is dug (out of mines), 1158; fut. in sense of pres. subj. plur. 3 *khañan*, they may dig, 1902; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of acc. sing. 3rd person *khañu-n*, dig it, 525.
- khān*, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *khōñ*^u; plur. dat. *khōñ*^u*n*; ag. and abl. *khōñ*^u*v*), a mine; abl. plur. *khōñ*^u*v-quñ*^u*ra*, from in mines, out of mines, 1158.
- khāna*, decl. 1, a house, in *kār-khāna*, a factory, 1648, *kutub-khāna*, a library, 1064; so dat. sing. *kaid-khānas-manz*, in prison, 1393; a square on a chess-board, or the like, a window-pane (1276, *khāna*, plur. nom.).
- khañ*, decl. 1, sugar (*chīñī*), 1899.
- khañdar*, decl. 1, marriage (the ceremony), 1133.
- khanji*, see *khūñ*^u.
- KHAR* (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *khon*^u, plur. *khar*ⁱ; fem. sing. *khūr*^u, plur. *khar*ⁱ; II past part. *kharyōv*), to be disliked, hated, unpleasing; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. *logi-na as' kharun*^u, it should not be disliked by us, 851; noun of agency, *kharawun*^u, disagreeable, 536.
- khar* (2), decl. 1, an ass, 111, 231.
- khara*, adj., ind., upright, sincere; plur. masc. nom. *khara*, 1856.
- khārāb*, adj., ind., bad; *khārāb karun*, to waste, spoil, 1700, 1890.
- KHARACH* (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *khon*^u*ch*^u, plur. *khar*^u*ch*ⁱ; fem. *khūr*^u*ch*^u, plur. *kharch*ⁱ; II past part. *kharchōv*), to spend; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh kharchān*, 1695.
- khar*^u*ch* (2), decl. 1, expenditure, 463, 902, 1026, 1482; cost, 264, 490, 674; sing. gen. *kharchuk*^u, 264; *kharch karun*, to expend, waste, 463; *wata-khar*^u*ch*, money for a journey, 1424; *bē-fōida khar*^u*ch*, extravagance, 684.
- kharchi*, decl. 4, expenditure; sing. abl. *jyāda kharchi-kinī wartāwun*, to live with excessive expenditure, to live extravagantly, 788.
- khargōsh*, decl. 1, a hare, 844.
- KHAS*, conj. 2 (inf. and verb. noun, sing. nom. *hasun*, gen. *hasanuk*^u, 1561, or nom. *hasun*^u, 1314; conj. part. *hasith*, 340, 1184, 1548; pres. part. *hasān*, 1733; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hasān*, 199, 1484; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ōs*^u *hasān*, 333; I past part. forming past (irreg.), masc. sing. 3 *khot*^u, plur. *khat*ⁱ; fem. sing. *khū*^u (1554), plur. *kha*^u;

perf. 1st pers. sing. 3 *chhuh khot^u-mot^u*, 1662; II past part. *khatsōv*; fut. plur. 1 *khāsaw*, 109, to ascend, rise, mount (with dat. of obj. mounted), 109, 333; to rise (of clouds in the sky), 1662; *guris khasun*, to mount a horse, to ride, 1184, 1561; *gādēn khasun*, to ride in carriages, 340; *nāwī khasun*, to mount a boat, to embark, 1733; *palas khasun*, to run upon a rock (of a ship), 1548; so, *sēki-shāthas khasun*, to run on a sandbank, 1554; *chhēh mē bakh khasān*, anger rises on me, I am angry, 1484; so, *aib chhuh mē khasān*, the blame falls on me (lit. mounts on me), 199; *khāsun^u wasun^u*, flow and ebb (of water), 1314.

khās, adj., ind., particular, special; fem. dat. *khās kathī* (663) or *khās kathimanz* (1282), in a particular matter; *khās karith*, specially, 94; mainly, 716. Cf. *vishēsh*.

khāsēn, see *khōs^u*.

khat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khath*), writing, handwriting, penmanship, 35, 837, 927, 1200, 1800; a letter, an epistle, 271, 468, 626, 68, 82, 733, 71, 961, 1120, 4, 1359, 1471, 1587, 1839; *khath-pāth^r*, correspondence, 416; sing. dat. *khatas*, 733; *khatas-manz*, 626, 961; *khatas-pēth*, 1587; gen. *khatuk^u*, 468, 771; *khatūch^u kiiq^u-miiq^u kath*, an extract from a letter, 682.

KHAṬ, conj. 1 (I past part. *khot^u*, plur. *khaf^u*, fem. *khū^u*, plur. *khach^r*; II past part. *khachyōv*), to hide, conceal; conj. part. *khafith*, having concealed, privately; used as an adj. *khafith katha-bāta*, private conversation, 1394; *khafith thawun*, to conceal, 371, 868, 1593.

khātara, decl. 1, a danger, peril; sing. abl. *khātara-nishē*, (saved) from a peril, 1575.

khay, decl. 4, rust, 1559.

khayāl, decl. 1, thought, sentiment, 894, 1387; opinion, 644 (nom. plur.); *marahabī khayāl*, religious opinions (plur. nom.), 1654; an idea, imagination, 898.

khazāna, decl. 1, a treasury; sing. dat. *khazānas-pēth*, (I am going) to the treasury, 1817.

KHĚ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *khyon^u* (*khēun* or *khyun* is not used), sing. dat. *khēnas*, gen. *khēnuk^u*, &c.; fem. *khēn^u*; conj. part. *khēth*; pres. part. *khēwān*; I past part. *khyōv*, plur. *khyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *khēy^r*; II past part. *khēyōv*, plur. *khēyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *khēyēy^r*; III past part. *khēyōv*; fut. sing. 1 *khēma*, 2 *khēkh*, 3 *khēyi*; plur. 1 *khēmawo*, 2 *khēyiw*, 3 *khēn*; imperat. sing. 2 *khēh*, 3 *khēyin*; plur. 2 *khēyiw*, 3 *khēyin*; polite, sing. 2 *khēta*, 3 *khēytan*; plur. 2 *khēytaw*, 3 *khēytan*; past cond. sing. 1 *khēmahō*, 2 *khēhōkh*, 3 *khēyihē*; plur. 1 *khēmahōv*, 2 *khēyihōv*, 3 *khēhōn*], to eat, 521, 9, 30, 716, 57, 867, 8, 77, 1012, 1280, 1463, 1687; to take (medicine), 1322, 1773; *bō^r khēn^u*, to eat deccit,

to be swindled, 479; *gūsa khyon^u*, to eat grass, to graze, 819; *kasam khyon^u*, to eat an oath, to swear, 1222. The following forms occur in the specimens:—inf., to eat, the act of eating, 1222, 1463; food, 757, 868; dat. *khēnas khōsh*, fond of taking (medicine), 1322; gen. *khēnu^k wakth*, the time of food, dinner time, 530; conj. part. *tim chhih hākh khēth zuwān*, they live having eaten herbs, i. e. they live upon herbs, 867; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhu^k khēwān*, 521, 9, 1773; plur. 3 *chhih khēwān*, 819; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh khēwān*, 716; I past masc. *mē khyōv*, I ate, 877; perf. fem. with suff. of dat. (for ag.) sing. 2nd pers. pron. *hē chhē-y bōzⁱ khyē-mūš^u*, thou hast been deceived, 479; imperat. sing. 2, 1012, 1687; past cond. sing. 3, 1280.

KHĚCH, conj. 1 (I past part. *khyūch^u*, plur. *khīchⁱ*; fem. *khīch^u*, plur. *khēchē*; II past part. *khēchyōv*), to pull, draw; to draw (a line), 651; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of acc. plur. 3 pers. *khēchu-kh*, draw them, 651. *khēw*, decl. 1, a boat's tow-rope; sing. abl. *khēwa-sūty*, (to pull the boat) with a tow-rope, 1428.

khidmāth, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *khidmāth*), service, attendance, ministry; sing. dat. *khidmūš^u*, 1478 (for acc.); *khidmūš^u-manz*, in service, 1614.

khilāl, decl. 1, disorder, ruin, damage, 954; disorder, interruption, 984.

khūtⁱ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khētⁱ*, and so on), a field, 723; cultivation, 1793.

khīyāl, decl. 1, thought, surmise, conception, idea; *khīyāl tānun*, to cause thought to enter, to exercise thought, 1785.

khōd, decl. 1, a ditch, a pit; sing. dat. *khōdas-manz*, in a ditch, 1331.

khōf, decl. 1, fear, dread, 151, 698, 1824; abl. *khōfa-kinⁱ*, through fear, 711.

khōlī, adv., only, merely, 526, 604, 867, 922, 98; *khōlī gathun*, to miss (of a bullet), 1171, 1636.

khōl^u, adj. (sing. dat. *khālīs*; fem. *khūj^u*, sing. dat. *khājē*), broad, 244; fem. nom., 1908.

khōn^uv, see *khān*.

khōr, decl. 1, a foot, 193, 494, 760, 862, 1767; a leg, 1054; plur. nom.

khōr, 494, 1767; *atha khōr ganḍ tar*, bind him hand and foot, 193.

khōrāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khōrākh*), a dose of medicine; plur. nom., 573.

khōrāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khōrāth*), alms, 305.

khōrē, see *khūr^u*.

khōrij, adj., ind., in *gauv khōrij*, (the case) was struck off, 1215.

khōsh, adj., ind., happy, glad, pleased, satisfied, 359, 496, 650, 806, 18 (*gōs khōsh*, I became pleased), 41, 952 (happy in doing), 1343, 64, 1492; willing, *dinas khōsh*, willing to give, 147, 436; *dawāk khēnas khōsh*, fond of taking medicine, 1322; *khōsh khath*, neat handwriting, 1200. *khōsh-dīl*,

adj., ind., of happy mind, lively in disposition, 1088; *khōsh karun*, to make happy, to please, 771; hence *khōsh karavun^a*, one who pleases, obliging, 1224; *khōsh pōt^hi*, in a happy manner, (to perform a journey) safely (= *sahī salāmat*), 1562; *khōsh sapanun*, to be happy, delighted, 446; *khōsh yun^a*, to be pleasant (to a person), to be liked, to seem nice (*pasand ānā*), 15, 36, 1239, 1444, 1911; hence *khōsh yivun^a*, one who seems nice, elegant, beautiful, 168, 619; plur. nom., 952; fem. sing. nom., 1444.

khōshāmād, decl. 1, flattery; sing. gen. *khōshāmādachē katha* (fem. plur. nom.), words of flattery, 741; *khōshāmād karun*, to flatter, 740.

khōshbū, decl. 4, fragrance, odour, sweet smell, 1667.

khōshbūdār, adj., ind., perfumed, scented, 1308.

khōshī, decl. 4, joy, pleasure, happiness, 596, 840, 60, 1001, 1402, 1572, 1852; *khōshiyē-sūty pur^a*, full of happiness, 1160; *panāñi khōshiyi-kinⁱ*, at his own choice, 317.

khōshkī, in *khōshkī wati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by land, 1029.

khōshiyēt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -yēt^h), property, peculiar nature, 1093.

khōs^a, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khōsis*, gen. *khāsyuk^a*, ag. *khōs^a*, abl. *khāsi*; plur. nom. *khōs^a*, dat. *khāsen*, ag. *khāsyau*), a cup; dat. plur. *khāsen-kāth*, (they drink) in cups, 453.

khōta, postpos., than, used to form an ablative of comparison. It governs either (a) the abl. case, or else (b) the masc. sing. abl. form of the genitive case; thus:—(a) *tamī-sandī khōta jyān*, better than his, 380; *dila-khōta hīlabāz*, more deceitful than the heart (of man), 478; *myāni* (fem. abl.) -*khōta tūr^a dilirī*, greater courage than mine, 429; *pazi-khōta tōr^a*, more than the correct amount, 501; *harahar karana-khōta jyān*, better than fighting, 724; *nīd chhuh tamī-sandī-khōta kam talab*, I have less pay than his, 1057; *gara-khōta rōt^a*, better than the house, 1372; *tamī-khōta tōr^a*, more than that, 1527; *karana-khōta būq^u bē-wukūfī*, greater foolishness than doing (this), 1649; (b) *myāni khōta phailwān*, braver than me, 214; *nēchiwī-sandī khōta gūf^u*, (she is) cleverer than the boy, 330; *rātaki khōta tūr^a*, colder than yesterday, 411; *yinsāna-sandī khōta tōr^a*, (fear God) more than man, 710; *myāni khōta jāt^ad*, faster than I, 1046; *s^aha-sandī khōta bahādur*, braver than the tiger, 1081.

khōt^ara, postpos., for, for the sake of. The various shades of its meaning will appear from the following examples. It governs rather the (a) abl. case, or (b) the genitive in the masc. sing. abl. case. Thus:—(a) *kāmi-khōt^ara*, for the sake of (this) business, for (this) purpose, 94; *murāda-khōt^ara*, (sent) for (this) purpose, 790; *yina khōt^ara*, for (his) coming, to make him come, 848; *tabiyēta-khōt^ara t^ahaharāwun*, to judge as to (a man's) character, 1002; *rāchhi-khōt^ara*, (they fled) for protection, 1417.

In this way it is often employed with the infinitive ablative, to form an infinitive of purpose, as in *kōm^u sawāwana-khōt^ara*, (eager) to undertake the work, 600; *milanāwana-khōt^ara*, (tell him) to join, 809; *winchhana-khōt^ara*, (call him) to inspect, 966, cf. *mulāhaza-khōt^ara*, (ready) for inspection, 967; *karana-khōt^ara*, (an order) to do, 992; *thēw^arana-khōt^ara*, (water) to quench (the thirst), 1447; (b) *naw-jawānan-handi khōt^ara*, (a school) for young persons, 39; *sāni-khōt^ara*, (sell the goods) for us, 556; *yimiki-khōt^ara*, (punished) for this, 1430; *kitābi-handi khōt^ara* (subscribe) for the book, 1739.

khōtirdōrī, decl. 4, kindness, 47.

khōt^a, *khōt^a-mōt^a*, see *KHAS*.

khōt^a, adj. (fem. *khōt^u*, fem. sing. dat. *khōchē*, and so on), counterfeit (of money); fem. sing. nom., 425.

KHŌṬ, conj. 2 (I past part. *khūṭ^u*, plur. *khūṭⁱ*; fem. *khūṭ^u*, plur. *khōṭa*); II past part. *khōṭōv*), to be afraid, 464. The person or thing feared is sometimes put in the dat., as in *chhu-na wananas khōṭān*, he is not afraid to speak, 1066, or in the abl., as in *chhus gaṭhana khōṭān*, I am afraid to go, 53, or is governed by the postposition *nishē*, as in *dāndas-nishē*, (are you not afraid) of the bull, 250, and *Khudāyēs-nishē*, (to fear) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914. The following forms occur: fut. pass. part. *khōṭun^u*, 710; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus khōṭān*, 53; 2 *chhukh khōṭān*, 464; with interrog. neg. suff. *chhukh-nā khōṭān*, 250; 3 neg. *chhu-na khōṭān*, 1066; plur. 3 *chhih khōṭān*, 841, 1914; fut. plur. 3, in sense of pres. subj. *khōṭān*, 650.

khōṭa-bōt^u, adj. (fem. *-būṭ^u*, fem. sing. dat. *-bajē*, and so on), timid, 1796.

KHŌṬANĀW, conj. 2 (I past part. *khōṭanōw^u*), to terrify, noun of agency, fem. plur. nom. *khōṭanāwawāṇē*, terrifying, terrible, 786.

khōwor^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *khōwaris*; ag. *khōwarⁱ*; abl. *khōwari*; plur. nom. *khōwārⁱ*, dat. *khōwarēn*, ag. *khōwaryan*; fem. sing. nom. *khōwū^u*, dat. *khōwarē*, and so on), left, not right; masc. sing. abl. *khōwari atha-sūty* (or *atha*), with the left hand, 874, 1052.

khūbsūrath, adj., ind., beautiful, 713, 836, 1384, 1630.

Khudā, decl. 1, God, 434, 884, 1008, 1557; sing. dat. *Khudāyēs*, 139 (for acc.), 945; *Khudāyēs nishē*, as compared with God, 962; (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914; gen. *Khudāyēs-sond^u*, 29, 203, 1809, 51, 1918, 21; ag. *Khudāyēn*, 433; nom. with emph. *y*, *Khudā-y*, 1835. This is the word employed by Musalmāns. Hindūs use *Paramēshwar*, q. v.

khūj^u, see *khōt^a*.

khulāsa, decl. 1, the substance, gist, pith of anything, 1003.

khūn, decl. 1, murder; sing. gen. *khūnnuk^u*, 671.

khünd^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khānjē*, and so on), a small piece (fem. of *khong^u*, a piece); plur. nom. *ḍḍchi-khānjē*, bread-crumbs, 794.

khūnkhor, adj., ind., blood-thirsty, fierce, 1197.

khūnt^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khūntis*; plur. dat. *khōntēn*, ag. *khōntyau*), a stumble; *log^u mē khūnt^u*, I stumbled, 1735.

khūr^u (1), decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khūris*; plur. nom. *khūrⁱ*, dat. *khōrēn*, ag. *khōryau*), a razor; sing. dat., 275 (dat. of poss.); plur. nom., 428.

khūr^u (2), decl. 2 (declined like *khūr^u* (1)), an oar; sing. abl. *khūri-rost^u*, without oars, 1221.

khūr^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khōrē*, and so on), the heel; sing. dat. *khōrē-pēth*, on the heel, 862.

khūḍ^u, see *KHAS*.

KHYĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *khyōw^u*, plur. *khyōwⁱ*; fem. *khyōw^u*, plur. *khyāwē*), to cause to eat, to feed; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih khyāwān*, they feed, 338.

khyoṭ^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khēlis*, ag. *khēlⁱ*, and so on), a flock, a herd, 746.

khyon^u, see *KHE*.

kij^u, decl. 3 (fem. of *kyuṭ^u*, q. v.), a small peg, a nail; sing. dat. *kijē-pēth*, on the nail, 838; abl. *kiji-sūty*, (scratched) with a nail, 1582.

kila, decl. 1, a fort, fortress; sing. dat. *kilas* (for acc.), 1774; *kilas-mān*, in the fort, 589, 738; *kilas-nishē*, near the fort, 280.

kiṭ^u, the same as *kyuṭ^u*, q. v.

kina, conjunct., or, expressing an alternative between two or more nouns (substantive or adjective) in 167, 246, 608, 702, 22, 39, 71, 89, 806, 42, 931, 1017, 1784, 1876; between two phrases, 788, 1029, 1882; *kina na*, or not, 13, 386, 1657, 1833.

kinⁱ, postposition, it usually governs the ablative case, but being by origin a noun in the ag. case masc. sing., it is sometimes put into agreement with a genitive in that case, as in *myōnⁱ-kinⁱ*, below. It has various meanings, as follows:—

By, owing to, on account of, through, as in *zānana-kinⁱ*, through knowing, 36; *myōnⁱ-kinⁱ*, through, by means of, me, 159, 1282; *na āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to their not being (a cook), 410; *yimi-kinⁱ zi*, owing to this that, therefore, 438; *yimi khōfa-kinⁱ*, owing to this fear, 711; *yuth^u karana-kinⁱ*, owing to doing this, 767; *sūrūḍ^u-kinⁱ*, (handsome) in appearance, 836; *āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to being, 1027, 1052; *be-khabariyi-kinⁱ*, through (your) neglect, 1204; *tihandⁱ wanana-kinⁱ*, through his persuasion, 1317; *hukma-kinⁱ*, under the order (of God), 1422; *takhsira-kinⁱ*, (sorry) for an offence, 1682.

For, for the sake of, *gathana-kinⁱ*, (favourable wind) for going, 707.

Through, by means of, in phrases like *timau-kinⁱ*, (look) through them

(i. e. the windows), 1298; *dāri-kinⁱ*, (the birds flew out) by the window, 1910.

Hence forming adverbs of manner, as in *sab^a-ra-kinⁱ*, with patience, patiently, 164; *parhēza-kinⁱ*, cautiously, 286; *panaṇi khōshiya-kinⁱ*, at his own pleasure, voluntarily, 317; *satkāra-kinⁱ*, politely, 325; *lawāza-kinⁱ*, politely, 325, 6; *sēzara-pazara-kinⁱ*, with uprightness and truth, honestly, 473; *garas tatⁱ-kinⁱ*, under the house, 578; *juz-rasiya-kinⁱ*, satisfactorily, comfortably, 788; *jyāda, kharchiya-kinⁱ*, extravagantly, 788; *mizāza-kinⁱ*, naturally, by nature, by disposition, 886, 1873; *khōshkī wati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by land, 1029; *ōbī wati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by water, by sea, 1029; *chāṇi bōz^u-kinⁱ*, in your opinion, 1781. Especially common are *mihrbūnī*—or *dayāyi-kinⁱ*, 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 811, 6, 1644, and *krēpāyi-kinⁱ*, 811, both in the meaning of 'please!'

With emphatic *y*, we have *tabīyēta-kini-y*, only by nature, naturally,

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kirāy, decl. 4, the rent of land, a house, a boat, or the like, 675, 824, 1031, 1497; *dākūchū kirāy*, postage (of a letter), 1360; sing. gen. *bahāki-hanz^l kirāyē-hond^u ākār*, the engagement of the hiring (or freight) of a ship, 780; dat. *nāv kirāyē kariūn^u*, a boat is to be taken on hire, 871; *hyor^u gara kirāyē*, (I) took a house on lease, 1047; abl. *kirāyi-chirⁱ* (decl. 3), a lease (the document), 1496; *kirāyi-dār*, a leaseholder, the tenant of a house, 625.

kishmish, decl. 4. The small dried stoneless grape, sultana raisins, raisins, 1456.

kitāb, decl. 4, a book, 15, 191, 369, 614, 8, 87, 800, 1, 928, 1059, 94, 1143, 1208; 1392, 1572, 1778; *lūk^u kitāb*, a small book, a pamphlet, 1275; *hisāb-kitāb*, an account with a merchant, 19; sing. dat. *kitābi*, 936 (dat. of possession), 1876; gen. *kitābi-hond^u*, 131, 1269, 1514; *kitābi-hond^u wanun*, to speak of, or about, a book, 1638, 58; *kitābi-handi khōt^a-ra*, for the book, 1739; abl. *kitābi-nishē*, (a quotation) from a book, 1452; *kitābi-pēṭha*, from on the book, 210; plur. nom. *kitāba*, 218, 802, 1600.

kith^u, see *kyuth^u*.

kit^a, see *kyut^u*.

Kōdir, decl. 1, a proper name, Kādir; ag. *Kōdiran*, 103.

Kōdiri-mutlakh, adj., ind., Almighty, the Almighty, 962.

koḍ^u, see *KAD*.

kōh, decl. 1, a mountain, 1183; sing. dat. *kōhas-pēṭh*, upon the mountain, 109; plur. nom. *kōh*, 869, 907.

kōida, decl. 1, rule, method; *bē-kōida*, adj., ind., without rule, (of an army) without discipline, 541.

kōim, adj., ind., firm, fixed, established, permanent, 1310; stable, steadfast, 1712.

kīkur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kōkaras*, and so on), a cock, 444.

kōkūi^u, fem. of *kōkur*, decl. 3, a hen, a fowl, 310; plur. nom. *kōkarē*, 777.

kōl, decl. 1, a promise (*qaul*), 1344.

kōlay, decl. 4, a wife, 1909.

kol^u, adj. (fem. *kūjū*), dumb; fem. sing. nom., 594.

kōl^u, adj. (fem. *kōjū*), relating to time, lasting (such and such) a time, 43; see *yēka-kōl^u*.

K'ŌMP, conj. 3 (II past part. *kōmpyōu*); to tremble; inf. abl. *lagun kōmpani*, to begin to tremble, 59; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus kōmpān*, I tremble, 1818.

kōm^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *kāmē*, and so on), an action, act, conduct, deed, 27, 86, 132, 59, 90, 239, 317, 81, 437, 845, 9, 969, 1061, 1161, 82, 1317, 51, 1425, 1509, 1816; a work, task, 94, 140, 351, 63, 87, 513, 633, 736, 1025, 1138, 9, 1305, 1441, 1743, 51, 1826, 40; a business, undertaking, profession, 28, 88, 98, 184, 257, 8, 438, 600, 22, 984, 6, 1051, 1125, 1335, 91, 1414, 5, 94, 1517, 1838, 67; a matter, affair, 45, 375, 492, 865, 902, 38, 80, 1300, 15, 1493, 1857; a post, employment, 1743; a purpose, object, 83, 690; sing. gen. *kāmē-hond^u*, of use, useful, 574, 1858; *kōm^u-kār* (sing. dat. *kāmē-kāras*, abl. *kāmi-kāra*, plur. nom. *kāmē-kār*, and so on, business, transactions, dealings, 473, 676, 795, 1807; *kāmē karun*, to do an action, 674; *kōm^u kariū^u*, to do an action, 1834; to do work, 1293; *kōm^u dī^u*, to give employment, to employ, 624; *nērihē jān kōm^u*, good work would have issued (by it), it would have been of use, 924; *chhuk kāmēn lagān*, it serves (various) purposes, 1613.

Sing. dat. *kāmē*, 27, 363, 674 (for acc.), 736, 845 (for acc.), 1025, 1441 (for acc.); *kāmē-kyut^u*, for the business, 1840; *kāmē-manz*, in the business, &c., 28, 45, 88, 140, 184, 258, 492, 865, 902, 80, 4, 1315, 35, 1414, 1742, 1867; *kāmē-kāras-manz*, in business, 676; *kāmē-pē^uh* (successor) in a post or office, 1743; gen. *kāmē-hond^u*, 86, 1010, 1391, 1751, 1826, 58; *kāmē-handi karana-sūty*, from doing the action, 1300; *kāmē-hiūnz^u*, (it, fem., will be) of use, 574; abl. *kāmi-kāra-sūty*, from, or by, the business, 795; *kāmi-khōt^ura*, for (this) purpose, 94; *kāmi-pū^uky*, for, or on, business, 257; *kāmi-sūty*, owing to (this) action, 437.

Plur. nom. *kāmē*, 1161, 1509; *kāmē-kār*, businesses, 1807; dat. *kāmēn*, 1613, 1816; *kāmēn-kyut^u*, for the matters, 1493.

kor^u (1), see *KAR* (1).

kor^u (2), decl. 2, a bracelet; a link or ring in a chain, 1080 (plur. nom. *kar^u*).

kōsh, decl. 1, a dictionary; sing. dat. *kōshē-manz*, in the dictionary, 520.

(H. Cf. *lōgat*.)

kōshish, decl. 4, diligence, exertion, 526, 1860; endeavour, 848, 1227.
Kōshur^u, adj. (fem. *Kōshir^u*), of or belonging to Kashmīr; in fem., as subst.,
 the Kāshmirī language, 96, 1692.

kōssa, see *kyāh*.

kōt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kōt^h*), a coat (the English word),
 1772.

kōtāh, adj., ind., how much? 863, 1443; *kōtāh dūr*, how far? 561; *kōtāh kāl wōtu-y ath bēmār^t*, how much time passed for thee for this disease, how long have you had this sickness? 896; *kōtah wakt^h wōtu-y*, how much time did you spend? 937; *kōtāh khol^u*, how broad? 244; *kōtāh sōn^u*, how deep? 507; *kōtāh syūth^u*, how long? 1100. Cf. *kūt^u* and *kaitāh*.

kōt^h, decl. 2, a knee; *kōt^h nan^u rāwun*, to cause the knee to bow, to kneel, 1019.

ko^u, adv., to where? whither? *ko^u-pē^h*, where (does the road go)? 1042; *ko^u-tām*, how far (can you jump)? 1006.

kōt^h, decl. 2, a bribe, 239.

kōyin-mukām, decl. 1, a *locum tenens*, a successor, 1743.

kōz^t, decl. 1, a native judge, a Qāzī; sing. ag. *kōz^t*, 1004.

krak, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *krakh*, dat. *kraki*; plur. nom. *kraka*), a noise, 402, 602, 1213, 1546 (roaring of the sea), 1640; *krakh tulūn^u*, to raise a noise, to cry out, 449; plur. nom. *kraka-nād*, the screaming of children, 1584.

kram, decl. 1, order, system; sing. abl. *krama-rost^u*, without system, 1771 (used adverbially). (H.)

krat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *krath*, plur. nom. and all other cases of sing. *krūt^u*, plur. dat. *krūt^un*, abl. *krūt^uv*), a writing, composition (*inshā*); sing. dat., 442. (H.)

krēchhēr, decl. 1 (abstract noun from *krē^h*), sorrow, affliction, 52.

krēhon^u, adj. (fem. *krēhūn^u*), black, dark-coloured, 246; fem. plur. nom. *krēhañ^t*, 685.

krēhnamāz, decl. 1, the liver; sing. gen. *krēhnamāzuk^u rūg*, disease of the liver, 1090. (H.)

krēpā, decl. 4, mercy, kindness; sing. abl. *krēpāyi-kin^t*, through kindness, hence please! 811. (H. Cf. *mīhrbōnī*.)

krīris, see *krūr^u*.

kriyā, decl. 4, an act, an action, 969; sing. gen. *kriyā-honā^u*, 1010. (H.)

krūd, decl. 1, anger, wrath, passion, 1484; *krūd karun*, to be in a passion, 1287. (H. Cf. *lak^h*.)

krūdī, adj., ind., angry, passionate, violent in temper, 80, 759, 1873. (H. Cf. *khafa* and *gussawar*.)

kruh, decl. 1, a *kōs*, two miles; plur. nom. *kruh*, 1149; dat. *shē^than kruhan tāñ*, for sixty *kōs*, 1437.

krūr^u or kryūr^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *krīris*), a well; sing. nom. *krūr^u*, 1902; dat. *krīris-manz*, (lower the bucket) into the well, 1114.

kshēmā, decl. 4, pardon, mercy, forgiveness, 1019; *kshēma kariññ^u* to pardon, forgive, 668, 769, 1278. (H. Cf. *muñf*.)

kshēp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kshēph*) in *kāla-kshēph karun*, to pass the time, 1099. (H.)

kuddūs, adj., ind., pure, holy, blessed, 884.

kūd^a, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *kūdⁱ*) a prisoner; plur. nom., 1393. Cf. *kaid*.

kudrat, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *kudrath*), power, omnipotence, 945; sing. abi. *kudrūt^u-sūt^y*, 1918.

kūj^u, see *kol^u*.

kul^u, decl. 2, a tree, 208; *lōku^u kul^u*, a plant, a shrub, 939; sing. dat. *kulīs*, 227 (dat. of possn.); *kulis-pē^h*, (climbing) up a tree, 333; gen. *kulyuk^u*; *kulich^u sūrath*, the form of the tree, 770; *kulichē bhāyē-tal*, under the shade of the tree, 1067, 1620; *kulichē lanjē*, the branches of the tree, 1622; plur. nom. *kulⁱ*, 1551; dat. *kulēn*, 248; abl. *kulyau-sūt^y*, (shady) with trees, 1621.

kuluf or *kuluph*, decl. 1, a lock, 1096; *kuluf mukarāvun*, to unlock, 1848.

kun, postpos., governing dat., towards, in the direction of; *paranas-kun*, (inclined) towards reading, 128; *thazaras-kun*, up stream, 707; *nākāragiyē-kun*, (inclined) towards wickedness, 858; *gunāhas-kun* (inclination) to sin, 1403.

It thus forms adverbs of direction, being compounded either with the direct form or with the abl. case. Thus *watī lob^u-kun*, on the wayside, 471; *path-kun*, behind, 1245; formerly, 668.

kunī, adv., at any time, anywhere, 85, 645; *kunī kunī*, sometimes, 497; *prath-kunī*, everywhere, 1523. See *kēh*.

kūnjāl, adj., ind., having corners; fem. sing. nom. *śō-kūnjāl*, four-cornered, square, 739.

kun^u, adj. (fem. *kuññ^u*), only one, exactly one; sing. masc. nom. with emph. *y*, *kunū-y*, only, alone, the only one, 1835; fem. *kuññⁱ-y hīsh^u*, exactly similar, the same (Hindōstānī *ḍk-sī*), 1569; masc. sing. dat. *kunīsīt^y*, 1921.

kūn^u, decl. 1, the foundation of a house, 775.

kūñ^u, decl. 3, a stone, 1070, 1900; sing. gen. *kaññ-handⁱ pō^h*, like stone in imitation of stone, 900.

kunz, decl. 4, a key; plur. nom. *kunza*, 838.

kur^ako^u, decl. 2, rubbish, sweepings, chips, 315.

kursⁱ, decl. 3, a chair; sing. dat., 1105.

kūr^u, decl. 3, a girl, 330, 1198; a daughter; plur. nom. *kōrē*, 805.

kūr^u, *kūrūkh*, see *KAR* (1).

kus, see *kyāh*.

kushēla-pat^{ar}, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -*pat^{ar}*), a letter giving good news; hence, politely, a letter, 1471. (H.)

kusūr, decl. 1, a fault, 668; *bē-kusūr*, faultless, innocent, 956.

kuṭawāl, decl. 1, a *kōṭwāl*, a police officer; sing. ag. *kuṭawālan*, 1598.

kuṭh^u, decl. 2, a room, 1307; sing. dat. *kuṭhis-man^z*, in the room, 420, 850, 1879; gen. *kuṭhyuk^u*, of the room, 747, 1640; plur. nom. *kuṭhⁱ*, 832, 1550; *pōṭhi-kuṭh^u*, a library, 1064.

kūṭhūr^u, decl. 3, a room, 1112; plur. nom. *kūṭharē*, 1098, 1122.

kūt^u, adj. (sing. dat. *kūtis*, ag. *kūtⁱ*, abl. *kūti*; plur. nom. *kūtⁱ* or *kūṣ^u*, dat. *kūtēn* or *kaitēn*, ag. *kūtyau* or *kaityau*; fem. sing. nom. *kūṣ^u* or *kūṣ^u*, dat. *kūṣē*, ag. *kūṣi*; plur. nom. *kūṣa* or *kāṣa*, dat. *kūṣan*, ag. *kūṣan*), how much, (plur.) how many? masc. sing. nom. *kūt^u jaṭ^d*, how quickly? 791; plur. nom. *kūṣ^u*, 1080; *kūtⁱ*, 1218, 1393, 1550, with interrog. *ā* added, it becomes *kaityā* (see final remarks under *a, ā, ay*), as in *kaityā samān*, how many (boys) on an average? 135; dat. *kūtēn dōhan*, during (i.e. for) how many days, for how long? 1101; abl. *kūtyau dohan-pēṭha*, how many days ago, how long ago, since how long (is it)? 1608; fem. sing. abl. *kūṣi phiri*, several times, 1192, lit. how many times!

kūṭ^u, decl. 2, wood; plur. nom. *kūṭⁱ*, timber, 1794.

kuṭub-khāna, decl. 1, a library, 506, 1064.

kuṭub-numā, decl. 1, a ship's compass; sing. abl. *kuṭub-numā-siṭy*, by means of a compass, 361.

kūṣi, see *kūt^u*.

kyā, *kyāh* (1), a particle prefixed to a sentence, and serving to introduce an interrogation; *kyā*, 143, 461, 575, 97, 693, 702, 81, 95, 845, 947, 95, 1310, 40, 95, 1412, 1516, 1624, 1811, 44; *kyāh*, 198, 275, 1722; *kyā mā āsi*, perhaps it is, 1309.

kyāh (2), pron.-interrog., who? which? what? subst. and adj. In the sing. it may be either animate (an.) or inanimate (inan.), and the an. forms are sometimes masc., sometimes fem., and sometimes com. gen. In the plur. it may be either masc. or fem. or com. gen., without distinction between an. and inan. objects.

Sing. nom. an. masc. *kus*, fem. *kōssa*, inan. *kyāh*, but when used as an adjective *kus* and *kōssa* may also be used with inanimate nouns according to gender; dat. an. com. gen. *kamis* or *kas*, inan. *kath*; gen. an. com. gen. *kamī-sonā^u*, *kasonā^u*, or *kas*; inan. *kamyuk^u*; ag. an. and inan. masc. *kani^s*, fem. *kami*; abl. an. and inan. masc. and fem. *kani* or *karwa*; plur. nom. masc. *kam*, fem. *kama*; dat. com. gen. *kaman*; gen. com. gen. *kaman-honā^u* or *kahonā^u*; ag. com. gen. *kaman*. In the Persian character *kyāh* is often spelt *kyah*.

The following forms occur with specimens:—

Sing. nom. an. masc. subst. *kus*, who? 58, 131, 382, 490, 613, 23, 4, 39, 706, 827, 1125, 35, 1266, 1316, 37, 81, 91, 1743, 51, 1889; adj. *kus jānawara*, what bird? 195; *kus hakim*, which doctor? 1323; inan. subst. *kyāh*, what? 45, 72, 6, 110, 44, 48, 225, 32, 336, 47, 68, 449, 78, 508, 22, 674, 717, 34, 9, 84, 824, 85, 926, 1002, 22, 1118, 1334, 60, 3, 70, 3, 89, 1457, 75, 1528, 1649, 1737, 1861, 70, 1915; adj. *kyāh*, 42, 62, 159, 285, 418, 41, 70, 557, 622 (*kyāh kōm^u*), 699, 943, 1182, 1226, 38, 50, 1406, 68, 1504, 11, 38, 56, 1806, 78; *kus bāb*, what chapter? 300; *kus rang*, what colour? 246; *kus tōrikh*, what date? 468; *kus hisa*, what part? 771; *kōssa adyāy*, what chapter (fem.)? 300.

Dat. an. *kamīs*, to whom? 705, 66; *kas-nishē*, from whom? 220; inan. *kath pāsas-manz*, on what page? 1269; *kath yēthi-pēth*, with what intention? 1435.

Gen. an. *kamī-sond^u khar*, whose ass? 111; *kamī-sond^u khath*, whose handwriting? 837; *kamī-sond^u puranda*, whose pinnace? 1330; *kamī-sandi hukma*, by whose order? 132; *kamī-sandⁱ batakh*, whose ducks? 592; *kamī-sandⁱ dānd*, whose oxen? 1267; *kamī-siūnz^u khūtⁱ*, whose held? 723; *kamī-sanza kōkarē*, whose hens? 777; *kasandi nāwa*, in whose name? 670.

Ag. an. masc. *kamī*, by whom? 988, 1790.

Abl. inan. subst. *kamī-pukhy*, for what? why? 190; adj. *kamī tadbira*, by what contrivance? 405, 1139; — *ranga*, of what sort? 959; — *wōpāyē*, by what means? 1139; — *kāsmuk^u*, of what kind? 1442; — *nōla*, at what rate? 1462; — *kāmē-hond^u*, of what use? 1858.

Plur. gen. *kahond^u*, whose? 815; *kahandi bāpath*, about what things? 1483.

Note also *kyāh bajyōw*, what o'clock is it? 336, 885; *kus hyuh^u*, of what sort? about what? 737, 1150 (both inan.); *kūṣ-tām*, *kus-tān*, a certain one; *kamī-tān hūnⁱ*, by a certain dog, 1119. *kyāh* is used as an adverb meaning 'how' in *wuchh rath kyāh chhuh pashpān*, see how it bleeds, 202.

kyāzi, adv., why? how? 117, 315, 62, 449, 64, 558, 69, 740, 42, 61, 96, 14, 80, 1037, 58, 99, 1188, 1362, 1445, 1583, 1642, 68, 1820, 36, 49, 90; *ti-kyāzi*, 'that why,' 807, and *yimi sababa kyāzi*, 'for this cause why,' 907, both equivalent to 'because'.

kyom^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *kēmīs*, and so on), an insect, 959; plur. nom. *kēmⁱ*, 237.

kyut^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *kīlīs*, and so on), a spike, a nail, 588. Cf. *kij^u*.

kyuth^u, pron., adj. (sing. dat. *kīthīs*, and so on, fem. *kīth^u*), of what kind, 521, 757, 1249; *kyūth^u*, as adv. 'how?' 1755; plur. nom. *kīthⁱ*, 743; fem. sing. nom., 230.

kyut^u, postpos. governing the dative. It means 'for', 'for the sake of,' and is an adjective agreeing in gender, number, and case with the governing substantive. Its masc. plur. nom. is *kitⁱ*. Its fem. sing. nom. is *kiṣ^u*, plur. nom. *kiṣa*. The following examples of its use occur in the specimens :—

Masc. sing. nom. *jānawaran-kyut^u*, (a cage) for birds, 261; *bēmāran-kyut^u gara*, a house for invalids, 987; *pāntan warihēn-kyut^u*, (a lease) for five years, 1047; so *mē-kyut^u*, for me, 1103, 1826; *kāmēn-kyut^u*, for the matters, 1493; *kāmē-kyut^u*, for the business, 1840. Plur. *mē-kitⁱ*, for me, 428 (razors, masc.), 1514 (volumes, masc.), 1753 (things, masc.).

Fem. sing. nom. *mē kiṣ^u kitāb*, a book (fem.) for me, 801; *nāparhēza-gīrī chhēh mizāas-kiṣ^u nākāra*, intemperance is bad for the character, 976.

The word also governs adverbs, as in *ac rāt-kyut^u sāl*, an invitation for to-night, 634; *pagāh-kyut^u*, (put by) for to-morrow, 1574. Cf. also *rāt-kyut^u*, by night, in 1097, 1703.

The use of *kyut^u* with the infinitive and future passive participle is instructive. With the dative infinitive the verb must be construed actively, as in *pūthi paranas kyut^u prang*, a couch for reading a book; but if the verb is to be construed passively as a future passive participle the direct form must be used as in *pariññi kiṣ^u kitāb*, a book for being read, a book for reading. So *kalam garun^u-kyut^u shrākāpuchh^u*, a pen-knife for a pen to be mended, 1301; *asbāb ladanⁱ-kitⁱ*, goods (masc.) for being sent, 679.

L

LAB, conj. 1 (pres. part. forming pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuk labān*, 1713; I past part. masc. sing. *lob^u*, 731, 1618; with pron. suff. of 2 pers. ag. sing. *lobu-th*, it was got by thee, 1271; fem. *liūb^u*, 1288, 1436, 1630; with pron. suff. 2 pers. sing. ag. and suff. of interrogation, *liūb^u-th-a*, was it (fem.) got by thee? 1284; fut. sing. 1, with pron. suff. of 3 pers. sing. acc. *laba-n*, I will find him, 532; plur. 1 *labaw*, 1794), to get, to find; *tanⁱ lob^u sazā*, he was punished, 1618.

lāb, decl. 1, profit, gain, 1742; sing. dat. *lābas*, 1039. (H.)

lāchār, adj., ind., poor, helpless, 866, 1056.

lāchh, card., a hundred thousand; *akh lāchh rupayā*, a *lākh* of rupees, 1026.

lāchh, decl. 1, lac, sealing-wax; *lāchh-chhal-āh*, a wafer, 1877.

LAD, conj. 1 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *ladun*, *ladun^u*; masc. sing. gen. *ladanuk^u*; plur. nom. *ladanⁱ*; sing. abl. forming pass. *āv ladana*, it was exported, 678; I past part. masc. sing. *lod^u*, 271; fem. sing. with pron. suff. of 2 pers. sing. ag. *liuz^u-th*, 15; I perf. part., fem. sing. *liuc^u-mūṣ^u*, 1361; II past part. *lazōv*; fut. sing. 1 *lada*, 2 *ladakh*, 1359), to send,

dispatch, 15, 271, 1359, 61; to load (a ship), export, 678, 679, 1091; to build (cf. LADANĀW); *ladanuk^u hukm*, an order to load, 1091; *yim asbāb chhih ladanⁱ kitⁱ*, these articles are for export, 679. LADANĀW, conj. 1, to cause to be built, to get built; fut. sing. 1 *ladanāwa*, 249.

lafzī, adj., ind., verbal, literal (of a translation), 1086.

LAG, conj. 2 (I past part. *log^u*, plur. *lagⁱ*; fem. *liǰ^u*, plur. *laj^r*; II past part. *lajyōv*), to be attached (to anything); hence in various meanings as in the following:—

Pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuk kāmēn lagān*, it is being attached to businesses, it serves (various) purposes, 1613; with interrog. suff. *jinsas chhro-ā mōsūl lagān*, is duty being attached to the articles? is duty payable on them? 597; fem. sing. 3 *mē chhēh tūr^u lagān*, to me cold is being attached, I feel cold, 343; I past masc. *log^u mē khūnt^u*, I stumbled, 1735; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuk kāmē-man^z log^u-mot^u*, he is engaged in business, 184; *dilchhuk fikirⁱ log^u-mot^u*, (his) mind is pensive, 1302; plur. 3 *chhih kāmē lagⁱ-matⁱ*, they have been attached to (are employed on) the work, 1025; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh khay liǰ^u-mūt^u*, rust has been attached (to it), (it) is rusty, 1559.

This verb, in the future and past conditional tenses, is employed like GAEH (1) and PAZ to indicate propriety. It may be used either personally or quasi-impersonally. Thus:—

(a) Personally. In this case the governed verb is put in the part. fut. pass., and agrees with the personal subject. Plur. 1 *lagaw-na asⁱ dōstan trāwanⁱ*, we ought not to forsake friends, 773.

(b) Quasi-impersonally, with the person, when expressed in the dative or genitive, and the governed verb in the infinitive direct; *kaīsi lagⁱ-na hēdun^u*, to despise any one is not proper, 399; *as^r lagⁱ-na karun^u*, for us to do (so and so) is not proper, 548, 1281; *lagⁱ-na as^r kēh kharun^u*, it is not proper for us to hate anything, 851; *as^r lagⁱ-na bē-rah^m sapadun^u*, we ought not to be unkind, 1845.

(c) In another construction, the person, if expressed, is put in the genitive, and the sentence treated passively, with the governed verb in the future passive participle; *kaīsi-hūnz^u lagⁱ-na šakh kariñ^u*, or *kaīsi-hond^u lagⁱ-na kriñd karun^u*; *of any* one anger to be made is not proper, no one should be in a passion, 1287; *mīl* (fem. sing.) *lagⁱ-na trāwūñ^u*, the ink to-be-spilt is not proper, do not spill the ink, 1697; *kitāb* (fem. sing.) *lagⁱ-na šaṭiñ^u*, the book to-be-torn is not proper, the book must not be torn, 1778; *katha* (fem. plur.) *lagan-na bōzaiñ^r*, the words to-be-heard are not proper, we should not listen to the words, 741.

No examples of the use of the past conditional appear in the sentences.

The following is therefore given for the sake of completeness : *tot^u lagiḥ^z gaṭhun^u*, one (I, you, &c.) should have gone there.

With the abl. of the inf. this verb also means 'to begin', as in *log^u kōmpani*, he began to tremble, 59.

LĀG, conj. 1 (I past part. *lōg^u*, plur. *lōgⁱ*; fem. *lōj^u*, plur. *lājē*; II past part. *lājyōv*); to apply, cause to join, unite, 1804, 65; *dil lāgun*, to apply one's mind, give heed, pay attention, 125, 8; pres. fem. sing. 3 *chhēh lāgān*, 128; perf. masc. sing., with neg. suff. *chhu-na lōg^u-mol^u*, 1865; fut. plur. 1 *lāgarw*, 125; imperat. sing. 2 *yith lāg*, apply (your finger) to this, touch this (with your finger), 1804.

LAGANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *laganōw^u*, plur. *laganōwⁱ*; fem. *laganōw^u*, plur. *laganāwē*; II past part. *laganāvyōv*), to cause to be applied. The inf., as a verbal noun, *laganāwun^u* means 'the causing to be applied'; hence *baḍanuk^u laganāwun^u* means 'the causing of increase to take effect', 'a tendency to cause to increase,' 1780.

LAGĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *lagōw^u*, plur. *lagōwⁱ*; fem. *lagōw^u*, plur. *lagāwē*; II past part. *lagāvyōv*), to apply, hence, to apply anything to oneself, to wear, or put on, anything, as in *tim chhih ainakh lagāwān*, they wear spectacles, 1694.

lākam, decl. 1, a bridle, 242.

Lakhnaw, decl. 1, Lucknow; sing. gen. *Lakhnawakⁱ Nawāban*, by the Nawāb of Lucknow, 1378.

LĀM, conj. 1 (I past part. *lom^u*; II past part. *lamyōv*), to pull, draw; esp. to tow a boat; fut. pass. part. fem. sing. nom. *asē pēyi nāv lamūñ^u*, we must pull the boat (with a tow-rope), 1428.

lānatāna, decl. 1, reproach, reproof, 1508; sing. dat. *lānatānas lāyēkh*, worthy of reproof, 1509.

Landan, decl. 1, London, 1562; England, 636.

lanjē, see *lūnq^u*.

lār, decl. 4, pursuit; *sipāhau kūñ^u dushmanan lār*, the soldiers pursued the enemy, 1437.

lārā, decl. 1, the side; plur. dat. *mē chhuḥ laran dōd^u*, I have a pain in my side, 717.

lashkar, decl. 1, an army, a regiment, 1130; *lashkaras brōñth*, in front of the army, 102.

lāt, decl. 1, a lot (at an auction) (the English word); plur. nom. *lāt*, 1109. *lāt*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *lātḥ*), rubbish, dirt, 1765.

LĀY, conj. 1 (I past part. *lōy^u*, plur. *lōyⁱ*; fem. *lōy^u*, plur. *lāyē*; II past part. *lāyyōv*), to strike; to strike (a horse), to drive; pres. masc. sing. 3 *suh chhuḥ wōra lāyān*, he strikes forcibly, he drives fast, 586; I past part. masc. sing. for past tense, *lōy^u*, the master beat (the slave), 166; fem.

tanⁱ löy^u mē musht, he struck me a (blow with the) fist, 873; *mahnivⁱ gūⁱ löy^u*, a man struck a bullet, a man shot (himself), 958; *tanⁱ löy^u lūr^u*, he hit (so-and-so with) a stick, 1729; the thing or person struck in these phrases is put in the dative.

lāyēkh, adj., ind. worthy of, deserving of, fit for; able, as in *lāyēkh zī*, worthy that, i. e. able to, 540. In the sense of worthy of, it governs a noun in the dative, but a verb optionally in the future passive participle. Thus:—*kāmⁱ lāyēkh*, competent for the work, 363, 736; *lōtāyē lāyēkh*, worthy (fem.) of commendation, 381; *lānatānas lāyēkh*, deserving of reproof, 1509; (with a verb) *shēranas* (dat. of inf.) *lāyēkh*, in need of repairs, 1498; *karanas* (dat. of inf.) *lāyēkh*, qualified to do (this), 1441; but *l^enun^u* (fut. pass. part.) *lāyēkh*, worthy of being sold, saleable, 1568. Cf. *lōikh*.

lōdor^u, adj. (fem. *lōdür^u*), yellow; 1931; pale (of the complexion), 1274.

LĒKH, conj. 1 (I past part. *lyūkh^u*, plur. *līkhⁱ*; fem. *līchh^u*, plur. *lēchhēⁱ*; II past part. *lēchhyōv*), to write; infin. *lēkhun*, *lēkhun^u*, writing, hand-writing, the art of handwriting, 641, 1259, 1336; *tanⁱ hyot^u lēkhun^u*, he began to write, 1121; sing. dat. *lēkhanas-manz*, in writing, 645, 1219, 1303 (in a written composition); sing. gen. *lēkhanuk^u rābth karun*, to practise writing, 21; *lēkhanuk^u namūna*, a specimen of writing, 1693; abl. forming pass. *lēkhana yun^u*, to be written (potentially, to be able to be written), 459; conj. part. *līkhith hēkun*, to be able to write, 1927; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus lēkhān*, I am writing, 846; 2 *chhukh lēkhān*, thou art writing, 686; 3 *chhuh lēkhān*, he writes, 296, 1052; plur. 3 *chhih lēkhān*, 1740; past, *mē lyūkh^u*, I wrote, 1533; with suff. ag. first person sing. and negative, *lyūkhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; I perf. part. *lyūkh^u-mot^u*, a thing written, hand-writing, 360, 1053; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhukh lyūkh^u-mot^u*, it has been written, 331, 920, 1376; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh līchh^u-mūt^u*, (a book, fem.) has been written, 614; imperat. sing. 2 *lēkh*, 580, 1084, 1124.

LĒKHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *lēkhandw^u*, plur. *lēkhanōwⁱ*; fem. *lēkhanōw^u*, plur. *lēkhanāwēⁱ*; II past part. *-anāvyōv*), to cause (a thing) to be written, 1120 (I past part.); fut. pass. part. fem. *bōh chhus kirāyī-chīⁱ biyē lēkhanāwūn^u yīkhān*, I wish to cause the lease to be written again, I wish to renew the lease, 1496.

lōp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *lōph*), handwriting, 1200.

līchh^u-mūt^u, *līkhith*, see *LĒKH*.

līhāz, decl. 1, regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention, 1524.

līkhōrⁱ, decl. 1, a writer, a scribe, 1585.

lilām, decl. 1, an auction; sing. dat. *lilāmas*, at the auction, 1109. Cf. *nilām*.

- liṭ^u, decl. 3, a saw; sing. abl. liṭ^uri-sūṭy, with a saw, 1576.
- liyākat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. liyākath; plur. nom. and all other cases of the sing. liyākūṭ^u, and so on), a good qualification; plur. nom., 1440; liyākath-nāma, decl. 1, a certificate, a letter of recommendation, 292.
- lob^u-kun, adv. in wati lob^u-kun, by the wayside, 471.
- lōgat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. lōgath, dat. lōgiṭ^u), a dictionary; sing. dat. lōgiṭ^u. manz, in the dictionary, 520.
- log^u-moṭ^u, see LAG.
- lōg^u-moṭ^u, see LĀG.
- lōh-langar, decl. 1, the anchor of a ship, 260.
- lōikh, the same as lāyēkh, q. v., fit, proper; (fem. sing. nom.) nafratī karanas lōikh, worthy to be hated, 642; sazāhas lōikh, deserving of punishment, 509; mihrbōniyē lōikh, worthy of kindness, 1922.
- lōkachyār, decl. 1, boyhood, youth, childhood; sing. abl. lōkachyāra-pēṭha, from boyhood, 312, 942.
- lōku^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. lōkaṭis; sing. ag. and plur. nom. lōkaṭi; fem. lōkūṭ^u, dat. lōkaṭ^uch^u), small, 1220, 1325; junior (in a family), 1007; lōku^u kul^u, a small tree, a shrub, 939; masc. sing. dat. (for acc.) lōkaṭis shurīs, (his) little child, 1220; plur. dat. lōkaṭēn-sūṭy, with (our) inferiors, 944; fem. sing. nom., 1325; lōkūṭ^u kitāb, a pamphlet, 1275.
- long^u, adj. (fem. liṇḍ^u), lame, 1027.
- lōrē, see lūr^u.
- lōsa, decl. 1, weariness, languor, 1032.
- lōr^u, adj. (fem. lōṭ^u), light, not heavy, 1071; trifling, trivial, 1821 (fem.); masc. sing. nom. tamī zōṇ^u myōṇ^u nasīhath lōṭ^u, he considered my advice light, he treated it with scorn, 1581; chhuh lōr^u pakān, he treads softly, 1815; mē wūṇ^u sa kath lōr^u-pōṭhi, I whispered that word, 1905; fem. as^u gaṭhi lōṭ^u nāv kariṇ^u, we must lighten the boat, 1073.
- lōy^u, see LĀY.
- lōcin, adj., ind., requisite, necessary, incumbent, 644.
- lūb, decl. 1, avarice, 133. (H.)
- lūbith, adj., ind., covetous, avaricious, 430.
- liij^u, see LAG.
- lūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. lūkh), used in plur., people; plur. nom. lūkh, 139, 178, 1740; dat. lūkan, 624, 657; lūkan-sūṭy, with the people, 49; gen. lūkan-hiṇz^u rafākath, the companionship of people, society, 417.
- LŪKARĀW, conj. 1 (past part. lūk^urōw^u, plur. -rōw^u; fem. -rōw^u, plur. -rāw^u; II past part. -rāv^uyōw^u), to make small; conj. part. hēkah-an-a lūk^urōw^uith, canst thou shorten it? 1635.
- lūnd^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. lanj^u, and so on), the branch of a tree, 227, 1622; a creeper, a climbing plant, 440; plur. nom. lanj^u, 227, 1622.

LŪR, conj. 1 (I past part. *lūr^u*, plur. *lūrⁱ*; fem. *lūr^u*, plur. *lūr²*; II past part. *lūryōv*), to destroy, knock down; past cond. (in sense of pres. cond.) sing. 2, with suffix of acc. 3rd pers. sing. *yēdurwai lūrahō-n*, if thou knock it down, 1407.

lūr^u, decl. 3, a house, 249; sing. dat. *lar^r*, 1550; gen. *lar^r-hond^u*, 1549.

lūr^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *lōr²*, and so on), a stick, a staff, 316, 1027, 1716, 1929; *tamⁱ lōy^u lūr^u*, he hit (his head, dat.) with a stick, 1729; sing. dat., 450.

lūr^u, *lūr^uth*, see *LAD*.

lyūkh^u, see *LĒKH*.

M

ma, adv. prohibitive particle, used with the imperative, do not, 516, 749, 1044, 1687.

mā, adv. used with a verb, to indicate a question with hesitation, *kyā, mā āsi*, can it be (true), 1309.

māchh, decl. 1, honey, 877; abl. *māchha-gan*, honeycomb; abl. *māchha-gana and^{ra}*, from in the honeycomb, 877.

machhⁱ, decl. 3, a fly, 1719; plur. nom. *machh²*, 751; sing. abl. *machhi-god^u*, a swarm of flies, 1764.

māda, decl. 4, a female, 718.

Madarās, decl. 1, Madras; sing. gen. *madarāsakis dākas-pēth* (received) by the post from Madras, 1268.

madat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *madath*), help, assistance, 690; *madath karun^u*, to help (with dat.), 116, 733, 865; *madath karani hōsir*, ready to help, 1240; sing. gen. *madatuk^u hājath*, need of help, 1202; abl. *madata-siity*, through (so-and-so's) help, 1741.

madrasa, decl. 1, a school, academy, 12, 39, 346.

magar, conjunct., but, 547, 711.

magara-math, decl. 1, a crocodile, 66.

mahabbat (nom. sing. and plur. *-bath*), decl. 1, love, affection, 1651.

mahanyuv^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *mahanivis*, and so on), a man, a person (5, 38, 269, 373, 886, 958, 66, 75, 1162, 1296, 1409, 1603, 1906, 19); man, mankind, 969; sing. ag. *mahanivⁱ*, 958; plur. nom. *mahanivⁱ*, men, people, 112, 62, 344, 671, 1023, 1218, 1710; dat. *mahanivēn*, 523; gen. *mahanivēn-hanzi sḥbū^u-nish²*, from the company of (bad) men, 1639; *mahanivēn-hiūn^u jamāth*, an assembly or crowd of people, 113, 379 (*jamāth-āh*), 445.

mahārāj, vocative particle, *hē mahārāj*, O Sir, 816. (H.)

mahārāza, decl. 1, a bridegroom, 241.

mahārēn^u or (better) *mahārēñ*, decl. 3, a bride, 241.

mahāwara, decl. 1, an idiom, term, expression, 1229.

maidān, decl. 1, sing. dat. *maidānas-manz*, on the plain, 819.

mainai, adj., ind., in *mainai wakla*-(or *kāla*)-*ayha*, a short time ago, lately, 1382.

mājē, see *mōjē*.

majlis, decl. 4, an assemblage, congregation, meeting, 33.

majōzi, adj., ind., figurative, metaphorical, 725 (fem.).

mak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *makh*), an axe, 142.

makdūr, decl. 1, power, ability, capacity; abl. *makdūra mājūb*, to the best of (his) ability, 847, 1425.

māl, decl. 1, property (327, 1147, 1480, 1625); an estate (568, 670, 729); property, wealth (774); the cargo of a ship (461); sing. dat. *mālas*, 461; *mālas-pēth*, (a claim) on the property, 327; gen. *māluk^u k^{asth}*, the dividend on the estate, 568, 729; *mālūch^u wōsiath*, the executorship of the property, 670; abl. *māla-nishē*, (a share) of the property, 1625.

malak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *malakh*), a wave; plur. abl. *malakau-sūty*, (tossed) by the waves, 1803.

maṛka, decl. 4, a queen, 1446.

malōi, decl. 4, cream, 432.

man, decl. 1, the mind, 78, 491, 890, 917, 1156, 1302, 1853; the heart, 478, 700, 1434; mind, disposition, 951; *man lāgun*, to apply the mind, 125, 8; sing. dat. *manas prayēwin^u*, pleasing to the mind, agreeable, 61; favourable (of a wind on a ship), 707; *kor^u manas asar*, made an impression on the mind, 917; *manas-manz*, in the mind, 1156; gen. *manuk^u shōg^ula*, diversion of the mind, amusement, 78; abl. *mana-khōta*, (more deceitful) than the heart (of man), 478. (H.)

mān (1), decl. 1, honour, credit, respect, 301, 437, 878, 1488; *tas chhuh mān sapadān*, he is respected, 1523. (H.)

MĀN (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *mōn^u*, plur. *mōnⁱ*; fem. *mōñ^u*, plur. *māñ^u*; II past part. *māñōv*), to obey, 533, 1223, 5, 1809, 72; to heed, follow (advice), 423, 1157, 1487, 9, 91; to agree to, accept, comply with, 13, 37, 60, 114, 368, 899; to accept (an offer, or an invitation), 16, 634, 1280; to admit or maintain (that a thing is true), 50, 178, 435.

Inf. *na-mānun^u*, disobedience, 1872; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. *mēp^{yī} hukm mānun^u*, I shall have to obey the order, 1225; fem. sing. *nasihath māñiñ^u ōs^u tas*, advice ought to have been heeded by him, 1489; pres. 1 sing. masc. *chhus mānān*, 60, 114; neg. *chhus-na mānān*, 37, 634; 2 sing. masc. interrog. *chhukh-a mānān*, 13, 435; neg. *hargūh k^h mānān chhukh-na*, if thou dost not comply, unless thou compliest, 368; 3 sing. masc. *chhuh mānān*, 178. Past part. forming past tense, masc. *mōn^u*, 50; neg. *mōn-na*, 1280, 1809; fem. *mōñ^u*, 16; neg. *mōñ-na*, 1487, 91, 1809; fut. sing. 1

- māna*, 533, 899; imperat. 2 sing. *mān*, 1223; 1 plur. *mānau*, 423; past cond. sing. 2 *mānahōkh*, 1157.
- manā*, decl. 1, prohibition, 778; with indefinite suffix *āh*, *kē koru-tā manāh*, thou madest a prohibition, you forbade, 761.
- mand* (1), adj., ind., lazy; masc. plur. nom., 1040. (H.)
- mand* (2), adjectival suffix, as in *hōnar-mand*, skilful, 1660.
- mandachh*, decl. 4, shame, modesty, 1624.
- mandachha-vyot^u*, adj. (fem. -vyūt^u), bashful, of modest disposition, 1176.
- mandī*, decl. 4, an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business, 665.
- mandūj^u*, decl. 3, a circle; *bēkun mandūj^u karīth*, to sit, having made a circle, to sit in a circle, 320.
- MANĠ*, conj. 1 (I past part. *mong^u*, plur. *mangⁱ*; fem. *mūnj^u*, plur. *manjⁱ*; II past part. *manjyōv*), to ask for, demand; conj. part. *dyun^u mangīth*, to give on loan, 1094; pres. 1 sing. masc., with suff. of 2 pers. sing. dat. and neg. *bōh chhus-ay-na mangān*, I am not asking from thee, 1087; 3 sing. masc. *chhuh mangān*, 216, 1113 (asking a low price); I past part. forming past *mong^u*, 1216; fem. with suff. of 3 pers. sing. ag. *mūnj^un*, 1019.
- mānga*, in *hanga-ta-mānga*, unexpectedly, 1839.
- MĀNJ*, conj. 1 (I past part. *mōnj^u*, plur. *mōnjⁱ*; fem. *mōnj^u*, plur. *mānjⁱ*; II past part. *mānjyōv*), to file; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *mānju-n*, file it, 726.
- manshāh*, decl. 1, an intention, 1600.
- manush*, decl. 1, a man, mankind (as distinct from beasts), 167, 962, 1656; *kāh manush-nā*, no one, 1919; sing. dat. *manushē's*, 1467 (dat. of possession); gen. *manushē-sond^u*, 858; *manushē-sandi māna khōta*, than the human heart, 478; *manushē-sandi khōta*, (fear God more) than man, 710; plur. nom. *manush*, people in general, 1023; dat. *manushēn*, 523. (H.)
- manz* (1), postpos. governing the dative case, in (of place), 66, 78, 161, 2, 82, 217, 25, 37, 78, 385, 419, 26, 86, 520, 89, 96, 626, 39, 59, 75, 98, 738, 54, 87, 814, 23, 5, 32, 40, 1 (*bis*), 60 (*bis*), 9, 908, 37, 40, 61, 70, 87, 94, 1041, 63, 91, 1127, 42, 8, 55, 6, 88, 93, 1222, 34, 72, 85, 1313, 63, 93, 1423, 39, 1596, 1609, 88, 1717, 50, 1805, 14, 79; in, in a wider sense, e.g. governing the verbal noun or infinitive, and giving the sense of the Latin gerund in *do*, as in *paranas-manz*, in reading, *legendo*, 165; similarly, 359, 645, 63, 74, 952, 1169, 1219, 27, 45, 94, 1303, 68, 1556, 95; in sentences such as 'in work', 'in a business', 'in actions', 88, 184, 258, 492, 676, 865, 902, 80, 4, 1115, 1315, 35, 7, 1742, 1856, 67; in or concerning an affair or the like, 397, 1282,

1737, 85; in a condition (of poverty, happiness, and so on), 566, 773, 892, 954, 1099, 1164, 1290, 1364, 1685, 1762; in an opinion, judgement, or the like, 904, 1281, 1832; (to speak) in (a language), 347, 66, 88, 680; in (of time), *kēh dḍhan-manz*, in some days, soon, 611; *paṇimis rēlas-manz*, last month (such and such a thing happened), 678; *brinzi-manz*, (I shall return) in a minute, 1159; *warihēs-manz*, (the pleasantest season) in the year, 1591; *haftas-manz aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; *waktas-manz*, in the space (of so many months), 1690: as other unclassified shades of meaning, we may quote *jaṅgan-manz*, (weapons used) in battles, 224; *sḍḍ^anas-manz*, in a dream, 583; *gāṭajyāras-manz*, (excelling) in intelligence, 661; *naḥāhas-manz*, (a share) in the profit, 1410; *faṇjas-manz*, (rank) in the army, 1457.

Into, 221, 420, 67, 88, 850, 1114, 6, 1241, 4, 1331, 1733, 74; on (local), 819, 1269, 1579; *yillatas-manz*, (executed) on a charge (of murder), 671; between, among, 532, 57, 1868; *azikis-iṇy dākas-manz*, (letter going) by to-day's post, 846; *kaḥaras-manz*, (strain) through a cloth, 1723.

With pronouns, we have, *ath-manz* (subst.), in this, 554, 625, 979, 1250; *athⁱ-manz*, in this very thing, 1416; *tath-manz*, in that, 1292; *tas-manz*, in him, 887; *timan-manz*, amongst them, 537; *yith-manz*, in this (subst.), 198, 1607; *yimis-manz*, in this person, 485; *yēth-manz*, in (that) which, 1292.

manz (2), decl. 1, the middle of anything; *manz-bāg*, postpos. *ālakhṇḍalas manz-bāg*, in the centre of the circle, 289; sing. dat. *manzas*, in the middle, 1152; ag. *manzⁱ*, between; *paṇk^uḥ^un manzⁱ*, between the lines, 1689; abl. *manza*, postpos. governing ablative case, *dḍyau-manza*, from among two, (which) of the two, 318.

manzyum^u, adj. (fem. *manzim^u*), mediate, middle, tolerable, moderately good, 1800; *anzyum^u-manzyum^u*, middling in quality, 1153; *manzyum^u-yōr^u*, a go-between, a broker; *manzim^u-yār^u*, decl. 4, the profession of a broker, 245.

māph, decl. 1, pardon; *māph karuṇ*, to pardon, 174. The same as *muāf*, q.v.

MĀR, conj. 2 (I past part. *mūḍ^u*, pl. *mūdⁱ*; fem. sing. and plur. *mōyē*; perf. part. *mūd^u-mol^u* or *mū-mol^u*, fem. *mū-nūḥ^u*; II past part. *mōyōv*), to die; inf. dat. *maranas nīcikh*, near to death, at the point of death, 1350; abl. *marana-kinⁱ*, (weeping) on account of the death, 1898; *marana-sūty*, the same, 1186; imperf. plur. masc. *ōsⁱ marān*, they were dying, 1710; I past sing. 3 masc. *mūd^u*, 695, 703, 958, 1909; fem. *mōyē*, 562; perf. part. sing. masc. *mūd^u-mol^u*, a dead (snake), 471.

MĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *mōr^u*, plur. *mōrⁱ*; fem. *mōr^u*, plur. *mār^u*; II past part. *māryōv*), to kill; inf. sing. nom. *mārūn^u*, to kill (is

- wicked), 1013; I past masc. *suh mār^m śūrau*, he was killed by robbers, 1190.
- mār* (2), decl. 1, in *māra-wātul*, decl. 1, the executioner, 1602.
- maramat*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *maramath*), repairing, repairs, 108.
- mārg*, decl. 1, a way, a road; plur. nom. *Paramēshwara-sandⁱ mārg*, the ways (i.e. actions) of God, 1851. (H.)
- mārkhōr*, decl. 1, the wild goat of Ladakh, the markhor, 1636 (sing. dat.).
- mārmār*, decl. 1, sing. gen. *sangī-marmaruk^m banyō-mot^m*, made of marble, 1129.
- mas*, decl. 1, the hair of the head; *mas pārūn*, to comb the hair, 348; *mas kāsūn*, to shave, 1627.
- masal*, decl. 4, a proverb, 1420.
- masāla*, decl. 1, spices; plur. nom. *masāla*, 1696; dat. *masālan-sūty*, together with the spices, 319.
- MASH*, conj. 1 (I past part. *moth^m*, plur. *maṭhⁱ*; fem. *mūṭh^ū*, plur. *machhē*; II past part. *machhyōv*), to forget. This verb is usually construed with the subject of the past tenses in the dative case. Thus (with suffix of dat. of 3rd pers. sing.) *panūñ^m shēchhⁱ mūṭh^ū-s*, he forgot his message, 643. The conj. part. appears in *mashith gāthun*, to be forgotten, as in *yi-na-mashith gāthi-y* (suff. of dat.), (take care) that it be not forgotten by thee. do not forget this, 768; *mē gayē kālh wanana mashith*, I forgot to mention the fact, 1246; *mashith gayē-m* (suff. of dat.), I forgot, 1679.
- mashāl*, decl. 4, a torch; sing. abl. *mashāli-gāshē*, by torchlight, 1802.
- maṣh^hrab*, decl. 1, a mistake; sing. dat. *maṣh^hrabas-pēṭh*, on a mistake, mistaken, 653.
- MASH^hRĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *maṣh^hrōw^m*, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw^ū*, plur. *rāwē*; II past part. *-rāvvyōv*), to cause to be forgotten; conj. part.: *śhumun maṣh^hrōwith*, to overlook (an offence), 1264.
- maṣh^hgūl*, adj., ind., occupied, busy, 258.
- maṣh^hhūr*, adj., ind., well known, famous, 288, 916, 1253, 1420.
- mat*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *math*), an opinion, religious opinion, doctrine, sing. nom., 572. (H.)
- MATH*, conj. 1 (I past part. *moth^m*, plur. *maṭhⁱ*; fem. *mūṭh^ū*, plur. *matha*; II past part. *mathōv*), to churn; to beat, to pound; to rub; polite imperat., sing. 2, with suffix of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *math-la-kh pananēn athan*, rub them on your hands, 1553.
- mallab*, decl. 1, the meaning of anything, 828, 1172, 1837; intention, object, 311, 1182.
- mauka* or *maukā*, decl. 1, an opportunity, occasion, 783, 1891.
- mausim*, decl. 1, a season (of the year), 1591, 1749; sing. gen. *mausimuk^m*, 638.

- māu*, decl. 1, a plant, a cutting from a plant, 939.
- māyē*, decl. 4, glue, size; paste (for sticking paper); sing. abl. *māyi-sūty*, (stick) with paste, 1715; *māyi-dār*, adj., sized, (of paper) smooth, 1670.
- maza*, decl. 1, pleasure, enjoyment; *mausimuk^u maza tuhun*, to enjoy the season, 638.
- mazahabī*, adj., ind., of or belonging to a sect; plur. nom. masc. *mazahabī khayāl*, a religious opinion, 572; plur. nom., 1654.
- mazbūth*, adj., ind., firm, fixed, fast, tight, 1791.
- mazūr*, decl. 1, a labourer, labouring man; plur. nom. *mazūr*, 1025.
- mē*, see *bōh*.
- mēh^anat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *mēh^anath*, dat. *mēh^anūṭ^u*, and so on), labour, exertion, 1595; *mēh^anath kariūṇ^u*, to work, support oneself by work, 954, 1024, 1920; plur. nom. *chhiwa mēh^anūṭ^u tulān*, you are taking trouble, 1836.
- mēh^anatī*, adj., ind., diligent, industrious; masc. plur. nom. *mēh^anatī*, 527.
- mēkarās*, decl. 4, scissors, shears; pincers; sing. abl. *mēkarāsi-sūty*, (nipped my finger) with pincers, 1212.
- MĒL** (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *myūṭ^u*, plur. *mīṭⁱ*; fem. *mīj^u*, plur. *mēj^u*; II past part. *mējyōv*), to be met (with dat. of person by whom met; it is met to me = I met it); to agree with, be reconciled to; to agree with, (with emph. *y*) resemble exactly, be exactly alike; conj. part. *chhi-y milith gay-matⁱ*, they are exactly alike, 65; pres. masc. sing. 3, with emph. *y*, *chhuh mauka mēlān-iyy*, an opportunity is certainly met, there are (frequent) opportunities, 783; fem. sing. 3 *sūrath chhēh mēlān*, the appearance (i. e. features) (of the two) is (i. e. are) alike, 714; with neg. suff. *khōshī chhē-ua kāṭsi mēlān*, happiness is not obtainable by any one, 596; I past part., forming past tense, masc. sing. *tas myūṭ^u yinām*, he got a reward, 1374; plur. *lim mīṭⁱ*, they are reconciled, 1479; fem. sing. *mē mīj^u shēchⁱ*, I received a message, 126; fut. sing. 3 *mē mēli akh dūnga*, I shall get a boat, 1397; *guyun^u kati mēli asē*, where shall we get straw? 1725; with, suff. of dat. 2nd person sing., *mēli-y*, you will get (it), 730; plur. 3 *mēlan mē rupayē*, I shall get the rupees, 1178.
- mēl** (2), decl. 1, a meeting, interview; acquaintance, friendship, 852; *mēl thawun*, to associate, 895; *tamⁱ kor^u asē-sūty mēl*, he made a meeting with us, he received us, 326; *mē tas-sūty sapadi mēl*, I shall meet him, 1779.
- MĒN**, conj. 1 (I past part. *myūn^u*, plur. *mīnⁱ*; fem. *mīn^u*, plur. *mēnē*; II past part. *mēnōv*), to measure. Imperat. sing. 2, with suff., 3rd pers. sing. acc. *mēnu-n*, measure it, 1141.
- mē^ar*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mēth^ur*), a friend; sing. nom. *mēth^ar*,

785, 1575; *mēḥ^{ar} thawwān*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; sing. ag. *mētran*, 1699; plur. dat. (for acc.) *mētran*, 773. (H. Cf. *dōst*.)

mēḥ^{ar}, *mētran*, see *mēḥ^{ar}*.

mēḥ^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mēḥē*, ag. *mēḥi*; plur. nom. *mēḥā*, and so on), earth, clay; sing. abl. *mēḥi-sūty*, (made) with (of) earth, 240, 329; *mēḥi-bāna*, decl. 1, an earthen vessel, plur. earthenware, 606.

mēwa or *mēwa*, decl. 1, a fruit; sing. dat. (for acc.) *mēwas*, 1744; plur. nom. *mēwa*, 1280.

mēz, decl. 1, a table, 1886; sing. dat. *mēzas-pēḥ*, on the table, 1044; *mēzas-tal*, under the table, 731.

mīhrbān, adj., ind., loving, affectionate, benevolent, merciful, kind, 1008. 1134.

mīhrbōnī, decl. 4, friendliness, kindness, goodness, favour, a favour, a kindness, 627, 1512; *mīhrbōnī kariṭnū*, to show kindness (to = *pēḥ*), 820, 1015; *mīhrbōnī karīth*, 'please,' 32, 708; sing. dat. *mīhrbōnī shukr-guzār*, grateful for kindness, 817; *mīhrbōniyē lōikh*, worthy of kindness, 1922; abl. *mīhrbōnī-kin*, by means of kindness, 'please,' 'pray,' 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 811, 1644; *mīhrbōnī-sūty*, the same as *mīhrbōnī-kin*, 187; with kindness, in a kindly manner, 944; through (so-and-so's) kindness, 1379.

mij^u, see *MĒL* (1).

mīl, decl. 4, ink, 209, 1697, 1912; *mīli-dūg*, decl. 1, a spot of ink, 1701.

MILANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *milanāw^u*, plur. -*nōw^u*; fem. -*nōw^u*, plur. -*nāwē*; II past part. *milanāwyōv*), to cause to be met, to unite, join, 460, 809; to compare, 360; to mix, 319; inf. sing. abl. *akis-sūty sifar milanāwana-sūty*, by adding a cypher to one, 460; *pachē drēri-sūty milanāwana-khōr^ura*, (tell him) to join together the boards with glue, 809; imperat. sing. 2 *masālan-sūty milanāw dāl-chīn*, mix cinnamon with the spices, 319; with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *milanāwu-kh*, mix them, 1174; *pachē milanāwu-kh pānawūn*, join the boards together, 997; plur. 1 *milanāwaw chyōnis-sūty*, let us compare (ours) with yours, 360.

MILAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *milow^u*, plur. *milaw^u*; fem. *mīliw^u*, plur. *milawē*; II past part. *milawyōv*), the same as *MILANĀW*; conj. part. *milawith*, having added together (cash and notes), in (cash and notes, I have so much), 277; *milawith suwū-kh*, sew them together, 1619; *wūḥ-ta-kh milawith*, please twist them together, 1829.

mīl^u, *mīliw*, see *MĒL* (1).

mīl^k, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *mīl^kkh*), property, landed property, an estate; sing. dat. *mīl^kas*, 864.

mimbar, decl. 1, a Member (of Council), (the English word), 422.

minat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *minath*, dat. *minūṭh*, and so on), a supplication, 1752.

mīrās, decl. 1, patrimony, inheritance, estate, 649.

miskīn, adj., ind., poor, 187, 1354.

mīstar, decl. 1, a ruler (for ruling lines), 1722.

mizāz, decl. 1, temper, disposition, 951; constitution, health, condition of body, 396, 855; *taṣṣawāṭi-mizāz*, of changeable temper, 299; sing. dat. *mizāzas-kiṭh*, (intemperance, fem., is bad) for the character, 976; abl. *mizāza-kin*, by disposition, by nature, 886, 1873; *nar^m-mizāz*, mild in temper, 1154.

mōfil, decl. 4, an assembly, a company of people; *hāḫū-n mōfil barkhāst sapasūn*, the company began to retire, 1531.

mōhar, decl. 4, a seal; a 'mohur' (the coin), an *ashrafī*; *kūr^m-th-a mōhar*, didst thou make a seal? did you seal? 1587; plur. gen. *mōharan-hūnz^m thilī*, a purse of *ashrafīs*, 1436; *mōhar-kan*, decl. 1, a seal-cutter, an engraver, 637.

mōil, adj., ind., inclined to, addicted to, fond of, prone to, 1403 (to = *kun*).

mōj^m, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mājē*, and so on), a mother; sing. dat. *mājē tōbidār*, obedient to the mother, 1224; *mājē-sūty-sūtiy*, always with the mother, 334; gen. *mōlis-mājē-houd^m*, of the father and mother, of the parents, 1233; ag. (*mōlⁱ-*)*mājī*, 1279.

MŌKAL, conj. 3 (II past part. *mōkalyōv*), to be released, be at liberty; to be finished, completed, be done with a thing; inf. abl. *kōm^m mōkalana-nishē nā-ummēd*, despairing of accomplishing the work, 513; gen. *mōkalannuk^m vēla*, time to stop, 377; II past part., as past tense, masc. sing. 3 *mōkalyōv*, it is finished, completed, 73; plur. 3 *mōkalyēy*, they are at liberty (not in prison), 1063; fem. sing. 3 *mōkalyēy^r kōm^m sōrī-y*, the work is now perfect, 1305.

mōkalam, decl. 1, a paint-brush, 247.

MŌKALĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *mōkalōw^m*, &c.), to release, deliver; to leave, abandon; I past masc. sing. *tam mōkalōw^m bōy^m*, he released the brother, 498; pol. imperat. sing. 2 *mōkalōw-ta*, please release, please deliver, 1247.

mōkhṭa, decl. 1, a pearl; plur. gen. *mōkhṭan-hond^m*, 1861; *mōkhṭa-phol^m*, a few pearls, plur. nom. *mōkhṭa-phalⁱ*, the usual word for 'pearls', 996, see *phol^m*, which in the plural means 'grains'.

mōkil, decl. 1, the client of a lawyer; sing. dat. *mōkilas*, 331.

mōkol^m, adj. (masc. plur. *mōkalⁱ*; fem. sing. *mōküj^m*), empty, untenanted (of a house), 625.

mōl, decl. 1, price, value, 482, 1389, 1475, 1545, 1861; *mōl hyon^m*, to take a price, charge a price, 303; *kam mōl mangun*, to ask a price,

- 1113; *mōl karun*, to fix a price, appraise, 91; sing. ag. *mōlⁱ hyon^u*, to take at a price, to buy, 267, 8, 413, 28, 808, 1109, 1252, 1580, 1600, 75, 1928; abl. *kami mōla chhukh hēwān*, at what rate do you buy? 1462. Cf. *HĒ*.
- mōlik*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mōlikh*), a master, 1135, 1227; hence, the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house), 1031, 1266, 1411; the editor (of a newspaper), 613; *as^{al} mōlikh*, the real owner; the principal in a business, 1391; sing. dat. *mōlikas*, 1227.
- mōl^u*, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *mōlis*; ag. *mōlⁱ*; abl. *mālⁱ*), a father; sing. dat., 821, 1224; gen. *mōlis-mājē-hōnd^u*, of the father and mother, 1233; ag. *mōlⁱ-māji*, by the father and mother, 1279.
- mōlul^u*, adj. (fem. *mōlⁱj^u*), costly, valuable; masc. plur. nom. *mōl^ulⁱ*, 1862.
- mōlum*, adj., ind., known, apparent, 138, 717.
- mōm*, decl. 1, wax; sing. gen. *batⁱ mōmūch^u*, a candle of wax, 1893.
- mōnd*, decl. 4, a widow, 703.
- mōnd^u*, adj. (fem. *mōndⁱ*; fem. sing. dat. *mōnjⁱ*, and so on), blunt (of a knife), 212.
- mōndūjⁱ*, see *nēñē-mōndūjⁱ*.
- mōnduk*, decl. 1, in *nēñē-mōnduk* (sing. nom. *-mōndukh*, plur. nom. *mōndakh*), a frog, 787.
- mōnē*, decl. 1, an obstacle, hindrance, 1230.
- mōn^u*, *mōnⁱ*, see *MĀN*.
- mōrabba*, decl. 1, jam, preserves, 1380.
- mōralī*, decl. 4, a flute, 750.
- mōsh^ēk*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mōsh^ēkh*), scent, odour; *pōsh mōsh^ēkh hyon^u*, to smell a flower, 1666; sing. abl. *mōshka-sūty*, (filled) with fragrance, 1308.
- mōshkani-dār*, decl. 1, fragrance; sing. abl. *mōshkani-dāra barith*, filled with fragrance, 1307.
- mōsūl*, decl. 1, duty, customs duty, 597.
- MŌT*, conj. 3 (II past part. *mōtyōv*), to become thick, stout, lusty; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhukh mōtyō-moi^u*, he has become lusty, 1117.
- mōtal*, adj., ind., adjourned (of a meeting), 33.
- mōtⁱ*, see *mōt^u*.
- mōt^u*, adj. (fem. *mūš^u*), mad; drunken, a drunkard, 590.
- mōt^u*, adj. (fem. *mōtⁱ*; fem. sing. dat. *mōchⁱ*), thick, stout, fat, 1784 (of paper); masc. plur. nom. *mōtⁱ*, fat, 702.
- mōty^u*, see *MĀR*.
- mōzū^r*, decl. 3, wages, 1878.
- muaddab*, adj., ind., well-behaved, courteous, respectful, 1525.

muāf, decl. 1, pardon, forgiveness; *muāf karun*, to forgive, 668, 769, 1278.

The same as *māph* and *muṣṣī*, qq.v.

muda, adj., ind., ignorant, foolish; as subst., decl. 1, a fool, a dunce, 206, 595; masc. plur. nom. *muda*, 893; dat. *mudan-sūty*, (association) with fools, 895.

mudagi, decl. 4, foolishness, ignorance, 759; sing. abl. *mudagi-yi-nishē*, (beware) of ignorance, 189.

mudāla, decl. 1, the defendant (in a lawsuit); sing. gen. *mudāla-sonā*^u, 487.

mudoy^u, decl. 2, the plaintiff (in a lawsuit), 1337; sing. gen. *mudayⁱ-sonā*^u, 1215; *mudayis ta mudāla-sandⁱ yic^ahār*, the statements of the plaintiff and the defendant, 487.

mūd^u, see *MAK*.

MUH, conj. 1 (I past part. *muh*^u, plur. *muhⁱ*; fem. *muh^u* or *mush^u*, plur. *muhⁱ* or *mushⁱ*; II past part. *muhyōw* or *mushyōw*), to deceive: conj. part. *mukith nyun*^u, to fascinate, 700.

mūjūb, postpos., governing the abl. case, according to, up to the measure of; *tadbira mūjūb*, according to (your) advice, 517; *panani makdūra mūjūb*, to the best of his, her, &c. power, 847, 1425; *nasihū^u mūjūb*, according to (your) advice, 1166. Cf. *mūzūba*.

mūjūd, adj., ind., at hand, available, 247.

mukaddima, decl. 1, an affair, matter, 947, 1170; a law-case, a criminal or civil trial, 26, 1215, 1337, 1819; sing. dat. *mukaddimas-manz*, in the case, 1337; gen. *mukaddimūch^u khabar*, news of the case, 947.

mukarar, adj., ind., fixed, established, 648; *mukarar karun*, to appoint, fix, 737.

mukharir, in *mukharir chhu-m-na*, there is not daring to me, I dare not, 465.

mukhur^u, adj. (fem. *mukh^u*, ^u) perverse (of children); masc. plur. nom. *mukh^a*^{ri}, 1299. (H.)

mūkhūf, adj., ind., discontinued (of a custom), 542; dependent upon, 504.

mūl, decl. 1, root; origin, 1258; sing. abl. *mūla kaḍun*, to pull up by the roots, 1551.

mulāhaza, decl. 1, inspection, view, notice, 967.

mul^ak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mul^ukh*), a country; sing. nom., 1186; plur. nom., 389, 1016; sing. dat. *mulkas*, 679, 1049 (for acc.); *mulkas-manz*, in the country, in the province, 1423; abl. *mulka*, 673; sing. gen. (masc. sing. *mulkuk^u*), 63, 939; (masc. plur.) *mulkakⁱ*, 1398; (fem. sing.) *mulküch^u*, 720, 982, 1292; (fem. plur.) *mulkache*, 1196; (plur. dat.) *mulkan*, 1565.

mulākāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mulākāth*), an interview, 879; *mulākāth karun*, to meet a person, 930, 1142; *mulākāth karanāswun*, to cause

- a person to be met, to introduce one person to another, 985; sing. dat. *mulākātas*, 654, 1875; gen. *mulākātuk^u*, 630.
- mulkī*, adj., ind., of or belonging to the country; *mulkī-ahalkārau-manza*, from among the civil servants (lit. country, as opposed to military, officials), 324.
- munāfa*, decl. 1, gains, profits, surplus profits; sing. dat. *munāfas*, 1039 (for acc.).
- muñē-pūt^u*, decl. 2, a kiss, 1017.
- mūnj^u*, see *MANG*.
- munōsib*, adj., ind., proper, suitable, 1408, 1747 (sing. fem.).
- muñfi*, decl. 4, pardon, forgiveness, 1019. The same as *muñf*, q. v.
- munshi*, decl. 1, a munshī: sing. dat. *ḡāka-munshis*, to the postmaster. 1361.
- MUR*, conj. I (past part. *mūr^u*; II past *mūryōv*), to take forcibly from inside anything (e.g., in shelling peas, or in snatching from the hand); conj. part. *tam^u nyūr^u m^u yih atha mūrith*, he snatched it out of my hand, 1672.
- murabbī*, decl. 1, the guardian of an infant, 827.
- murād*, decl. 1, will, intention, purpose; sing. abl. *murāda khōt^ura*, for a purpose, 790.
- murat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *murath*, dat. *murūṭh^u*, and so on), a picture, a portrait, 582, 1273, 1324; with indef. suff., -āh, *murath-āh*, a certain picture, 582; *chaharnich^u murath*, a picture of the face, a portrait, 1356. Cf. *murāa*. (H., cf. *nakshē*.)
- murda*, decl. 1, a dead body, a corpse, 1759.
- murkhot^u*, decl. 2, un wisdom, foolishness, 1854. (H.)
- murāa*, decl. 4, plur., pictures; *murāa karañē*, to draw pictures, 302; sing. gen. *murāa-hond^u*, 804; *murāa-gar*, a painter, 1272. (H., cf. *nakshē*.)
- The word is the same as *murūṭh^u*, see *murat*.)
- murāhā*, decl. 4, fainting, faintness, 691. (H., cf. *gash*.)
- mur^u*, decl. 2, in plur. gen. *shurēn-murēn-handī pūthy*, for 'your' family. 1431.
- mus^uwada*, decl. 1, a rough draft; sing. gen. *mus^uwadūch^u bahī*, the waste-book, the book of rough drafts, 999.
- mushkyut^u*, adj. (fem. *mushkiy^u*), or *mushkil*, adj., ind., difficult, 842 (*mushkyut^u*), 141 (*mushkil*, fem.); as noun, decl. 1, plur. dat. *mushkilēn-manz*, in difficulties, 1762.
- musht*, decl. 4, the fist; *musht lāyūñ^u*, to strike with the fist, 873.
- musibat*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -bath), adversity, misfortune, 1560; sing. dat. *musibatās-manz*, 1290.
- mūthūs*, see *MASSH*.

MUFAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *mušor^u*; II past part. *mušaryōv*), to open, unloose, untie, unlock; inf. abl. *rag mušarana pata*, after opening a vein, after bleeding, 201; conj. part. *hēkakh-a mušarith*, can you open (the penknife)? 1020.

MUFARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *mušarōw^u*; II past part. *mušarāvyōv*), the same as *MUFAR*; conj. part. *hēkakh-a mušarōwith*, can you open (the knot), 1104; I past sing. masc. *tanⁱ mušarōw^u*, he opened (the door), 255; imperat. sing. 2 *mušarāv*, open, 149 (a bale of cotton), 1248 (a door), 1848 (a lock); polite imperat. sing. 2 *mušarāv-ta*, untie (the knot), 1021.

muwōfikh, adj., ind., conformable, concordant; favourable, propitious (of wind), 707.

mušāyēka, decl. 1, moment, importance, consequence; *kēh mušāyēka chhu-na*, it is of no importance, 1645.

mūšūba, postpos., the same as *mūjūb*, q. v.; *wanana mūšūba*, according to instructions, 108.

myād, decl. 1, a period; the course of a bill of exchange, 593.

myon^u, decl. 2, a morsel (of food), 495.

myōn^u, &c., see *bōh*.

myū^u, see *MĒL*.

myūth^u, adj. (plur. *mīthⁱ*; fem. *mīth^u*; fem. sing. dat. *mīchhē*, and so on), sweet, delicious (of food), 495, 1766.

N

na, the negative particle, not. When negating a direct sentence it is suffixed to the verb. If the verb is in a tense which is compounded by uniting an auxiliary verb to a participle, it is suffixed to the auxiliary. If the word to which it is suffixed ends in *h* preceded by a vowel, the *h* is dropped, but all other terminations remain unaltered. The following examples of the use of a negative in a direct sentence occur in this work:—

(a) Verbs substantive, *chhu-na*, I am not, 1322, 922; *chhu-na* (*chhu^h + na*), is not (masc.), 113, 213, 93, 390, 3, 625, 9, 736, 42, 97, 864, 95, 915, 46, 62, 78, 9, 1078, 96, 1111, 68, 73, 5, 1201, 35, 43, 59, 1349, 58, 66, 69, 96, 1463, 77, 95, 1568, 1645, 56, 67, 1754, 1824, 33, 87; *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, 465; *chhu-s-na*, there is not to him, 547; *chhē-na* (*chhē^h + na*), is not (fem.) 57, 272, 464, 584, 647, 840, 925, 38, 1342, 1467, 1757; *chhi-na* (*chhi^h + na*), they are not (masc.) 488, 705, 880; *chhē-na* (*chhē^h + na*), they are not (fem.), 963, 91, 1564, 88; *ōs-na*, was not (masc.), 138, 1232; *ōs-na*, was not (fem.), 891; *āsi-na*, it will not be, 1538.

(b) Finite verbs:—*āti-na*, he will not enter, 921; *chhukh-na bōcān*, thou dost not understand, 1172; *būc-na*, did not hear, 1721; *chhu-na*

diwān, does not give (masc.), 957; *chhē-na diwān*, does not give (fem.), 1719; *dyut^u-na*, did not give, 1745; *drāyē-na* (the moon) has not risen; 1179; *ōsus-na drā-mot^u*, I had not gone forth, 829; *chhu-na gathān*, does not go, 1763; *gathā-na*, I will not go, 17; *gathaw-na*, we ought not, 286, 514; *gōs-na*, I went hot, 711; *gauw-na*, is not, 1009; *chhus-na hēkān*, I cannot, 236, 370, 1, 553, 65, 1213, 1866; *chhu-na hēkān*, he cannot, 472, 715, 1871; *hyok^u-na*, could not (masc. obj.), 1385; *hēch^u-na*, could not (fem. obj.), 18; *hēka-na*, I cannot, 54, 136; *hēki-na*, he cannot, 258; *hēkaw-na*, we cannot, 1370; *hyochh^u-na*, did not learn, 70; *chhus-na karān*, I do not make, 384; *chhu-na karān*, he does not make, 2, 1010, 1306, 1919; *chhi-na karān*, they do not make, 1868; *koṛ^u-na*, did not make, 86, 124, 1050, 1526; *kara-na*, I will not do, 1522; *kari-na*, he will not do, 560; *karihē-na*, he would not have done, 1656; *chhu-na khōkān*, he does not fear, 1066; *koḍ^u-na*, did not discover, 545; *lagi-na*, it is not proper, 399, 548, 851, 1281, 7, 1697, 1778, 1845; *lagaw-na*, we should not, 773; *lagan-na*, they ought not, 741; *chhu-na lōg^u-mot^u*, is not applied, 1865; *lyūkhhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; *chhus-na mānān*, I do not heed, 37, 634; *mōn^u-na*, did not heed (masc. obj.), 1280, 1809; *mōñ^u-na*, did not heed (fem. obj.), 1487, 91, 1809; *chhus-ay-na māngān*, I am not asking from thee, 1087; *chhu-na mēlān*, is not being obtained, 596; *chhē-na nērān*, it does not come out (fem.), 432; *nēri-na*, it will not come out, 1501; *chhu-na pakān*, does not go, 1285; *pari-na*, it is not proper, 372; *chhi-na pōshān*, we are not victorious, 1262; *rōzakh-na*, thou wilt not remain, 1468; *chhi-na sapadān*, they do not become, 1573; *sapod^u-na*, did not become (masc.), 616; *sapi^u-na*, did not become (fem.), 1793; *sapada-na*, I will not become, 983; *sapadi-na*, it will not become, 73, 88, 930; *sapadihē-na*, it would not have become, 690; *shōngus-na*, I did not sleep, 1663; *chhus-na thawān*, I do not place, 505; *chhē-na thawān*, does not place (fem.), 375; *chhi-na khiyāl tñān*, they do not exercise thought, 1785; *chhukh-na wanān*, thou art not saying, 604; *wonū-th-na*, thou didst not say, 1333; *wiñ^u-na*, did not say (fem. obj.), 1859; *chhus-na wātān*, I do not arrive, 1464; *wōt^u-na*, I did not arrive, 1151; *wātānōw^u-na*, did not cause to arrive, 953; *chhu-na wōpadān*, does not grow, 1399; *wuchh^u-na*, did not see, 85; *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; *chhu-na yiwān*, does not become, 1239; *yiyi-na*, it will not become, 1752; *chhus-na yikhān*, I do not wish, 56, 666, 1478; *chhus-na zānān*, I do not know, 105, 680, 722; *chhukh-na zānān*, thou dost not know, 982; *chhu-na zānān*, he does not know, 812; *chhi-na zānān*, we do not know, 793; *āsakh-na zānān*, thou mayst not know, 677; *zāna-n-na*, I do not know him, 1002.

In a subordinate sentence, the negative precedes the verb, as in *tamī*

ḡaḡⁱ par, yuthⁿ na wuḡiṭh ḡaḡhⁱ, he cut the feathers, so that it should not fly away, 752.

As a prohibitive particle, *na* is not used with the present, or with the polite imperative, *ma* being used in the former case, and *mata* in the latter. It is, however, used in other imperative forms, as in *karⁱzi na*, do not do, or *karⁱziḡ na*, you should not have done. In the phrase *yⁱ-na mashith ḡaḡhⁱ-y* (768), (take care) that (the message) be not forgotten by thee (see *MASH*), the negative not only precedes the verb⁹ but is suffixed to the relative pronoun *yih*, what, and the compound then has the force of a conjunction = that not, see *yina*. So also in 1106.

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, *na* precedes the word it negatives. Thus *bananī*, possible, probable; *na-bananī*, impossible, improbable, as in *na-bananīyē's* (sing. dat.) *paṭh*, belief in an impossibility, 914. If, however, it is the sentence, not the word, which is negated, the ordinary rule is observed, as in *chhu-na bananī*, it is not possible, it is not probable, it is impossible, improbable. 915, 1358, 66, 96. So, *na-wananī*, 860.

Very similarly, verbal nouns are negated, as in *na-mānunⁿ*, disobedience, 1872; *na-yinukⁿ*, of not coming, 576; *na-āsana-kinⁱ*, on account of the non-existence, 410. So also in the case of the verbal noun of the passive, as in *na-wanana yiyi*, it will not be told, 860; but in the passive, if an auxiliary verb precedes the verbal noun, the negative is attracted to the auxiliary, and is suffixed to it; thus:—*chhu-na bōcana yiwān*, it (masc.) is not perceived, 1815; *chhē-na bōcana yiwān*, it (fem.) is not perceived, 1303; *chhu-na lēkhana yiwān*, writing is not being done, 459; *chhē-na pūrana yiwān*, it (fem.) is not filled, 1163; *chhu-na wuchh-ana yiwān*, it is not seen, 1304.

na used by itself, without a verb, occurs in *tas-nishē chhuh gurⁿ, poⁿ* *lākam na*, he has a horse, but not a bridle, 242. Similarly, suffixed in *kina na*, or not, as in *ḡ^h chhukh-a mānān, kina na*, dost thou heed, or not? 13. So 386, 1657, 1833; *na . . . na* = neither . . . nor, 177, 1606.

As a prefix, *na* occurs in *na-sa*, no, sir! 200 (according to some, *nā-sā*); *na kēh*, not any, no (adj.), 778; *na-ta*, otherwise, 1073; *na-y*, if not, in negative conditional sentences, 690.

nā (= *na* + *a*) gives the force of a negative interrogative. It is used exactly like *na*. Thus, *chhu-nā*, is there not (masc.)? 275, 414; *chhu-y-nā*, is there not to thee (masc.)? 362; *chhē-nā*, is there not (fem.)? 456; *chhē-y-nā*, is there not (fem.) to thee? 362, 1624; *banī-nā*, will it not be possible? 947; *chhukh-nā hēkān*, canst thou not? 560; *chhīwa-nā hēkān*, can you not? 1518; *korⁿwa-nā*, did you not make? 1421; *chhukh-nā klōṭān*, dost thou not fear? 250; *chhu-y-nā tagān*, is it not possible for thee? 228.

- nab^{as}*, decl. 1, the pulse, 1429.
- nād*, decl. 1, a noise, cry, shout; *kraka-nād*, screaming (of children), 1584;
nād dyun^u, to shout, call out; *anun nād dith*, to bring having shouted, to
 summon, send for, 438; *anun nād dith*, send for him, 637, 966, 1558,
 1602.
- nāḍān*, adj., ind., ignorant, simple; unwise, foolish (of an action), 1854.
- nādī*, decl. 4, a river; *nādī-boṭh^u* (dat. -*baṭhis*), a river bank, 612, 1187.
 sing. gen. *nādī-hond^u*, 707; *nādīyē-hond^u*, 1263, 1458, 1714.
- naṣā*, decl. 1, profit, 1115; sing. dat. *naṣāhas-man^s*, 1410.
- naṣratī*, decl. 4, detestation, horror, aversion, disgust, 642.
- nāg* (1), decl. 1, lead (the metal), 1041, 1158.
- nāg* (2), decl. 1, a water-spring. *Anath-nāg*, name of a town in Kashmīr =
 Islāmābād, 1615; sing. abl. *nāga-rād*, decl. 1, a fountain, 776 (plur.
 nom.).
- nagar*, decl. 1, a town, a city; a province, 814; sing. dat. *naguras-man^s*, 814.
- nagāra*, decl. 1, a drum, 589.
- naishēkar*, decl. 1, sugar-cane, 1766.
- nak^ad*, decl. 1, money, esp. cash as distinguished from notes, &c., 277, 1011,
 1495; sing. gen. *nakdūch^u hōnī*, loss of money, pecuniary loss, 1297.
- nak^ai*, decl. 1, a copy, 412, 1245.
- nakār*, decl. 1, refusal, denial; *nakār karun*, to refuse, decline, 481; *wana-
 nas nakār karun*, to deny having said, 502.
- nākāra*, adj. (ind., masc. sing. nom., 63, 1162, 1704; dat., 117; abl., 1399;
 plur. nom., 383, 1050; gen., 1639; fem. sing. nom., 159, 239, 417, 976,
 1198; dat. 117; gen., 86; plur. nom., 1161, 1400), unprofitable, useless,
 bad; bad, unfavourable (of a climate), 63; bad, prejudicial, 976 (governs
 dative); bad, wicked, naughty, 86, 117, 59, 239, 383, 417, 1050, 1161, 62,
 98, 1400, 1639; *nākāra gāsa*, masc. sing. nom., weeds, 1704; *nākāra-gāsa
 warōi*, (nothing) but weeds, 1399.
- nākāragī*, decl. 4 (dat. *nākāragiyē*, 858, 1868; gen. *nākāragiyē-hona^u*, 1869;
 abl. *nākāragiyi*, 8; plur. nom. -*giyē*, 1038; dat. (for acc.) -*giyēn*, 890),
 evil, evil actions, wickedness, 8, 659, 858, &c., as above.
- nākḥōsh*, adj., ind., unhappy, displeased, 551, 555 (masc. plur. nom.), 806,
 with emph. *y*, *nākḥōshūy*, only unhappy, unhappy and nothing else, 599;
nā-kḥōsh tharun, to offend, 1239.
- nakshē*, decl. 1, a picture, a portrait, 582, 804, 1273, 1324; a map, a plan,
 1128, 1338, 1659; *nakshē tulun*, to draw a picture, 302; *chakaruk^u
 nakshē*, a portrait, 1356; sing. gen. *nakshuk^u*, 804.
- nā-lōikh*, adj., ind., unfit, 1840.
- NAM*, conj. 3 (II past part. *namyōv*, &c.; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih namān*,
 180), to bend down, bow.

- NĀMĀRĀW*, conj. I (I past part. *ṇam^arōw^u*), to cause to bow; conj. part. *kōṭh^u ṇam^arōw^{ith}*, having caused the knee to bow, having knelt, 1019.
- ṇamīna*, decl. 1, a specimen, a sample, 1570, 1693; a pattern, 1293; an example to be followed, 660.
- nā-munōsib*, adj., ind., improper, unfit, unbecoming, 919, 1834.
- nānā-prakōrⁱ*, adv., of various kinds, of different kinds, 1260, 1807; in various ways, 1613. (H.)
- nanga*, adj., ind., naked; *nanga karun*, to make naked, to strip, 1731; as subst., masc. plur. dat. (for acc.) *nangan*, 338.
- nāparhē-a-girī*, decl. 4, incontinence, intemperance, 976.
- nar*, decl. 1, a male, 718.
- nār*, decl. 1, fire, 744, 1072; sing. dat. *nāras-man*, 1041.
- narak*, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *narakh*), hell; sing. dat. *narakas*, 860. (H.)
- nar^am*, adj., ind., soft, 1676 (of a pen); peaceable, 1291 (masc. plur. nom.); *nar^am-dil*, soft-hearted, gentle, 798; *nar^ani-mizās* or *nar^am-sōbbāva*, of a gentle disposition, 1154.
- narmī*, decl. 4, softness, gentleness; plur. abl. *narmiyau-kinⁱ*, with civility, 326.
- nārangī*, decl. 4, an orange; *nārangī-phal* (plur. nom.), oranges, 1252.
- nārās*, adj., ind., dissatisfied, displeased, affronted, 56, 558.
- nard*, decl. 1, a counter in chess, draughts, &c.; a game played with such; sing. dat. (for acc.) *nardas gindun*, to play such a game, to gamble, 519.
- na-sa*, no, Sir! see *na*.
- nashī*, adj., ind., destroyed, wrecked (of a ship): masc. sing. nom., 1925. (H.)
- nasihat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *nasīhat^h*, dat. *nasīhi^u*, and so on), advice, 1487, 9, 91, 1581, 1747; *nasīhi^u mūjūb pakun*, to act according to (so-and-so's) advice, 1166.
- na-ta*, see *na*.
- nāṭawān*, adj., ind., weak, feeble, 715.
- nathⁱ*, decl. 3, a thread by which papers are filed together; hence a file of papers, 727.
- naṭīja*, decl. 1, fruit, consequence, result, inference, 943, 1528.
- NĀṬ*, conj. I (conjugated impersonally in the past tenses, e.g. *noṭu-n*, it was danced by him, he danced; I past part. *noṭ^u*; II past part. *naṭōv*), to dance; inf. sing. dat. *naṭanas-man*, in dancing, 463.
- naukar*, decl. 1, a servant, 516, 694, 940, 1601, 1612; *naukar rōsun*, to remain a servant, to be in service, 1421; sing. dat. *naukaras-pēṭh*, 1051; sing. gen. *naukara-son^u*, 1135.
- nā-ummēd*, adj., ind., hopeless, despairing; disappointed, 539; *mōkalana-nishē nā-ummēd*, despairing of accomplishing, 513.

NAV, conj. 3, to be new; to become excessive, be prevalent; II past past. *navyōv*, hence perf. fem. sing. 3 *chhēñ navyē-mūṭṭṭṭ*, it (fem.) has become prevalent, 1386.

nāv (1), decl. 1, a name, 81, 110, 347, 564, 1118, 94, 1334, 1870; sing. abl. *kasandi nāwa*, in whose name? 670.

nāv (2), decl. 4, a boat, a ship, 570, 745, 871, 1073, 1221, 65, 1427, 48, 1548, 52, 4, 1803, 1925; sing. dat. *nāwi*, 1564; *nāwi khasān*, while getting into the boat, 1733; *nāwi-manz*, in the ship, 1091; into the boat, 1116; *nāwi-pēñh*, on the boat, 1286.

nawāb, decl. 1, a Nawāb; sing. ag. -*ban*, 992, 1378.

naw, see *nov*.

nawēr, decl. 1, a novelty, new thing, discovery, 546.

naw-jawān, decl. 1, a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life; plur. gen. *naw-jawānan-handi khōṭara*, (a school) for adults, 39.

nay, see *na*.

nazal, decl. 1, a cold, rheum; *ḥē chhu-y nazal kor^u-moṭ^u*, thou hast a cold, 1673.

nazar, decl. 4, sight; opinion; sing. dat. *myāñē nazari tal*, in my opinion, 474.

nazēr, in *bē-nazēr*, adj., ind., incomparable, 927.

nēb, decl. 1, an agreement, promise; *mē thow^u nēb*, I promised, 1401.

nēbar, adv., outside, out of doors; *bōñ ḥsy-ṣ nēbar*, I was out of doors, 1075; *āb drāv bañhyan-nishē nēbar*, the water issued outside from the banks, the water overflowed the banks, 1263.

Postpos., outside; governing dat. *ḥhun trōwith darwāzas nēbar*, throw outside the door, 1788; *bōñ nēbar*, outside the intellect, improbable, 918; governing abl. *gara nēbar nērun*, to go out from the house, 715.

nēchha-pat^u, decl. 3, an almanac, 69. See *pat^u*.

nēchyuv^u, decl. 2, a boy, a child, 238, 330, 4, 709, 827; a son, 649, 805, 1898; sing. dat. *nēchivis*, 649; gen. *nēchivⁱ-sond^u*, 827; *nēchivⁱ-sandi marana-kinⁱ*, on account of the death of the son, 1898; *nēchivⁱ-sandi khōṭa*, (cleverer) than the boy, 330; plur. nom. *nēchivⁱ*, 238, 805.

nēm, decl. 1, a custom, rule, customary rule, 542, 1222; *nēm karun*, to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote, 94; abl. *nēma-ros^u*, without order (of a school), 1255; fem. *nēma-rūñh^u*, without discipline (of an army), 541. (H.)

nēmōis, see *nyomōis*.

nēnār, decl. 4, sleep; abl. *nēndri* or *nēndri wēṭhun*, to get up out of bed, to rise in the morning, 1544, 1881.

nēñē-mōṇḍuk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. -*mōṇḍukh*, dat. *mōṇḍakas*; plur. nom. -*mōṇḍakh*). a male frog, 787.

nēñē-mōñdij^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mōñdajē*, and so on), a female frog, 562.
NĒR, conj. 3 (this verb is irregular in its past participles, which are II *arāv*, plur. *drāy*, fem. sing. and plur. *drāyē*; III *drāyōv*, pl. *drāyēy*, fem. sing. and plur. *drāyēyē*; IV *drāyāv*, plur. *drāyāy*, fem. sing. and plur. *drāyēyē*. The conj. part. is *nērith*), to go forth, come forth, issue, 248 (of buds of a tree), 715 (out of the house), 744 (of fire from a flint); to proceed, march forth, 102, 829 (to go by a certain path); to rise (of the moon), 1179; to rise (of cream or milk), 432; to go beyond bounds, overflow (of a river), 1263; to turn out, result, 924, 1501, 28, 9; to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed, 83.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—fut. pass. part. *nērun^u*; masc. plur. *hēlūn grūmph^u nēran^u*, the buds have begun to come forth, 248; conj. part. *hēkun nērith*, to be able to go out, 715; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuk nērān*, 744; fem. sing. 3, neg. *chhē-na nērān*, 432; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ōs^u nērān*, 102; II past masc. sing. 3 *drāv*, 1263, 1528; fem. sing. 3 neg. *drāyē-na*, 1179; pluperf. masc. sing. 1, neg. *ōsu-s-na drā-mot^u*, 829; fut. sing. 3 *nērē*, 83; neg., 1501; plur. 3 *nēran*, 1529; past cond. sing. 3 *nērīhē*, 924.

nērmay, decl. 1, a settlement, decision, 34. (H.)

nēshbōd^u, adj. (fem. -*būz^u*), without sense, a fool: plur. dat. masc. *nēsh-bōdēn*, 1646. (H.)

nēshōōzar, decl. 1, silliness, foolishness, 1649. (H.)

nēthanon^u, adj. (fem. -*nūñ^u*), naked, bare; masc. plur. nom. *nēthanani*, 1193.

NĒWAZ, conj. 1 (I past part. -*wōz^u*), to represent, make a respectful statement; fut. sing. 1 *nēwāza*, 1507.

NI, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. *nin^u* or *nyun^u* (pronounced *nyun*) (*niun* not used), fem. *niñ^u*; conj. part. *nith*; freq. part. *ni ni* or *nith nith*; noun of agency *ninawōl^u* or *niwawun^u*; pres. part. *niwān*; I past part. *nyūv*, plur. *niy*, fem. sing. and plur. *niyē*; II past part. *niyōv*, plur. *niyēy*, fem. sing. and plur. *niyēyē*; III past part. *niyāv*, plur. *niyēyēy*, fem. sing. and plur. *niyēyē*; fut. sing. 1 *nima*, 2 *nikk*, 3 *niyē*; plur. 1 *nimaw*, 2 *nimw*, 3 *nin*; imperat. sing. 2 *nih*, 3 *niyīn*; plur. 2 *niyiw*, 3 *niyīn*; polite imperat. sing. 2 *nita*, 3 *niyītan*; plur. 2 *niyīlaw*, *niyītan*; past cond. sing. 1 *nimahō*, 2 *nihōkh*, 3 *niyihē*; plur. 1 *nimahōw*, 2 *niyīhōw*, 3 *nihōn*], to take, 10, 318, 420, 573, 700, 1295, 1907; to take away, 1527, 1731; to carry, convey, 408, 861, 1312; to take, seize, capture, 1774; to receive, 1625; to conduct, 382; *tamēnyūw atha mūrith*, he snatched (it) from (my) hand, 1672; *nih tulith*, take (it) away, 315; *šūri nin^u*, to steal, 20, 868, 1713.

The following forms of this verb appear in the specimens:—inf. gen.

nīnūch^h (fem.), 20, 1312; conj. part. *nīth*, 1774; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh nīwān*, 1713; plur. 3 *chhik nīwān*, 868; fut. sing. 1, with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *nīma-n*, I shall take it, 861; 3 *nīyi*, 382; I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *nyūw*, 1295, 1625, 72; plur. *nīy*, 573, 1731; perf. masc. sing. *chhuh nyū-mot^u*, 700; pluperf. masc. sing. *ḍi^u nyū-mot^u*, 1527; imperat. sing. 2 *nih*, 10, 315, 1907; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *nī-n*, take it, 318; polite imperat. sing. 2, with the same suff. *nīta-n*, please take it, 420; plur. 2 *nīyⁱta^u*, 408.

NOTE. The masc. inf. of this verb is generally written *nīn^u*, although pronounced *nyun*.

NIBĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *nībōw^u*, to conduct, manage; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhik ḍiḥ nībāwān*, they pass the day, 477.

nigarōnī, decl. 4, watchfulness, supervision; sing. abl. *nigarōnī-wōl^u*, a superintendent, 1751.

nīkⁱ, see *nyuk^u*.

nīla-kūḥⁱ, decl. 3, an indigo factory (the Hindī term borrowed); sing. dat. *-kōchhē-man^u*, 940. It will be observed that here *nīl* belongs to the first (masc.) declension, and not to the fourth (fem.), although, when used by itself *nīl*, indigo, is fem.

nīlām, decl. 1, an auction-sale, 1567; sing. dat. *nīlānas-man^u*, (go) to the auction, 129; gen. *nīlāmuk^u*, 44, 282. Cf. *līlām*.

nīma, *nīnūch^h*, see *NI*.

nīrantar, adj., ind., incessant continual (of rain), 923. (H.)

nīrāsh, adj., ind., hopeless, despairing, disappointed, 539; *mākalana-nishē nīrāsh*, despairing of accomplishing, 513. (H. Cf. *nā-ummēd*.)

nīrbal, adj., ind., without strength, weak, feeble, 715, 1720; weary, fatigued, 704. (H.)

nīrday, adj., ind., unmerciful, 1845, 9. (H., see *rah^am*.)

nīrith, see *NĒR*.

nīrmal, adj., ind., clear; (of the sky) clear, serene, 692, 1610. (H. Cf. *sāf*.)

nīrmūl, adj., ind., without root, hence, baseless, unreasonable, 1850. (H.)

nīshāna, decl. 1, a mark, 1131 (made on paper); a sign, *rūdūk^u nīshāna*, a sign of rain, 1643; a flag, a standard, 738; a sign of rank (as epaulet), 1637.

nīshchay, certainty; *thawun nīshchay*, to be assured, 696. (H.)

nishē, postpos. governing both the dative and the ablative cases. When governing the dative it indicates rest near or motion to. When governing the ablative motion from and other ablative significations. When, however, the noun governed is a masculine living being in the singular number, it may also be in the dative with an ablative sense.

(a) Rest near, governing the dative: 280 (near the castle), 1011 (keep it by you, *pānas nishē = apnē pās*); signifying possession (*mē nishē chhuh*

= *mērē pās hai*, I have), *mē nishē*, 10, 277, 400, 972, 1346, 56, 1432, 1748; *ē nishē* (*iērē pās*). 69, 802, 1320, 1730; *tas nishē* (*us-kē pās*), 949. In the sense of near, *nishē* also means 'in the opinion of so-and-so'; thus, *mē nishē*, in my opinion, 186; *ē nishē*, in thy opinion, 46.

(b) Motion to, governing the dative: *ē nishē*, (I will come) to thee, 1401; *tas nishē*, (convey) to him, 408; similarly, 499, 1277; *tōhē nishē*, (I will come) to you, 968; *rāzas nishē*, (they fled) to the king, 1417. Hence in the sense of the dative after a verb of petitioning, and the like, as in *sarkāras nishē* (an appeal) to the Government, 87; *hōkimas nishē*, an application to a judge, 90.

(c) With ablative significations, governing the ablative case: *nākāra-giyi nishē*, (abstain) from evil, 8; *sōr^{ga} nishē*, (expelled) from heaven, 29; *muḍagiyi nishē*, (beware) of ignorance, 189; *hisāba nishē*, (deduct) from the account, 484; *baḍa sak^{ti}iyi nishē*, (delivered) from great distress, 498; *bōndⁱwāna nishē*, (escaped) from prison, 646; *pōlāda-nishē* (fire issuing) from (flint and) steel, 744; *sārēvūiy-nishē*, (independent) of all, 935; *gakhana nishē*, (prevented) from going, 1387; *dimāga-nishē*, (abstain) from pride, 1390; *kitābi nishē*, (quotation) from a book, 1452; *khatara nishē*, (saved) from danger, 1575; *sanga nishē*, (go) from the company (of the wicked), 1639; *bōz^u-nishē dūr*, far from the understanding, incomprehensible, 1851.

(d) With ablative signification, but in the case of a masculine animate being in the singular number or in the plural honorific used instead of the singular, governing the dative; *tas nishē*, (received) from him (292), (ask) from him (481), (want) from him (1329); (deceit) at his hands, 479; *tōhē nishē*, (I wish) from you, 1512; *kas nishē*, from whom (can I borrow), 220. Ablative of comparison, *Khudāyēs nishē*, 962.

(e) Ablative after verb of despairing or fearing, governing abl. case: *mōkalana-nishē nā-unmūd*, despairing of accomplishment, 513. Governing dative of an animate masculine noun, *dāndas nishē*, (afraid) of the bull, 250; *Khudāyēs nishē*, (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914.

nishkāran, adv., without cause, needlessly, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836. (H.)

nishphal, adj., ind., fruitless, vain, 1438, 1589, 95, 1826, 60; adv., in vain, fruitlessly, 1820; *nishphal khar^ach*, extravagance, 684; *nishphal karun*, to misspend (time) (1168), to waste (892); *gōlē nishphal gayē-kh*, the bullets went fruitlessly for them, they missed (in shooting), 1171; so 1636. (H. Cf. *foīda* and *khōlī*.)

nīḥis, see *nyūḥ^u*.

nīkūt, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *nīkūth*, dat. *nīḥatas*; plur. nom. *nīḥath*), il-liberality, miserliness, 894.

niyēṁ, decl. 1, a rule, law, 648, 1310. (H. Cf. *kānūn*.)

nīzikk, adv., nearly, about; *nīzikk tōr asta*, about four cubits; with emph. *y*, *nīzikkhiy* *ōs*^u, it very nearly happened, 1331.

Postpos. governing dat., near; *maranas nīzikk*, at the point of death, 1350; *yith nīzikk*, in this neighbourhood, 1207.

nōkis, adj., ind., defective, imperfect, 908.

nōksa, decl. 1, a physician's prescription (Pers. *nushka*), 1376. (Cf. *nōskha*.)

nōksān, decl. 1, loss, damage, 461, 535, 845, 1107, 1297.

nōlish, decl. 4, a complaint, accusation; *nōlish kariūñ*^u, to make a complaint against any one, to prosecute, 1412.

nōm^u, adj. (fem. *nōm*^u), named, having a name; *mānī nōm*^u, named 'Mānī', 1272.

nōrjil, decl. 1, a coco-nut, 1012, 1699.

nōrila, decl. 1, a coco-nut, 233.

nōshī, adj., ind., destructible, mortal, 903. (H.)

nōskha, decl. 1, a physician's prescription, a formula, recipe, 1474. (Cf. *nōksa*.)

nōt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *nōth*), a bank-note; plur. nom., 277.

NŌTH, conj. 3 (I past part. *nōthyōv*), to be ruined, 519; to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition, 438; II past masc. sing. 3 *nōthyōv*, 519; fem. sing. 3 *nōthyēyē*, 438.

nov^u, adj., new, recent, 346; masc. sing. abl. *navi sara* (= Hindi *naṣ sir-sē*), anew, 1783; fem. sing. nom. *nūv*^u, 1208, 1473, 1778; plur. nom. *navē*, 1600.

nōzukk, adj., ind., delicate, tender; masc. plur. nom., 494.

nūn, decl. 1, salt; sing. gen. *nūnuk*^u, 1567.

nūv^u, see *nov*^u.

nyāy, decl. 1, justice; sing. abl. *nyāyē-kartā*, a doer of justice, just, 1008. (H.)

nyomb^u, decl. 2, a lemon; sing. dat. *nēmbis*, 1005.

nyōyi, adj., ind., just, 884. (H.)

nyuk^u, adj. (fem. *nich*^u), mean, worthless, lean; masc. plur. nom. *nikī*, 702.

nyūl^u, adj. (fem. *nīj*^u), blue, dark green, 246.

nyūl^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *nīlīs*), a miser; sing. dat., 1163.

nyūv, see *NI*.

O

ōb, see *aib*.

ōbī, adj., ind., of or belonging to water (*āb*); fem. sing. abl. *ōbī wati-kin*^s, by the water route, (to go) by sea, 1029.

ōdil, adj., ind., upright, sincere, just, 884, 906, 1008.

oq^u, adj. (fem. iīq^u), half; hence incomplete, 928; fem. sing. nom. with emph. y, iīdū-y, quite incomplete, 928.

ogun or agun, decl. 1 (sing. dat. agnas or ag^anas; plur. nom. agan), fire; sing. nom. (ogun), 744, 1072; dat. agnas-manz, in the fire, 1041. (H. Cf. nūr.)

ohuda, decl. 1, an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), 1457; sing. gen. ohudūch^u kōm^u, the duties of the appointment, 1517; abl. ohuda-dār, one who holds an appointment, an official, 1242.

ōkhir, decl. 1, an end, conclusion, 177, 378, 1606; as adv., at last.

ōkibat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. -bat), end, termination, the future state of life; sing. dat. ōkibat-as-manz, 841; gen. ōkibatuk^u, 1068.

ōlim, adj., ind., wise, learned, 1357.

ōl^u, decl. 2, the nest of a bird, 617.

ōm^u, adj. (fem. ōm^u), raw, uncooked, 1463.

ongujⁱ or onguj^u (1582, 1804), decl. 3, a finger, 202, 1582, 1804; plur. nom. ongujē, 1212, 1217.

on^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. anis; fem. sing. nom. iīn^u, 528; dat. aīnē), blind, 204, 1043.

ōs, decl. 1, the face, the mouth; sing. dat. ōs-as-manz, in the mouth, 217.

ōshēd, decl. 1, medicine; sing. dat. ōshēd-as, 1249. (H.)

ōs⁴, ōs^u, ōsus, &c., see ĀS.

ōt^h, see aīth.

ōt^u, decl. 2, flour; sing. gen. ātikⁱ pīpa, barrels of flour, 157; ātichē ādchē, loaves of flour, 748.

ōwa, ōy, see YI.

ozur, decl. 1, an apology, excuse, defence in a law-case, 86, 486 (Ar. 'uzr). The same as wōzr, q. v.

P

pachē, see PAK and pūt^u.

pachh, a side, a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another; sing. dat. (for acc.) pachhas, 1283. (H.)

pachhapāt, decl. 1 (sing. nom. -pāth), partiality, unfairness, 1281; sing. abl. pachhapāta-rost^u, impartial, 906. (H.)

pachhitōwī, adj., ind., afflicted, sorrowing, 51.

pachhyum^u, adj. (fem. pachhim^u), of or belonging to the west; masc. sing. gen. pachhimyuk^u, 608.

padar-s^ah, decl. 1, a lion, 1081; cf. s^ah.

pād^a-shāh, decl. 1, a king, 1446.

pagāh, adv., to-morrow, 406, 593, 729, 930, 1130, 40, 2, 1370, 1567, 86, 1750; pagāh-kyut^u, for to-morrow, 1574.

pā-gol^m, pā-hanā, see *pōñ^m*.

pāh, decl. 4, human excrement used as a manure in vegetable gardens; *pāh trāwūñ^m*, to spread manure, to manure, 1127.

pahī, decl. 4, a wheel; sing. dat. *pahiyē-tal*, under the wheel, 448.

pahūr^m, decl. 3, a cottage, hovel, hut; plur. dat. *pahārēn-manz*, in cottages, 419.

paida or *pōda*, adj., ind., produced, created, 433, 898; *gōdañi paida karun*.

to make for the first (time), to invent, 988; *paida karanwōt^m*, a creator,

434; *paida sapanun*, to come into being, be created, 1918.

paidal or *pōdal*, adv., *paidal gakhun*, to go on foot, to walk, 1882.

paidāwār or *pōdāwār*, decl. 1, produce, that which is produced; pl. nom.

paidāwār, 1398.

PAIR or *PÖR*, conj. 1 (I past part. *pūr^m*, plur. *pūri*; fem. *pūr^m*, plur. *pairē*;

II past part. *pairyōw*), to wear or put on (clothes or ornaments); pres.

masc. sing. 1 *chhus pairān*, 1895; 3 *chhuh pairān*, 585; fem. sing. 3

chhēh pairān, 226; plur. 3 *chhēh pairān*, 1260.

PAIRĀW or *PÖRĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *pairōw^m*), to put (clothes, &c.)

on another person; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhuh pairāwān*, 338.

pāisa or *pōsa*, decl. 1, a pice, the fourth part of an anna, 2.

paīwand, decl. 1, connexion, relation, relationship, 388.

paizār, decl. 1, a slipper, a leather shoe; *akh paizār-jūrⁱ*, a pair of shoes, 185.

PAK, conj. 2 (I past part. *pok^m*, pl. *pakⁱ*; fem. *pūch^m*, pl. *pachē*; II past

part. *pachyōw*), to go, to walk, to tread, 67, 439, 862, 1027, 1149, 1815;

to travel, 1813; to progress, sail (of a ship), 361, 745; to run (of the

stream of a river), 762; to go, be in motion (of a watch), 1892; to be

current (of a coin), 1285; to proceed, go on (of a business), 1494; *pakān*

gakhun, to go on foot, 340; *nasihūñ^m-mūjñb*, or *salāha*, *pakun*, to go

according to advice, to follow advice, 1166, 1502.

Inf. *pakun*, abl. *pakana*; *dih mē pakana*, allow me to go, 67; *pakana-*

sūty, by, on account of, going, 1166; pres. part. *pakān*, 340; *pakān*

pakān, while walking, 862; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh pakān*, 361, 1027,

1815; neg. *chhu-na pakān*, he does not go, it is not current, 1285; fem.

sing. 3 *chhēh pakān*, 762, 1494, 1892; plur. 3 *chhēh pakān*, 439; past

masc. sing. 1 *pokus*, 1149; plur. 1 *pakⁱ*, 1813; fut. sing. 3 *paki*, 745; past

cond. sing. 1 *pakahō*, 1502.

PAKANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *panāw^m*), causal of *PAK*, as in conj.

part. *panāwwith hēkun*, to be able to draw (a load), 577; to be able to

propel a boat, 1221.

pākh, adj., ind., pure, clean, holy, 884.

pakha, decl. 1, a fan, a punkah; sing. gen. *pakhiñch^m zarūrath*, (there is no) need of a punkah, 699.

pal, decl. 1, a rock; sing. dat. *palas khasun*, to mount a rock, to be wrecked (of a ship), 1548.

Pāl^agām, decl. 1, the name of a village in Kāshmir; -*gāmūch^u* *wath*, the road to Pāl^agām, 1894.

palⁱyār, decl. 4, a hedge, railings; sing. abl. *palⁱyūri-pēṭha*, (to leap) over the railings, 1045; plur. nom. *palⁱyāra*, 1454.

palṭan, decl. 4, a regiment, 1490.

pampōsh, decl. 1, a lotus-flower, 1110, 94.

pan, decl. 1, a leaf; plur. dat. *panan-pēṭh*, on leaves, 1740.

pān, decl. 1 (sing. gen. *pānuk^u*), the human body, the personal appearance, 489.

pāna, reflexive pronoun (sing. dat. *pānas*, ag. *pāna*; the plural is the same as the singular; with emph. *y*, *pāna* becomes *pōnⁱ*, even oneself; for the genitive of both numbers *panun^u*, q. v. is used), self, selves, always, like the Hindī *āp* referring to the subject of the sentence; sing. nom., 88, 410; dat., 958; *pānas-nishē*, near oneself, in one's own possession (Hindī *apnē-pās*), 1011; *pānas-sūty*, 67; *pānas tōbi raṭun*, to keep under one's own control, 1736; ag., with emph. *y*, *mahnivⁱ pōnⁱ pānas gūl lōy^u*, the man shot himself, 958.

panāh, decl. 1, a breadth (of cloth), 232.

pānawōn, adv., mutually, 99, the same as *pānawūñ*.

pānawūñ, adv. (the same as *pānawōñ*), mutually, 978, 1111, 1445, 1513, 1845; mutually, together (of joining two things together), 997, 1174.

panchāyēṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *panchāyēṭh*), a 'punchayat', a jury; ag. sing. *panchāyēṭan*, 1003.

pāñē, see *pōñ^u*.

pang^at, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *pang^ath*, dat. *pang^uṭ^u*, and so on), a line, a stroke (in writing), 443; cf. *pank^at*.

panja, decl. 1, a group of the five fingers; claws (of an animal), 281, 328; plur. nom., 281, 328; *atha-panja jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808.

panjara, decl. 1, a cage, 260.

pank^at, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *pank^ath*), a line (in drawing or writing); plur. nom. *pank^uṭ^u*, 991; dat. *pank^uṭ^un-munzⁱ*, between the lines, 1689. Cf. *pang^at*.

pānē, see *pōñē*.

pankūh, card., com. gen., fifty, 1025 (masc.), 1497 (fem.).

panun^u, pron., adj. (fem. *paniñ^u*), own, my (own), thy (own), his (own), her (own), our (own), your (own), or their (own), always referring to the subject of the sentence, exactly like the Hindī *apnā*. It is usually classed as the genitive of *pāna*, q. v. It occurs in the following instances in the sentences: 'my (own), 18, 157, 202, 666, 1156, 1210, 12, 1372, 1482,

1575, 82, 1600, 1, 17, 82; thy (own), 192, 210, 335, 618, 26, 961, 1017, 1102, 1227, 1301, 13, 1410, 47, 80, 1514, 53, 87, 1623, 93, 1708, 27, 72, 8, 1804, 20, 88, 90; his (own), 86, 94, 102, 20, 40, 63, 209, 38, 56, 317, 31, 4, 410, 38, 98, 513, 40, 615, 43, 769, 88, 821, 50, 86, 969, 1010, 9, 51, 4 (*his*), 1184, 1233, 83, 96, 1416, 25, 39, 60, 1517, 1625, 95, 1712, 55, 1871, 98; her (own), 562, 1541; our (own), 125, 360, 1168, 1605, 1736, 1920; your (own), 182, 708; their (own), 146, 463, 847, 92, 904, 1024, 1220, 31, 1520, 1785, 1832, 56; *panun^u* *pān*, one's own body, oneself, 1920.

Masc. sing. nom. *panun^u*, 120, 46, 335, 60, 410, 63, 98, 540, 615, 66, 892, 1017, 24, 54, 1168, 1296, 1301, 1410, 82, 1575, 1601, 5, 17, 25, 1727, 72, 85, 1820, 90.

Dat. (and dat.-acc.; *pananis*, 102 (*-brōn^h*), 25 (*-pē^h*), 63 (ditto), 256, 331, 618, 26 (*-manz*), 821, 904 (*-manz*), 61 (ditto), 1156 (ditto), 84, 1220, 7, 83, 1313 (*-manz*), 1587 (*-pē^h*), 1920.

Genitive (agreeing with an. noun) *pananis*, 1283, 1898; (agreeing with inan. masc. noun) *panani*, 157, 92, 708, 69, 88, 1210, 1480, 1693.

Abl. *panani*, 847, 1054 (*-pē^h*), 1372 (*-khōta*), 1682 (*-kinⁱ*), 1871 (*-bāpath*).

Plur. nom. *pananⁱ*, 94, 238, 438, 1695, 1736, 1888.

Dat. (and dat.-acc.) *pananēn*, 209 (*-pē^h*), 1416, 1553, 1755, 1856 (*-manz*), 1920.

Gen. *pananēn*, 1623.

Fem. sing. nom. *panun^h*, 18, 202, 513, 62, 643, 850, 969, 1051, 1439, 47, 1517, 41, 82, 1778, 85, 1804.

Dat. (or dat. acc.) *pana^ñ*, 102 (*brōn^h*), 40 (*-manz*), 334 (*-sūty*), 1231 (*-manz*), 1460 (ditto), 1520 (*-pē^h*), 1708, 12 (*-pē^h*), 1832 (*-manz*).

Gen. *pana^ñ*, 86, 1010, 1514.

Abl. *pana^ñ*, 187 (*-sūty*), 210 (*-pē^h*), 317 (*-kinⁱ*), 847 (*-mūjñh*), 1102 (*-sūty*), 1425 (*-mūjñh*).

Plur. nom. *pana^ñ*, 1212, 1600.

PAP, conj. 3 (II past part. *papyōv*), to be or become ripe; inf. *phal kyotun papun^u*, the fruit is beginning to ripen, 1543; conj. part. *papith*, 180.

pāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pāph*), sin, wickedness, a fault, an offence, a blameworthy action, 199, 441, 656, 705, 952, 1013, 1238, 64, 1656; sing. dat. *pāpas-kun*, (inclination) to sin, 1403; gen. *pāpuk^u*, 122, 769; abl. *pāpa-rost^u*, free from sin, blameless, 200, 706, 956; *pāpa-kinⁱ* (sorry) for an offence, 1682; *pāpa-warōi*, (hate nothing) except sin, 851. (11. Cf. *gunāh*, *ōb*, and *takhsīr*.)

par (1), decl. 1, a feather; plur. nom. *par*, 752.

PAR (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *por^u*; II past part. *purōv*), to read, to study;

inf. nom. *parun*; dat. *paranas-kun*, (inclined) towards reading, 128; *paranuk^u rabth karun*, to practise reading, 21; *paranas-manz*, in reading, 165, 1294, 1556; gen. *paranuk^u hadd*, the extent of (their) learning, 681; *paranich^u yēh*, a desire to study, 925; abl. *parana-siṭṭy*, (pleased) by reading, 1572; forming passive, *chhu-na parana yivān*, (the writing) cannot be read, 1053; *chhu parana yivān*, it is legible, 1336; conj. part. *hēkaru-a parith*, can we read, 1059; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus parān*, 1143, 1431; 3 *chhu parān*, 1465; plur. 3 *chhih parān*, 1734; I past part. forming past tense, with suffix of ag. 3rd person sing. *porun*, he read, 595; perf. masc. sing. 2, with interrog. suff. *chhu-yē por^u-mol^u*, hast thou read, 872, 1195; fem. (ditto) *chhe-yē pūr^u-mū^u*, hast thou read (a fem. thing), 1275; periphrastic past conditional *yēduwai mē āsih^u por^u-mol^u*, if I had read, 1357; fut. sing. 2 *parakh*, 1708; plur. 1 *parav*, 300; imperat. sing. 2 *par*, 222.

PĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *pūr^u*; II past part. *yēv*), to make complete, finish, perform; to arrange the hair; imperat. sing. 2 *mas pār*, comb (your) hair, 348.

paradish, decl. 1, a foreign country; sing. dat. *-dīshēs*, 764; cf. *dīsh*.

paralūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-lūkh*), the other world, the next world; sing. dat. *paralūkas-manz*, in the next world, 841. (H.)

Paramēshwar, decl. 1, God, 434, 884, 1008, 1557; sing. dat. *-waras*, 139 (for acc.), 945; *-waras-nish^u*, as compared with God, 962; (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914; gen. *-wara-sond^u*, 29, 203, 1422, 1809, 51, 1918, 21; ag. *-waran*, 433; nom. with emph. *y*, *Paramēshwar-iyy*, verily God, 1835. (H. Cf. *Khudā*.)

PARANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *paranōw^u*, to cause to read; to teach; infin. dat. *chyōnis paranāwanas-manz*, in thy instruction, in teaching thee, 1595; gen. *paranāwanuk^u tarikh*, the method of education, education as a science, 614; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih paranāwān*, they teach, 1771.

paranda, decl. 1, a small boat, a pinnace, 1330.

pāray, decl. 4, a public proclamation, notice, advertisement, 321.

parbut, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *parbuth*, dat. *parbatas*; plur. nom. *parbath*, dat. *parbatan*), a mountain, a range of mountains, 1183; sing. dat. *parbatas-pēh*, upon the mountain, 109; plur. nom., 869, 907. (H.)

parhēz, decl. 1, abstention; abstemiousness, temperance, continence; caution. moderation; sing. nom. *dimāga-nishē parhēz karun^u*, to abstain from pride, 1390; *nākāragiyē-handis parhēz karanas-manz*, in avoiding wickedness, 1869; sing. abl. *nā-parhēza-girī*, incontinence, intemperance, 976; *as⁴ gaṭhaw parhēza-kini nēzanī*, we ought to remain with caution, we ought to be cautious, 286.

paripūrṇ, adj., filled; full (of a flood or tide), 745. (H.)

Parwardagār, decl. 1, the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence; sing. gen. -*gāra-sonḍa*^u, 1422.

parwarish, decl. 4, fostering, support; *chhuh parwarish karān*, he supports, 1755.

P. IRZANĀIV, conj. 1 (I past part. *parzanōw*^u), to recognize, understand, grasp (the meaning of anything); pres. masc. sing. 2 interrog. *chhukh-a parzanāwān*, 828.

pāsa, decl. 1, the page of a book; sing. dat. *pāsas* (for acc.), 222; *kuth pāsas-man*, on what page!, 1269.

pasand, adj., ind., approved, preferable, choice, 1373; *pasand karun*, to approve of, 95; *pasand yin*^u, to suit (a person, dat.), 1746.

P. ISII (1), conj. 3 (I past part. *pashyōw*), to repent, be sorrowful; past cond. sing. 1 *pashēh*, 1502.

pash (2), decl. 1, the thatch. or roof, of a house, 1407, 1549; *pash din*^u, to thatch, 1783.

pashis, see *posh*^u.

P. ISIIP, conj. 3 (II past part. *pashpyōw*), to drip, ooze; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh pashpān*, 202.

pata, adv. and postpos.

(a) Adv., afterwards, hereafter, 868, 1501, 2; *yin*^u *pata*, to go after, to follow; *yima-y patu* (suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat.), I will follow thee, 755.

(b) Postpos. governing the abl. case, or (in the case of masculine living beings in the sing. number) optionally the dat. Thus (abl.) *rag mukarana pata*, after opening a vein, 201; *aki rēta pata*, after a month, 1178; *dōyimi rēta pata*, after next month, 1234; *aki hapta pata*, after a week, 1897; similarly *tawa-pata*, after that, afterwards, 857; (dat.) *tas pata*, (run) after him, 1558.

patang, decl. 1, a kite (the toy), 1017.

pat^ar, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pat^ha^r*), a leaf (of a plant); a leaf of paper, a letter. In composition this word sometimes takes the feminine form *pat^ur^u*, and, when it means 'the leaf of a plant', the masculine form *wat^ha^r*; *khath-pat^ha^r*, correspondence, 416; *kushēla-pat^ha^r*, a letter of good news, hence, politely, a letter, 1471; *prasāda-pat^ha^r*, a letter of recommendation, a certificate, 292; plur. nom. *pat^ha^r*, leaves of plants, 1553; *nēchha-pat^ur^u*, decl. 3, an almanac, 69. No example of the use of *wat^ha^r* occurs in the sentences, but we may quote *kāka-wat^ha^r*, spinach-leaves, as an example.

pataulākan, adv., in the end, finally, 562.

path, adv. and postposition.

(a) As an adv., behind, after; in the end, ultimately, 1555; *path vōzun*, to remain behind, be detained, 404; hence metaphorically, to

abstain (*nishē*, from), 8; *gaṣhanas path rōzun*, to avoid going, get out of going, 136; *path thawun*, to cause to abstain, to dissuade, 560; *path trāwun*, to leave behind, 1831; *path kāli*, in former times, formerly, 689, 1272; *path-kun*, in former times, formerly, 668; but *path-kun rūdū-motū*, remained behind, omitted (in copying), 1245.

(*ḅ*) Postpos. only noted in the phrase *dōha-path-dōha*, day after day, day by day, daily, 482.

pathar, adv., on the bare floor, on the ground, 154.

pathur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *patharas*; plur. nom. *pathar*), the floor of a room, the bare floor, 747; sing. dat. *patharas-pēth*, on the bare floor, 154.

pat', adv., behind; *pat' kānun*, to cause to enter behind, to prevent, 1387.

patimē, &c., see *patyum*^u.

patū^u, see *patar*.

pātyukū, see *pōtū*.

patyum^u, adj. (sing. dat. *patimis*, and so on; fem. nom. *patimī*^u, and so on), last, final, latest, 729, 1348; *brūnṭhyum*^u . . . *patyum*^u, former . . . latter, 771; masc. sing. dat. *patimis vēlas-manz*, last month, 678; *patimi warihē*, last year, adv., 415; *patimi hafta*, last week (adv.), 941; fem. sing. abl. *patimi šandrawāri*, on last Monday, 671; *patimi baṭwāri*, on last Tuesday, 1036.

paṭh, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *paṭhi*), belief, trust, confidence, assurance; *mē chhēh paṭh*, I am convinced, 409, 1825; *mē chhēh-na paṭh*, I am not sure (that), 1757; *mē chhēh tamichū paṭh*, I am certain of it, 291; *paṭh kariññū*, to believe; *kara na-bananīyēs* (sing. dat.) *paṭh*, I shall believe an impossibility, 914; to put trust (on = *pēth*), 384, 693, 1823; *paṭh thawūññū*, to be assured, certain, 118; to put trust (on = *pēth*), 305, 1824, 66.

paṭh' lōzū, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *-lāzē*, and so on), hospitality; —*kariññū*, to show hospitality, 882.

pavitr, adj., ind., holy, 884. (H.)

pay, decl. 1, a person's address, the name of the place where he lives, 32, 708. (H.)

PAZ, conj. 3 (II past part. *pa:zyōv*), to be true, to be proved to be true; to be fit, proper. In the latter sense it is used exactly like the verb *GAṬH* (1), q. v. for examples. The root *PAZ* may be substituted in every case. As in the case of *GAṬH* (1), when used in this sense, the future has the force of a present. Examples occurring in the sentences are (fut. sing. 3, with neg.) *as' pazi-na dimāg karunū*, doing conceit will not be proper for us, we should not show conceit, 372; *pa-i-nu m' na-mānunū karunū*, I should not disobey, 1872.

pazar, decl. 1, truth; sing. abl. *sčara-pazaru-kinī*, with straightness and truth, honestly, 473.

paz¹, pazi, see *poz^u* (1).

paz¹yōr^u, adj. (fem. -yōr^u), truthful, hence, upright, (of a judge), 906; sincere, 1652.

PĔ, conj. 3, irreg. [inf. *pyon^u* (*pēun* or *pyun* is not used), sing. dat. *pēnas*, gen. *pēnuk^u*, &c.; fem. *pēn^u*; conj. part. *pēh*, having fallen; freq. part. *pē pē* or *pēh pēh*, having fallen frequently; pres. part. *pēwān*; II past part. *pyōv* or *pyauv*, plur. *pēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *pēy¹*; III past part. *pēyōv*, plur. *pēyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *pēyēyē*; IV past part. *pēyāv*; fut. sing. 1 *pēma*, 2 *pēhh*, 3 *pēyi*; plur. 1 *pēmaw*, 2 *pēyiw*, 3 *pēn*; imperat. sing. 2 *pēh*, 3 *pēyin*; plur. 2 *pēyiw*, 3 *pēyin*; polite, sing. 2 *pēta*, 3 *pēy¹tan*; plur. 2 *pēy¹tanw*, 3 *pēy¹tan*; past cond. sing. 1 *pēmahō*, 2 *pēhōkh*, 3 *pēyihē*; plur. *pēmahōw*, 2 *pēy¹hēw*, 3 *pēhōn*], to fall, 339 (of rain), 862 (my foot fell on it, I trod on it), 923 (of rain), 1331, 1455 (of rain), 1631 (of rain), 1827, 1932 (of rain); to be laid (of the foundations of a house), 775; to happen, 779; (of expense) to be incurred, 902; to fall to a person's lot, to be incumbent on him, e.g. *pēyi mē karun^u*, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do, 871; similarly, 732, 67, 981, 2, 1225, 1300. The perfect participle *pyō-mot^u* (plur. *pyē-mat¹*; fem. sing. *pyē-miūt^u*), fallen, is used to mean 'lying down'. Thus, 172 (lying on, or confined to, bed), 315 (rubbish lying on the ground), 467 (fallen, or lying, in the darkness of ignorance); *wasith pyon^u* (= Hindī *gir pārnā*), to fall down, 695, 763, 1054, 69, 1407, 1549, 1883.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—conj. part., 695, 1054, perfect part., 172, 315; masc. plur., 467; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh pēwān*, 1455, 1631; II past part., making past tense; masc. sing. 3, 763, 75, 862, 923, 1069, 1549, 1932; plur. 3, 1827; fem. sing. 3, 1883; fut. sing. 3, 339, 732, 79, 871, 902, 1225, 1407; with suff. of dat. of 2nd pers. sing. *pēyi-y*, 767, 981, 2, 1300; past cond. sing. 1, 1331.

pēch, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pēchh*), a screw, 726.

pēma, *pēmahō*, see *PĔ*.

pēsh, adv. in front; *āv asē pēsh*, he came to meet us, received us, met us, 1352; *mukadūma sapadī pēsh*, the case will become in front, will be put up, will come on, take place, 1819.

pēh, see *PĔ*.

pēh, postpos. governing dat., on, upon, equivalent to the Hindī *par*, as in *arsiyē-pēh*, (signature) on the petition, 950; *baṭhis-pēh*, on the river bank, 570, 612; *dōsi-pēh*, on the wall, 439; *gāsai-p.*, on the grass, 518; *gugūstalis-p.*, on a swing, 1769; *guris-p.*, on the horse, on the pony, on horseback, 701, 1353, 1539; *hōnjē-p.*, on the bill of exchange, 631; *hūri-p.*, on the ladder-stairs, 1707; *kākan-p.*, (ink-blot) on the papers, 209; *kalas-p.*, on the head, 163, 274; *khatas-p.*, (a seal) on the letter

1587; *khōrē-p.*, on the heel, 862; *kōhas-p.*, upon the mountain, 109; *mēzas-p.*, on the table, 1044; *nāwi-p.*, on the ship, on board, 1286; *panan-p.*, (writing) on leaves, 1740; *patharas-p.*, on the floor, 154; *takhtas-p.*, on a throne, 1787; *tath-p.*, (a mark) on it, 1131; *watharānis-p.*, on the bed, 172; *zāmīni-pēṭh*, on the ground, 180, 1069.

We also find it in various wider meanings, as in *kulis-pēṭh*, (climbing) up a tree, 333; *akh akis-p.*, (they snarled) at each other, 1671; (they tumbled) one over the other, 1827; *ṭīman-p.*, (authority) over them, 946; *tas-p.*, (a victory) over him, 165; *dushmanas-p.*, (victorious) over the enemy, 1262; *naukaras-p.*, (he left everything) to his servant, (i. e. did nothing himself), 1051; *tas-p.*, (an accusation) against him, 20, 1412; *mē-p.*, (the burden rests) upon me, 252; (a claim) upon me, 500; (a favour) done to me, 820; *ḍē-p.*, (a fine imposed) upon thee, 1061; *sārēniy-p.*, (barks) at every one, 156; *garīban-pēṭh*, compassion (shown) to the poor, 304; *prath kaṣi-p.*, (injustice) towards every one, 955; *aṣē-p.*, (kindness) to us, 1015; *dōkha-vēṭen-p.*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332; *wānanas-p.*, (confidence) in what is said, 384, 693; *tath-p.*, (trust) in that, 1823; *tas-p.*, trust in him, 1824; *ḍē-p.*, (trust) in thee, 1866; *kathī-p.*, (discussion) concerning a subject, 99; (agreement) to a proposal, 391; (consideration) on the matter, 910; *mālas-p.*, (a claim) on the property, 327; *tath-p.*, (contented) with that, 400; *asbābas-p.*, (a customs drawback) on the goods, 581; *tajwīras-p.*, (objections) concerning or against a plan, 772; *chyōnis wānanas-p.*, (I comply) according to what you say, 915; *kath yēḥhi-p.*, with what intention, 1435; *chālī-p.*, (rebuke) concerning (this) conduct, 1508; *salāhas-p.*, (they laugh) at advice, 1540; *yīḥhi-p.*, (firm) in purpose, 1520, 1712; *sāhas-p.*, (fired) at a leopard, 1171; *mārkhōras-p.*, (shot) at the wild goat, 1636; *maṣhērabas-p.*, in error, mistaken, 655.

It sometimes signifies 'in' or 'at', as in:—*dālānas-pēṭh*, (put it) in the hall, 335, 1028; *darwāzas-p.*, at the door, 175; *kāmū-p.*, (a successor) in a post, 1743.

It signifies motion towards in *gāmas-pēṭh*, the way, to the village, 1289; *guzaras-p.*, (go) to the custom-house, 458; *koṭṭ-p.*, whither (does the road go), 1042; *khazānas-p.*, (go) to the treasury, 1817; *wānas-p.*, (go) to the shop, 218.

pēṭha, postpos., governing abl. case, from on (= Hindi *par-sē*), as in *guri pēṭha*, (to fall) from on a horse, 695, 1054; *kitābi-pēṭha*, from on the book, 210.

Commonly used as a postpos. of the abl. meaning 'from' as in, *'ṣkachyāra-pēṭha*, from childhood, 312, 942; *chīma-p.*, from China, 314; *yīṭi-p.*, from here, 561; *aṣi-p.*, from even to-day, 1068; *shahara-p.*, (coming) from the city, 1108; *paṭiyāri-p.*, leaped from (i. e. over) the railings, 1045.

Often used to indicate time or duration of time in the past, as in *dahi warihē-phēha*, for the past ten years, 1614; *kēh-wakta*-(or *kāla*-)*p*., of late, lately, the other day, 648, 923, 32, 65; *kēsau dōhau-p*., of late, 153, 171, 1545; *kūtyau dohau-p*., since how many days, 1608; *mainai wakta*-(or *kāla*-)*p*., a short time ago, 1382; *sēhāh wakta*-(or *kāla*-)*p*., from a long time, 322, 64; *yūst^u wakta*-(or *kāla*-)*p*., from a long time, 1641. *pēhⁱ*, postpos. governing the dat. or the abl. case (the same in meaning as *pēh^h*), on, upon, over; (with dat.) *brāndas-pēhⁱ*, over the verandah, 97; (with abl.) *āba*-(or *pāñi*-)*pēhⁱ*, upon the water, 745, 1759.

pēyi, see *PĒ*.

phailwān, adj., ind., strong, brave, valiant, valorous, 214.

phal, decl. 1, a fruit, 22, 197, 207, 662, 716, 21, 56, 1252, 1345, 1543, 1687; a result, 1501, 28, 9, 1867; an inference (from something said), 943; profit, advantage, benefit, 42, 795, 1538; with emph. *y*, *phaliy*, 716; sing. gen. *phaliūch^u wummēd*, the expectation (fem.) of fruit, 207; abl. *phala-hanū*, a little fruit, some fruit, 721; plur. nom. *phal*, 1252; *phala-sōv^u*, adj. (fem. -*sōv^u*), fruitful, fertile, 720, 1677 (both fem. nom.).

phamb, decl. 1, cotton; sing. gen. *phambūch^u dūr^u*, a bale (fem.) of cotton, 149.

phāsi dīn^u, to hang a person, to execute, 671.

PHAT, conj. 2 (I past part. *pho^u*, plur. *pha^t*; fem. *phūt^u*, plur. *phachē*; II past part. *phachyōv*), to be split, 602 (ears split by noise); to burst, 254; to be cut (of the skin of the head), 763; to sink in water, 1655; to be stuck (in mud), 1733; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih pha^tān*, 602; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh pha^tān*, 1655; I past masc. sing. 3 *pho^u*, 1733; with suff. 3rd pers. dat. *pho^u-s*, 763; past cond., with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. dat. *pha^ti^hē-kh*, it would have burst for them, 254.

phēkis, see *phiyok^u*.

PHĒR, conj. 2 (I past part. *phyr^u*, plur. *phīrⁱ*; fem. *phīr^u*, plur. *phēr^e*; II past part. *phīryōv*), to walk about, wander, 205, 704, 830, 1313, 1716; to be prevalent (of a disease), 1386, 1423; to travel in a country, 1814.

Inf. sing. gen. *phēranuk^u*, 830, 1313; abl. *phērana-sūty*, from walking about, 704; conj. part. *phīrith*, frequently used as an adverb meaning 'back again', as in *phīrith anun*, to bring back, 1558; *phīrith dīn^u*, to give back, return, refund, 1486; *phīrith yin^u*, to come back, return, 1159, 1532, 1897; or in *āv phīrith tayār karana*, (the house) was rebuilt, 1470; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh phērān*, 1716, 1814; I past masc. sing. 3 *phyr^u shaharas*, he walked about the city, 205; I perf. part. sing. 3 masc. *chhuh nākāragiy^e-kun phyr^u-mo^u rōzān*, is inclined to evil, 858; fem. *chhēh phīr^u-mūt^u*, (the disease) is prevalent, 1386, 1423.

phēran, decl. 1, a cloak, overcoat, 335; *phēran pairāwun*, to clothe (the naked), 338.

PHIR, conj. 1 (I past part. *phiyur^u*, plur. *phirⁱ*; fem. *phir^u*, plur. *phirē*; II past part. *phiryōv*), to turn over (pages), 1828; to turn over in one's mind, to call to memory; to turn over, or pour, from one vessel to another; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *phiru-n*, 1828.

PHIRANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nōw^u*, fem. *phiranōw^u*, 321), to cause to go round, to circulate a notice or the like.

phirⁱ, see *PHIR*.

phirⁱ, see *PHĒR*.

phiri, an adv. signifying repetition or 'times'. It is really the abl. sing. of a fem. noun, and is hence suffixed to adjectives in the fem. sing. abl., as in *prath rēta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *dōyi phiri*, twice, 165, 1636; *kūdi phiri*, several times, 1192; see *kūt^u*.

phirith, *phir^u*, see *PHĒR*.

phir^u, see *PHIR*.

phōk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *phōkh*), a puff; *phōkh dīn^u*, to blow, to puff, to blow (off dust), 210.

PHÖLL, conj. 2 (I past part. *phōll^u*, fem. *phōjj^u*; II past part. *phōjjōv*), to expand (as a flower, &c.), to bloom (actually or figuratively); fut. sing. 3 *phōlli*, 208. The noun of agency, *phōllawun^u*, is used adverbially in the phrase *gāsh phōllawun^u*, at dawn, 469.

PHÖLLAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *phallow^u*), to cause to bloom, hence, to expand, distend; conj. part. *phōllawith*, 562.

phol^u, decl. 2, a suffix meaning 'a little' as in *dā-phol^u*, a little rice. In the plural it means 'grains' as in *mōkhṭa-phalⁱ* (plur. nom.), grains of pearls, i. e. pearls, 996.

phōr^u, decl. 3, a small basket; sing. dat. *phōr^a rē-manē*, in a basket, 161.

PHUṬ, conj. 2 (I past part. *phuṭ^u*, plur. *phuṭⁱ*; fem. *phuṭ^u*, plur. *phuchē*; II past part. *phuchyōv*), to be broken, 807, 35, 1554; to be cracked (of a pot), 431; I past masc. sing. 3 *phuṭ^u*, 835; fem. *phuṭ^u*, 1554; perfect part. *phuṭ^u-mōl^u*, 431; fut. sing. 3 with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat., *phuṭi-y*, it will break for thee, i. e. it will break in your hands, 807.

PHUṬ^AR, conj. 1 (I past part. *phuṭ^ar^u*), to break open anything; conj. part. *phuṭ^arith*, 1699.

PHUṬ^ARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw^u*), to break anything, 1054, 1210; to break open, burst open, 233, 55, 1012; conj. part. *phuṭ^arōwith*, 233, 55; I past part. forming past tense, 1054, 1210; imperat. sing. 2 *phuṭ^arāv*, 1012.

phuṭ^u, decl. 3, a parcel. bundle, package, 251, 1268, 77.

PHYĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *phyōr^u*), to strain; imperat. sing. 2 *kāparas-manz phyār*, strain through a cloth, 1723.

phyōk^u, decl. 2, the shoulder; sing. dat. *phēkis-phēh*, on the shoulder, 1637.

phyur^u, see PHIR.

phyūr^u, see PHĒR.

PIH, conj. 1 (I past part. *pyuh^u*, plur. *pihⁱ*; fem. *pish^u*, plur. *pishē*;

II past part. *pishyōv*), to grind (wheat, &c.); imperat. sing. 2 *pih*, 823, 1155.

pīpa, decl. 1, a cask, a barrel, 789; sing. dat. *pīpas-manz*, in a barrel, 278; plur. nom. *pīpa*, 157.

pīr^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *pīrⁱ*), a stool, a low chair, 295.

pōkta, adj., ind., thorough, 'pucka'; deliberate (of an opinion), 493;

pōkta-pōihⁱ, thoroughly; *pōkta-pōihⁱ yishun*, to wish thoroughly, to be determined, 517.

pōlād, decl. 1, steel; sing. abl. *pōlāda-nishē*, from steel, 744.

PÖND, conj. 1 (I past part. *pōnd^u*, plur. *pōndⁱ*; fem. *pōnz^u*, plur. *pōnza*;

II past part. *pōnzōv*). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus *pōndu-n*, it was sneezed by him, he sneezed), to sneeze; pres. sing. masc. 2 *chhukh pōndān*, thou art sneezing, 1673.

pōnⁱ, see pān.

pōnī, see kālā-pōnī.

pōnē or *pānē*, card., com. gen. plur. (nom. *pōnē* or *pānē*, dat. *pō(ā)nēan*, ag.

pō(ā)nēan), five; plur. nom. masc., 703, 805, 1109; fem., 97; *pōnē hāh* (277, 1566), *pānē hāh* (75, 972), five hundred; dat. *pānēan warihēn-kyut^u* (took a house) for five years, 1047; gen. *pōnēan mōharan-hiinz^u ihilⁱ*, a purse of five *ashrafis*, 1436.

pōñ^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *pōñis*, gen. *pāñuk^u*, ag. *pōñⁱ*, abl. *pāñi*; plur. nom.

pōñⁱ, dat. *pāñēn*, ag. and abl. *pāñau*). When this word is the first member of an appositional compound it becomes *pā*; for examples see below.

When it is the second member of such a compound it becomes *wōñ^u*, as in *Vētha-wōñ^u*, water of the Vēth or Jehlam), water, 1034, 1263, 1926; sing. dat., 1314; *pōñis-manz*, in water, 1188; gen. *pāñi*-(for *pāñiki*) *ta wāwaki badalana-pukhy*, for change of water and air, i. e. for change of climate, 297 (here *pāñi(ki)* is masc. sing. abl. of *pāñuk^u*; the *ki* is omitted as it occurs in *wāwaki*); abl. *pāñi-phēhⁱ*, 745 (the ship will go along) on the water, 1759 (floating) on the water; *pāñi-sūty*, (fill) with water, 728; in composition, *pā-gol^u*, a draught of water, 579; *pā-hanā*, fem., a little water, some water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705. (H. Cf. *āb*.)

pōpī, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *pōpiyēs*, and so on), one who is blameworthy, a criminal, 198; sing. dat., 1004. (H.)

pōr^u, decl. 2, a direction, as in *hēryum^u pōr^u*, the staircase direction, the

upper rooms of a house, 1855. The ag. case *pōrⁱ* is used to form adverbs of direction, as in *kami-pōrⁱ* or *ka-pōrⁱ*, in or from what direction; *śōwā-pōrⁱ* or *śō-pōrⁱ*, in the four directions, on all sides. 907.

PŌSH (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *pūsh^u*, plur. *pūshⁱ*; fem. *pūsh^u*, plur. *pōsh^r*; II past part. *pōshyōv*), to be victorious, prevail against (with dat. of object); pres. masc. plur. I *shē^aras chhi-na asⁱ pōshān*, we do not prevail over the enemy, 1262.

pōsh (2), decl. 1, a flower, a blossom, 1666; sing. gen. *pōshuk^u*, 1194; *pōshēkⁱ byōlⁱ*, the seeds of the flower, 1688; plur. nom. *pōsh*, 207, 743, 9. 825, 1384; dat. *pōshēn*, 1667; gen. *pōshēn-handⁱ mōshka-sūty*, through the fragrance of the flowers, 1308.

pōshāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pōshāk^h*), dress, clothing; sing. gen. *pōshākūch^u fikir^u*, thought about clothing, 584; *pōshāk^h pairun*, to put on one's clothes, to dress, 585.

pōsh^u, decl. 2, a beast, an animal as distinct from mankind, 167; sing. dat. *pashis*, 1467. (H. Cf. *haiwān*.)

pōth^r, decl. 1, acting (in a drama), hence imposition, cheating, 913; *pōth^r karamwōl^u*, an impostor, 916.

pōth^r, *pōthⁱ*, see *pūthⁱ*.

pōthⁱ, adv., used in conjunction with other words to indicate manner. *pōthin* is also used, but does not occur in the sentences. In the case of declinable words it is usually (but not always) added to the agent case, or to the agent case masc. sing. of the genitive. When added to adverbs of manner, its signification is purely pleonastic. Examples of the use of *pōthⁱ* are as follows:—

(a) Added to adverbs of manner, *kētha-pōthⁱ*, how? 122, 439, 57, 577, 680, 6, 788, 803, 99, 974, 1023, 1138, 1221, 1434; *titha-y-pōthⁱ*, in that very manner, 944; even in such a way (that), 459; *wāra-pōthⁱ*, thoroughly, 258, 370, 1257; *yitha-p.*, thus, 9, 449, 603, 740, 1099, 1239, 1344, 62, 1506, 22; as (rel.), 944; *yitha-y-p.*, in this very manner, 1126, 1279.

(b) Added to other indeclinable words, *āsān-pōthⁱ*, easily, 1336; *fārasī-p.*, in the Persian manner, 1810; *jyān-p.*, well, 238, 1903; *khōsh-p.*, safely (of an arrival), 1562; *pōkta-p.*, thoroughly, 517; *pūra-p.*, in full manner, regularly, 1494.

(c) with ag. case, *paśⁱ-pōthⁱ*, truly, assuredly, 119, 200, 1560, 1866; *atⁱ-p.*, well, rightly, properly, 1538.

(d) With ag. of genitive *kañē-handⁱ pōthⁱ*, like a stone, 900.

(e) Otherwise—*sōkha-sān*, with comfort, comfortably, *sōkha-sān-pōthⁱ*, securely, comfortably, 1594. As the nom. sing. masc. of any adjective may be used as an adverb of manner, in the two following, *pōthⁱ*, though apparently added to the nom. sing., is really added pleonastically to an

adverb of manner; *līl^u-pōthⁱ*, lightly. (of speech) softly, 1905; *sahal*-(or *sākhāla*-)*pōthⁱ*, easily, 807.

pōl^u, decl. 2, silk cloth; sing. gen. *pālyuk^u kār-khāna*, a silk manufactory, 1648.

poz^u (1), adj. (fem. *pūz^u*), true, not false (of a statement or occurrence), 50, 64, 119, 130, 409, 1419, 1611, 1825; as subst., the truth, 374, 604; real, true, not imaginary, not imitation, 596; true, correct, 931, 1405 (of pronunciation); true, honest, just, 1296; with emph. *y*, fem. sing. nom. *pūz^u-y*, true indeed, 1309; *poz^u mānu*, to consider as true, believe, credit, 178, 435; masc. sing. ag. *pazⁱ pōthⁱ*, assuredly, certainly, without doubt, 119, 200, 1560, 1866; abl. *pazⁱ-khāta*, (more) than the real amount, (more) than was due, 501; *pazⁱ pazⁱ* = Hindi *thīk thīk*, exactly, really, 1389; fem. sing. nom., 130, 596.

poz^u (2), conj., but, 242, 93, 481, 616, 43, 1063, 1171, 1192, 1216, 80, 1306, 1636, 79.

prabāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *prabāth*), morning, dawn; gen. *prabā-tuk^u harwāh*, the morning breeze, 1937 (H.)

prakār, decl. 1, manner, kind, 1150, 1746; sing. abl. *kani prakāra*, of what kind, 1442; *kuni prakāra*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *sēthāh prakāra*, of many kinds, 718. The old agent case, *prakōrⁱ*, is used as an adv. in *nūnā prakōrⁱ*, of various kinds, in different ways, 1260, 1613, 1807; *yimi prakōrⁱ*, of this kind, 1345. (H.)

prakhō^u, adj. (f. *prakh^u*), manifest, plain, distinct; with emph. *y*, *prakhō^u-y*, really manifest, 653; *prakhō^u karun*, to make manifest, to manifest, display, 120, 601; *prakhō^u sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88; fem., 601. (H. Cf. *sōhīr*.)

prakhyp^u, adj., (fem. *-khyōp^u*), celebrated, famous, well known, 916, 1253. (II.)

prakhypō^u, adj. (fem. *-khyōt^u*), the same as *prakhyp^u*, 288. (H.)

prakōrⁱ, see *prakār*.

prakrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *prakrath*; dat. *prakrūt^u*, and so on), a man's nature, bodily constitution, health, 396, 855. (H.)

pramān, decl. 1, proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case, 1406; plur. nom., 100. (H.)

prān, decl. 1, the life, the immortal soul of a person, 903.

prānⁱ, see *prān^u*.

prang, decl. 1, a couch, a seat, 420.

PRĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *prār^u*; II past part. *prāryōv*), to await, wait for, look forward to; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus prārān*, 654.

PRĀR (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *prāryōv*), to wait. Imperat. sing. 2, *prār*, 585.

prasād, decl. 1, favour, grace; sing. abl. *prasāda-paṭṭh^ar*, a letter bespeaking favour, a letter of recommendation, a certificate, 292. (H.)
prasan, adj., ind., satisfied, content, 1573; pleased, gratified, 1343; glad, 806; happy (of the future life), 650, 841; *prasan-mana*, of happy mind, lively in disposition, 1088; *chhukh-a t^hh prasan*, art thou satisfied? do you consent? 391; *prasan thawun*, to make pleased, to oblige, 1227. (H. Cf. *khōsh* and *rōṣṭ*.)

prasanatā, decl. 4, happiness, joy, 840, 1402, 1852. (H.)

prashu, decl. 1, a question; *prashu ta wōttar*, question and answer, conversation, 1431; sing. dat. *prashnas*, 1504; gen. *prashnuk^u*, 82. (H.)

prath, a prefix implying distribution, 'each,' 'every.' Sometimes it is employed as a preposition governing either the dative or the ablative case, without difference of meaning. Thus (governing dat.) *prath sub^ahas* (cf. *prath suba* below), every morning, 1353, 1539; (governing abl. case) *prath dōha*, daily, every day, 1465, 1542, 1895; *prath dōha sub^ahas*, every day at dawn, every morning, 1539; *prath ranga*, of every kind, 952; *prath rēta aki phiri*, every month one time, once a month, 1773; *prath tarafa*, in all directions, 321; *prath taraha*, of every kind, 913 (cf. *prath-tarahuk^u*, below).

Sometimes it is simply compounded, as in *prath-kuni*, everywhere, 1523; *prath-kuni chī-uk^u bāpār*, business of things of various kinds, 107; *prath-kāh*, every one, 812; each one, 1283; *prath-kāsi-man-*, amongst them all, 661; *prath-kāsi-sūty*, with every one, 325; *prath-kāsi-hond^u*, of each, 718; *prath-tarahuk^u asbāb*, furniture of all kinds, 792 (cf. *prath taraha*, above).

Quite independent in its formation is *prath suba*, every morning, 1664 (cf. *prath sub^ahas* above).

pratigyā, decl. 4, a resolution, resolve; *p. kariñ^u*, to resolve, 1522. (H. Cf. *kas^ad*.)

pratand, adj., ind., powerful (of the heat of the sun), 1632. (H.)

praṣār, decl. 1, imparting, spreading abroad; *p. karun*, to spread abroad or impart (knowledge), 905. (H.)

PRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *prōw^u*; II past part. *prāvyōv*), to obtain, get, 25, 262, 92, 878, 1410, 80, 1742, 1878; to find, come across, 659, 1597; to come across, suffer (a misfortune, &c.), 1165; to receive, 1268; *jīth prāwūñ^u*, to gain a victory, to conquer, 165; inf. gen. *panani māl prā-waniich^u wummed*, the hope of (your) own obtaining the property, i. e. the hope of your obtaining your property, 1480; fut. pass. part. *prāwun^u*, fem. *prāwūñ^u*, it is to be obtained, 659; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh prāwān*, thou obtainest, 1878; past part. forming past tense; masc. sing., 25, 292 (by me), 878 (by him), 1742 (by us); with suff. of ag.

- 2nd pers. sing. *prāwu-th*, 262; fem. sing. *prōw^u* or *prōv^u*, 25, 165, 1165, 1268; fut. sing. 2 *prāwakh*, 1410; plur. 1 *prāwaw*, 1597.
- prāwāh*, decl. 1, the stream, current, of a river, 1458. (H.)
- PRAY*, conj. 2 (I past part. *pray^u*; II past part. *prayyōv*), to be pleasant, pleasing; noun of agency, *prayēwun^u*; *manas prayēwun^u*, pleasing to the mind, agreeable, pleasant, 61; (of a breeze) suitable, favourable, 707; fem. *tas prayēwiiñ^u kitāb*, a book pleasing to him, a book which he would like, 801; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh asē prayān*, (it) is pleasing to us, we like (it), 1937; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat., and interrog. suff. *chhu-y-ē prayān*, dost thou like (it)? 1380; with neg. suff. *chhu-na mē prayān*, I do not like (it), 756; fem. with suff. 2nd pers. sing. and interrog. suff. *chhē-y-ē prayān*, dost thou like (it, fem.), 1456.
- prāyē*, adv., frequently, often, generally, 783; *tarjama prāyē shōdan-hond^u*, a translation generally of the words, a very literal translation, 1086. (H. Cf. *aksar*.)
- prāyēshchit*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *prāyēshchith*; sing. dat. *-chitas*), an atonement, 122. (H. Cf. *kafāra*.)
- prayōzan*, decl. 1, an object for doing anything, a purpose, a reason, 311, 1226; sing. abl. *prayōzana khōtara*, for (such and such) a purpose, 790. (H.)
- prazāh*, decl. 1, a subject (of a realm); plur. dat. (for acc.) *prazāhan*, 1416. (H.)
- prīm*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *prīmas*, plur. nom. *prīm*, but plur. dat. *prēman*, ag. *prēman*), love, affection, 1651; sing. abl. *prīma-sūty*, with civility, 1352. (H.)
- PRIĀH*, conj. 1 (I past part. *pryutēh^u*; II past part. *prīkhōv*), to ask; 677, 1351; I past, *mē pryutēh^u tas-nishē*, I asked him, 481; fut. sing. 2 *prīkhakh*, 677; imperat. sing. 2 *tas prīkh zi*, ask him (what is his name, lit. that what is your name), 110; past cond. sing. 2 *prīkhahōkh*, 1351.
- prōn^u*, adj. (fem. *prōñ^u*), old, ancient, of long standing, 79, 694, 1577, 1600; former, what has occurred previously, 627; fem. sing. nom., 627, 1577; plur. nom. *prāñē*, 1600.
- prōw^u*, *prōv^u*, see *PRĀIV*.
- puchh^u*, in *shrākapuchh^u*, q. v.
- PÜR*, conj. 1 (I past part. *pūr^u*; II past part. *pūryōv*), to fill, to satisfy, to fulfil, complete; inf. abl. forming pass. *chhē-na pūrana yiwān*, it (fem.) is not satisfied, 1163; conj. part. *pūrith hēkun*, to be able to fulfil, to be able to complete, 18.
- pūra*, adj., ind., full, complete, 1410, 1825; *pūra-pōh^u*, in full manner, regularly, with regularity, 1494; *pūra sapadun*, to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, &c.), 790, 1371; to be confirmed (of news), 386; to be

completed (of a period of time), 593; *pūra chhu-na karān*, he does not perform (his promises), 1306.

pūrbī, adj., ind., eastern, oriental; *pūrbī yilm* (or *viāyā*), oriental learning, 1257.

pūr^u, adj. (fem. *pūr^u*), full; *khōshiye^r-sūty pūr^u*, full of mirth, 1160.

pūr^u (1), see *PŪR*.

pūr^u (2), decl. 2, the east; sing. gen. *pūryuk^u*, 608.

pūr^u (3), decl. 2, a foot; *pūr^u tulun*, to raise the foot, hence to step out, quicken one's pace, 1449; *pūr^u tulunuk^u sadāh* (*sada + āh*), a sound of raising the feet, the sound of a footstep, a footfall, 1815.

pūr^u-mūt^u, see *PAR*.

purush, decl. 1, a man, a male, 718. (H. Cf. *nar*.)

PUSH^rRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *push^rrōw^u*), to make over anything; to devote a thing to a certain purpose, 94; to entrust a thing, 986; inf. abl. forming pass. past fem. 3rd sing. *āye^r push^rrāwana*, 986; perf. masc. plur. 3 *chhīh push^rrōwⁱ-matⁱ*, 94.

pusht, decl. 1, the back (of a chair), 1105.

pūthⁱ, decl. 3, a book, 15, 191, 369, 614, 8, 87, 800, 1, 928, 1059, 94, 1143, 1208, 1392, 1572, 1778; *lōk^u pūthⁱ*, a small book, a pamphlet, 1275; sing. dat. *pōthē^r*, 936 (dat. of possession), 1876; gen. *pōthē^r-hond^u*, 131; *pōthē^r-hond^u pāsa*, a page of a book, 1269; *p.-hond^u jild*, a volume of a book, 1514; *p.-hond^u wanun*, to speak of, or about, a book, 1638, 58; *p.-handi khō^ara*, for the book, 1739; abl. *pōthi-nishē^r*, (a quotation) from a book, 1452; *pōthi-pē^rha*, from on the book, 210; *pōthi-gara*, a book-room, a library, 506; *pōthi-ku^rh^u*, a book-room, a library, 1064; plur. nom. *pōthē^r*, 218, 802, 1600. (H. Cf. *kitāb*.)

putr, decl. 1, a son; *rāza-putr*, a king's son, a prince, 1787. (H.)

pūt^u, decl. 3, a board, a plank, 1339; sing. dat. (for acc.) *pachē^r*, 1576; plur. nom. *pachē^r*, 809, 997, 1340; *śakⁱ-pūt^u*, the rudder of a ship, 1554.

pūt^u (1), decl. 2, in *mūt^u-pūt^u*, a kiss, 1017.

pūt^u (2), decl. 2, the young of an animal of the bird kind, a chicken; abl. plur. *pūtyau-sān*, with chickens, 310.

puṭhy, postpos., governing either the (a) ablative case, or (b) the masculine singular ablative case of the genitive, and meaning 'for'. Thus, (a) *kami-puṭhy*, for what? why? 190; *kāmi-puṭhy*, for (on) business, 257; (b) *myāni puṭhy*, for me, 412; *shurēn-murēn-handi puṭhy*, for (your) family, 1421.

With the infinitive, it indicates purpose, as in *karana-puṭhy*, for the purpose of doing, in order to do, 239, 665; *badalana-puṭhy*, for change (of air), 297; *wuchhana-puṭhy*, (desire) to see, 512.

pūz^u, see *poz^u*.

pyāday, adv., on foot, 1813.

pyô-mot^u, see *PĚ*.

pyon^u, see *PĚ*.

pyot^u, decl. 2, the sharp point (of a needle), 1349.

R

rab, decl. 4, mud, 1187; sing. dat. *rabi-man^h*, in the mud, 1733.

rab^u, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rab^uth*), familiarity, habit, practice, use; *lëkhanuk^u rab^uth karun*, to accustom oneself to writing, 21.

rach^h, see *RAT*.

RACHH, conj. 1 (I past part. *roch^hu*; II past part. *rachhyōv*), to protect; to support, provide subsistence for, 1920; noun of agency, *rachhan-wōt^u*, the guardian (of a ward), 827; fut. (pres. subj.) sing. 3 *rachhi*, 1920.

rad, adj., ind., rejected, wasted, waste (of paper), 253; *rad karun*, to reject, to resist, oppose (an order), 553.

rād, decl. 1, in *nāga-rād*, a fountain; plur. nom. the same, 776.

rafikat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *-kath*, dat. *-kiit^u*, and so on), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place, 417.

rafik, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rafikh*), a companion, friend, ally, 784.

rag, decl. 1, an artery, a vein; *rag mutarun*, to open a vein, to bleed a person, 201.

rah^m, decl. 1, mercy, compassion, humanity, 362, 887; *rah^m-dil*, humane, gentle, 886; *rah^m karun*, to show compassion, 304, 1146, 1332; *bz-rah^m*, merciless, inhuman, 951, 1845, 9.

rahdōr^h, decl. 3, a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport, 1284, 8, 1312.

raiye^t, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *raiye^tth*), a subject (of a king); plur. dat. *raiye^ttan*, 1416.

r^ukha, decl. 4, a line (in writing or drawing), a scrawl, 580; plur. nom. *r^ukha*, 651, 1583; plur. dat. *r^ukhan-man^h*, between the lines, 1689.

RAV, conj. 1 (I past part. *ron^u*; II past part. *rañōv*), to cook; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh ranān*, 410.

randa, decl. 1, a carpenter's plane: sing. abl. *randa-si^{ty}*, with (by means of) a plane, 1339.

rang, decl. 1, colour, 246, 347; paint, 247, 1271; the complexion (of the face), 1274; sing. gen. *ranguk^u*, 347. The sing. abl. is used to form adverbs of kind, thus *biye-y rangā*, of the wrong kind, 1928; *kami rangā*, of what kind? 959; *prath rangā*, of every kind, 952; *r^uti rangā*, of a good kind, excellent, 973; *y^umi rangā* . . . *tami-y rangā*, of the kind which . . . of that very kind, 1896.

ras, decl. 1, juice (of a fruit), 1005.

raśh, decl. 4, malice, hate, 642; *raśh kariūṁ*^u, to be at enmity with a person (with object in dative), 538.

rasīd, decl. 1, a receipt, a paper acknowledging receipt, 1472.

rat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rāth*), blood, 202.

rāt (1) in *rāt-kyūṁ*^u, q.v.

rāt (2), decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rāth*), night; sing. dat. *ac-rātas*, to-night, 654; *drustis rātas*, the whole night, all night, 421. Cf. *rāt* (3).

rāt (3), decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rāth*, dat. *rōṣṭ*^u, and so on), night, 466; dat. *iōṣṭ*^u, by night, as in *drustē rōṣṭ*^u, the whole night, all night, 1663; *rātachē iōṣṭ*^u, by the night of yesterday, last night, 1526; cf. *rāt* (2) and (4).

rāt (4), decl. 1, and adv. (when used as a noun, nom. sing. and plur., *rāth*, and so also when used as an adverb), yesterday, 958, 1035, 75; *rāth drustē rōṣṭ*^u, yesterday all night, all last night, 1663; sing. gen. *ratachē rōṣṭ*^u, by the night of yesterday, last night, 1526; *rātaki khōta*, (cooler) than yesterday, 411.

RAṬ, conj. 1 (I past part. *roṭ*^u; II past part. *rachyōv*), to seize, catch (both literally and figuratively), 30, 43 (seized by adversity), 283, 1035 (catch a fish), 1703 (catch birds); to apprehend, arrest, 93, 103, 1598; to take hold of, 833; to hold, grasp, 874; to control (one's passions), 1736; to keep back, detain a person, 1385.

Inf. abl. forming pass. *raṭana yith*, having been apprehended, 93; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. *aś gāṭhan hawās pānas tobī raṭanī*, we should control (our) senses, 1736; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuḥ raṭān*, 30, 874; I past part. forming past tense, masc. sing. *roṭ*^u, 103, 1598; plur. *raṭī*, 1703; fem. sing. *riṭ*^u, 1035; plur. *rachē*; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuḥ roṭ-moṭ*^u, 43; imperat. sing. 2 *raṭh*, 833; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *raṭu-n*, seize it, 283; past cond. sing. 1, with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *raṭahō-kh*, I should detain them, 1385.

rāth, see *rat*.

rāth, see *RAṬ*.

rāth, see *rāt* (2, 3, 4).

riṭ, see *roṭ*.

rāt-kyūṁ^u, adv., to-night, 779, 1097; for to-night, 634; by night, 1703. Cf. *rāt* (2, 3).

raṭ, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rāth*), the seed of the *abrus precatorius*, used in weighing very small weights; hence, abl. *raṭī-hanā*, adv., a little, for a little while, 585, 1313.

raṭhar, decl. 1 (the abstract noun of *roṣṭ*^u, q.v.), the condition of being without, or in want of anything; sing. abl. *salāha-raṭhara-sūty*, owing to want of good advice, owing to mismanagement, 1167.

RĀW, conj. 2 (I past part. *rōw*^u; II past part. *rāvyōv*), to be lost, mislaid

(260, 730, 1106, 8): to be lost by violence, to be robbed (of things), 1547; past. masc. sing. 3 *ras biyē lōh-langar rōw^u*, the cable and anchor were lost (note here that *rōw^u* agrees only with one subject, *lōh-langar*, which is masc. sing.; *ras* is fem.), 260; fem. sing. 3 *rōw^u*, 1108; plur. 3, *las rāwē*, (fem. things) were robbed for him, he was robbed of (so-and-so), 1547; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhukh rōw^u-mot^u*, 730; fut. and pres. conj. sing. 3, with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *khabardār yina suh rāwi-y*, take care that it be not lost by thee, 1106.

RĀWAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *rāwor^u*), to lose, (of time) to waste; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh panu^u wakth rāwarān*, thou art wasting thy time, 1820.

RĀWARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw^u*), to lose, mislay; I past part. fem. sing. *rāwarōw^u*, 1541 (used for past tense).

rāy, decl. 4, an opinion, sentiment, 1607; sing. dat. *rāyē-manz*, in (so-and-so's) opinion, 1231, 1832; plur. nom. *rāyē*, 523, 1843, 64.

raz, decl. 4, a rope, a cable, 260; a string, 574, 1730; sing. dat. *razi*, (there is a knot) to (i.e. on) the rope, 1021; abl. *razi-hanā*, (buy) some cord, 413; *razi-sūty*, (tie) with a rope, 1552; plur. nom. *raza*, 1829.

rāza, decl. 1, a king, 102; sing. dat. *rāzas-nishē*, (they fled) to the king, 1417; gen. *rāza-sond^u*, 995, 1416; ag. *rāzan*, 552, 673, 1602; abl. *rāza-putr*, a king's son, a prince, 1787.

rāzāsī, decl. 4, ruling, governing; *rāzāsī kariū^u*, to govern, 812.

rēt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rēth*), a month; sing. dat. *rētas*, (ten rupees) a month, 603; *patimis rētas-manz*, in the last month, last month, 678; gen. *aki rēluk^u talab*, one month's pay, 1295; *dōyimi rētakis gōḍaṇikis tōrikhas tān*, until the first of next month, 929; *dōyimi rētaki gōḍaṇiki tōrikha*, on the first of next month, 568; abl. *aki rēta pata*, after one month, 1178; *dōyimi rēta*, (we shall go) next month, 1209; *dōyimi rēta pata*, after next month, 1234; *prath rēta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *rēta kirāy*, the rent per month, 1497; plur. dat. *trēn rētan*, (leave) for three months, 1311; *trēn rētan tāmāth*, during three months, 436; *trēn rētan-handis waktas-manz*, in the space of three months, 1690.

rīk^u, decl. 4, a certain kind of eating-bowl, made of brass, circular in shape and deep; plur. nom. *rīkba*, 1547.

ring, decl. 4, a gust (of wind); sing. ag. *ringi*, 1265.

rīt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rīth*), a rule, a method, 1556; a custom, 457; sing. dat. *parunūwanachē rīt^u-pēth*, (a book) on the method of teaching, 614. (H.)

rīt^u, see *rīt*.

rōchh^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *rīchhē*), protection, the art of protecting; *rōchh^u kariū^u* (with dat. of the object), to protect, save from harm, 1416; sing. abl. *rāchhi-khōt^ura*, for protection, 1417. (H.)

rogan, decl. 1, varnish, 1865.

rōp, decl. 1, silver; sing. abl. *rōpa-sūty*, (made) of silver, 810.

rost^u, adj. (fem. *rūkh*^u), used as a suffix added to the ablative case, signifying 'free from', 'wanting such and such', 'without'.

As examples we have masc. sing. nom. *dayāyi-rost*^u, inhuman, merciless, 951; *kāraṇa-rost*^u, without a cause (adverbially), 759; *krama-rost*^u, without system (adv.), 1771; *khūri-rost*^u, without an oar (adv.), 1221; *nēma-rost*^u, without order or discipline (of a school), 1255; *pachhapāta-rost*^u, without partiality, impartial, 906; *sāmāna-rost*^u, without materials, 1138; unfurnished, 1841; *vekāra-rost*^u, without change, unchangeable, 1835; *vināyē-rost*^u, without politeness, impertinent, 909; plur. nom. *papa-rost*ⁱ, innocent, 956; *yilma*-(or *vidyāyi*-)*rost*ⁱ, (wealth) without knowledge, 1022. Fem. sing. nom. *nēma-rūkh*^u, without discipline, 541; plur. nom. *anta-raṭha*, without end, infinite, 945. As an adverb we have *ruṭ*^u-*rost*^u, incessantly, 1775. The converse of *rost*^u is *sost*^u, q.v.

rostu-y, postpos., emphatic form of *rost*^u. It governs the ablative, or (in the case of an animate masc. noun) the dative case, as in *vata-hāvakis rostuy*, without a guide, 829.

ro^u, adj. (f. *rūkh*^u), good, 292, 423, 973, 1200, 24, 1346, 68, 1656, 1874; (of advice) good, salutary, reasonable, suitable, 1469, 1540, 1747; right, proper, 1146, 1538; good, beautiful (of something, e.g. a picture, the excellence of which consists in beauty), 582; (comparative) *gara khōta ro*^u, better than (my) house, 1372: (as adv.) well, 1692, 1892, 1927.

Masc. sing. nom. *ro*^u, 292, 423, 582, 1146 (*as* *chhuh ro*^u, it is right for us), 1346, 68, 72, 1469, 1656, 92, 1747, 1927 (*chyōn*^u *hyuh*^u *ro*^u, as well as thee); dat. *ro*ⁱs, 1540; ag. *ro*ⁱ *pōth*ⁱ, in good manner, well, rightly, 1538; abl. *ro*ⁱ *ranga*, of good kind, excellent, first-rate, 973; *ro*ⁱ *vetwahuruk*^u, of good conduct, 1874; plur. nom. *ro*ⁱ, 1224; dat. *ro*ⁱu, 1874; fem. sing. nom. *rūkh*^u, 582, 1200, 1892.

ro^u, in *utlu-ro*^u, decl. 2, hand-seizing, hence, help, patronage, 55, 1292.

RŌZ, conj. 2 (I past part. *rūd*^u, plur. *rūd*ⁱ; fem. *rūz*^u, plur. *rūz*^u; II past part. *rōzō*), to remain, 3, 33, 59, 189, 286, 334, 650, 65, 841, 929, 94, 1089, 1101, 1234, 1421, 68, 1594, 1647, 1708, 11, 38, 1916; to be or exist in a certain condition, 1164, 93, 1685, 1869; to continue, be usually or always in a certain state, 770, 858, 1712; to dwell, abide, reside, 117, 280, 419, 599, 1207, 72, 1334, 1515, 6, 63, 1609; to lodge, reside temporarily, put up, 1097.

path rōzun, to remain behind, hence to be stopped from going, to be detained, 404; to abstain (from anything), avoid, 8, 136; *path-kun rōzun*, to be omitted (e.g. of a word in copying). 1245.

With the present participle of another verb, *rōzun* forms a continuative compound, as in *chika dīwān rōzun*, to continue murmuring, 1191.

The following forms occur in the specimens. Inf. sing. nom. *rōzun*^u *yikhun*, to wish or intend to stay, 1711, 1916; gen. *rōzanūch*^u *jyāy*, a place of residence, 1516; abl. *rōzana-wakta*, at the time of remaining, 59; *myāni rōzana-sūty*, on account of my remaining, 929; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *asē gakhī path rōzun*, we should abstain, 8; *asē gakhī husyār rōzun*^u, we should be vigilant, 1869; plur. nom. *asē gakhaw rōzan*ⁱ, we should remain, 286; conj. part. *rūzith hēkun*, to be able to remain, 136; pres. part. *gakhun mē wuh warihy rōzān*, twenty years will go for me dwelling (in this house), I shall have occupied it for twenty years, 1234; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuk rōzān*, 280, 334, 858, 1207, 1334, 1712; plur. 2 *chhiva rōzān*, 117, 1515; 3 *chhih rōzān*, 419, 665, 1164, 93, 1609; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh rōzān*, 770; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ō*^u *rōzān*, he used to dwell, 1272; past masc. sing. 3 *rūd*^u, 404; fem. *rūz*^u, 33; plur. 2 *rūd'wa*, 1421; 3 *rūd*ⁱ, 1647, 1738; fut. perf. *āsē path-kun rūd*^u-*mol*^u, there is probably (something) omitted, 1245; fut. sing. 1 *rōza*, 1089; 2 *rōzakh*, 1101, 1468; 3 *rōzi*, 994, 1685; plur. 1 *rōzaw*, 1097, 1563; 3 *rōzan*, 650, 841; imperat. sing. 2 *rōz*, 3, 189, 1594 (thou mayest remain), 1708; polite imperat. sing. 3 *ru'zān*, 599. *rōzi*, adj., ind., pleased, contented, satisfied, 391; *rōzi thawun*, to make contented, to oblige, 1227.

rōzānmcha, decl. 1, a journal, diary, 999.

rūd, decl. 1 (dat. plur. *rūdān*), rain, 339, 923, 1932; *rūd chhuk pēwān*, rain is falling, it rains, 1455, 1631; sing. gen. *rūdūk*^u *nishāna*, a sign of rainy weather, 1643.

*rūd*ⁱ, *rūd*^u; see RŪZ.

rūg, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *rūg*, dat. *rōgan*, ag. *rōgat*), a disease; *krēnuma-zuk*^u *rūg*, liver complaint, 1090; sing. dat. *rugas*, 896; gen. *rūguk*^u, 564. (11.)

rūh, decl. 1, the spirit, soul, life, 903.

rukhsat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-sath*), permission to depart; *rukhsath dym*^u, to allow to go, bid good-bye to, 1048; *rukhsath hyon*^u, to take leave, to go on leave, to take furlough, 1311; *rukhsath karun*, to dismiss (a court), 552.

rupay, decl. 4, a rupee, 187, 425, 767; plur. *rupayē*, rupees, hence money; *hath rupayē* (1374) or *akh rupayē hath* (1254), a hundred rupees; *aki rupayē hatnūch*^u *hōṇ*^u, a bill for a hundred rupees, 1254; plur. nom. *rupayē*, 40, 68, 75, 145, 220 *mē chhēh kēh rupayē hājath*, some rupees are to me a necessity, I have need of some rupees), 277, 424, 76, 603, 972, 1026, 56, 78, 1169, 78, 1374, 1432, 86, 97, 9: 1566, 1808; dat. *rupayēn*, 216,

1189 (*dōn hatan rupayēn*, for two hundred rupees); gen. *rupayēn-hona^u*, 605, 1472.

rūpīṭh, adj., ind., beautiful, 688.

rūṭ^u, *rost^u*, see *rost^u*.

rūṭ, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *rūṭh*), preference: *chhuh rūṭh karān*, he prefers, is prone (*kun* = 10), 858, 1403. (H.)

rūṭh^u, see *rost^u*.

rūzith, see *RŌZ*.

S

NOTE.—After *sh*, the vowel *a* is almost always pronounced as *ṛ*, and is so written in this work. Thus *shṛ*. Words commencing with *shṛ* will often be found written with *sha* in other works on Kāshmiri. Thus *shṛkh* may be found written elsewhere as *shakh*. In a few words, as *shahar*, a city, the *a* is not usually changed to *ṛ*.

sa (1), pron., fem., she, that; see *tih*.

sa (2), interjectional suffix, used in addressing a person politely; *mṛ diyiv-sa*, please give me, 1293; *hṛ sāhib-sa* (1678, 1782) or *hṛ sāhibā-sa* (1055, 1278, 1466), Sir! This word is often written and pronounced *sō*.

sabṛ, decl. 4, an assemblage; a society, a (learned) society, 1381; sing. gen. *sabṛi-hon^u*, 1381. (H.)

sabab, decl. 1, a reason, cause, 284, 1233, 1468; sing. abl. *amī sababu*, for this reason, 536; *amī-y sababa*, for this very reason, 483; *tamī sababa*, for that reason, 272; *jimī sababa*, for this reason, 806, 907, 1842; *hṛ-sabab*, without reason, without cause, 759, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836.

sāban, decl. 4, soap, 1675.

sab^ur, decl. 1, patience, 1290; abl. *sab^ura-kinⁱ*, (borne) with patience, 164.

sada, decl. 1, a sound, with suffix of indef. art. *sadāh*, a sound, 1815.

sāf, adj., ind., clean (*sāf kaparan-hiinz^u jūrⁱ*, a suit of clean clothes), 1895; clear, plain (of handwriting), 1336; clear (of pronunciation), 563; clear, serene (of the sky), 692, 1610; clean, pure (of the heart), 1434; *sāf karun*, to make clear, hence, to clear (an island of jungle), 992, and to make (a board) smooth, to plane it, 1339; adv., clearly, 653.

sāfar, decl. 1, a journey, 1000; *sāfar karun*, to travel, 608.

safila, adj., white, 246. This word is often pronounced *sapṛila*.

sāh, decl. 1, a tiger (1081, 1197, 1792), a leopard (1171); *padar-sāh*, a lion (1081); sing. dat. *sāhas-pṛṭh*, (shoot) at a tiger (or leopard), 1171; gen. *padar-sāh chhuh sāha-sandi khōṭa bahādur*, the lion is braver than the tiger, 1081. A tigress is *sīmīñ*, q. v.

SAH, conj. 1 (I past part. *soh^u*, plur. *sahⁱ*; fem. *sush^u*, plur. *sash^r*; II past part. *sashyōv*), to bear, endure; noun of agency, *sahan-wōṛ^u*, plur. *-wōṛ^u*, patient, 1291.

sahal, adj., ind., easy, not difficult, 609; *sahal-pēḥⁱ*, easily, 807.

sahāy, decl. 1, help, aid, 690, 733, 1202, 1741; *sahāy karun*, to help, aid, 865; sing. gen. *sahāyuk^u hājath*, need of help, 1202; abl. *sahāyē-sūty*, through (so-and-so's) help, 1741. (H.)

sahī, decl. 4, a signature, 631; *kākazas-pēḥ sahī kariūn^u*, to sign a paper, 1644.

sāhib, decl. 1, a gentleman, 327, 799, 852, 985; esp., a European gentleman, 940; equivalent to the English 'Mr.', 367, 1241, 1505; a master (*chyōn^u sāhib*, your master), 1136; a title of respect, 1319; used with vocative particles to mean 'Sir!', for examples see below; sing. dat. *falōnⁱ sāhibas*, to Mr. So-and-so, 1505; *sāhibas-sūty*, with the gentleman, 852, 985; gen. *sāhiba-sandis mālas-pēḥ*, (a claim) on the gentleman's estate, 327; *falōnⁱ sāhiba-sandis daftaras-manz*, in Mr. So-and-so's office, 1241; *falōnⁱ sāhiba-sanzē nīla-kōchhē-manz*, in Mr. So-and-so's indigo factory, 940; abl. *sāhiba-zōdē*, the conduct of the son of a gentleman, the pursuit of pleasure, dissipation, 1438; the abl. form, with the voc. particle *hasa*, is used respectfully with the same meaning as *sāhib*, as in *falōnⁱ sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so (sends his compliments), 367; plur. dat. *sandāgar sāhiban*, to the merchants (respectfully), 1319; with voc. particles, *hē sāhib sa*, Sir! 1678, 1782; *hē sāhib hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382; *hē sāhiba (sa)*, Sir! 367, 1055, 1278, 1466.

sail, decl. 1, a journey, excursion; *sail kariun*, to take a walk, to walk, 1592; to journey, travel, visit foreign countries, 1565; to travel, to go along, 1802; to traverse, travel over (governing acc.), 1016.

sailāb, decl. 1, a flood, 610, 745.

sakh^uth, adj., ind., hard; hard, difficult, arduous, 98 (fem.), 276 (fem.), 1720 (fem.); difficult (of getting over an objection), 772; violent (of a sickness), 497; fierce, violent (of the sun's heat), 1632; *sakh^uth yirāda*, a firm resolution, 1521.

sakh^utī, decl. 4, hardness; a hardship, a hard case, 843; sing. abl. *sakh^utīyini-shē*, (delivered) from distress, 498.

sakhāwat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. -*wath*), generosity, liberality; sing. dat. *sakhāwūš^u*, 797.

sāl, decl. 1, an invitation to a feast, 634 (*bis*), 989; a banquet, a feast, an entertainment, 712; sing. gen. *sāluk^u khath*, a letter of invitation, 271.

salāh, decl. 1, advice, 45, 423, 1502, 40, 1737; *salāh karun*, to make advice, to consult together, 397; *chhu-na pānawūn salāh*, there is not mutually advice, hence, there is no mutual intercourse (978), they have no love for each other (1111); sing. dat. *salāhas-pēḥ*, (they laugh) at advice, 1540; abl. *lāmⁱ-sandī salāha pakun*, to walk according to his advice, 1502;

salāha-raṭhara-sūty, in consequence of want of good counsel, owing to mismanagement, 1167.

salām, decl. 1, 'salaam'; *salām kurun*, to make a bow, 223; *salām wanun*, to send one's compliments, 367.

S.I.M., conj. 3 (II past part. *samyōv*), to assemble; II past, 3 masc. plur. *samyēy*, they assembled, 112, 344.

saman, decl. 4, a summons to a court of justice (the English word), 1750.

samān, adv., on the average; *kaityā samān*, how many (boys) on the average? 135.

sāmān, decl. 1, furniture, appliances, materials; sing. abl. *sāmāna-rost*, without materials, 1138; unfurnished (of a house), 1841.

samandar, decl. 1, the sea, the ocean, 266, 1546; sing. dat. *samandaras*, 1586.

samāpt, adj., ind., completed, concluded, finished, 593 (of a period of time), 690 (fem., of a business), 733 (of a letter), 1531 (of a meeting or an assembly, fem.); (as a substantive) *adyāyē-hont*^u *samāpt*, the conclusion of a chapter, 378. (II.)

sam^usatur, decl. 1, destruction, as in *kākazan gauv sam^usatur*, destruction went to the papers, i. e. they were destroyed (—*barbād*), 515.

samay, decl. 1, a time, period, season; a season of the year, 1591; the proper time for anything, 1795; *samay nishphal karun*, to waste time, 892; *garmi-hont*^u *samay*, summer, 1749; *wanduk^u samay*, winter, 1911; sing. dat. *javōnī-handis samayē-manz*, in the season of youth, 1934; gen. *yimi samayuk^u maza*, the enjoyment of this season, 638; abl. *aki samayē*, once upon a time, 1244; *tami samayē*, at that time, 1752. (II.)

samband, decl. 1, connexion, relationship, 388; *ṭē-sūty samband thareun*, to have connexion with thee, to concern thee, 375. (II.)

sammukh, adv., in front of, before; *sammukh gaṭhun*, to go into the presence (of any one), to attend a court, 127. (II.)

samsār, decl. 1, the world, the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world, the universe, 1918; sing. dat. *samsāras-manz*, in the world, 596, 659, 840, 1, 908; gen. *samsāruk^u*, 1557. (II. Cf. *dunyā* and *jahān*.)

sanskṛēta, decl. 1, the Sanskrit language, 96.

samyōg, decl. 1, a meeting, an interview, 630, 54, 879; an occurrence, event, 655, 1235; *samyōg karun*, to meet, have an interview (*ṭē-sūty*, with thee), 930; sing. dat. *samyōgas*, 654; gen. *samyōguk^u*, 630. (II.)

san, postpos., governing dative or ablative, with. It differs from *sūty* or *sūtin*, in that, when there is a question of superiority or inferiority between the things coupled by the word 'with', *sūty* or *sūtin* indicates that the word which it governs is the principal, while the other word is the appendage. Thus *mōlis-sūty āv*, he came with the father, implies that he came with his father in a subordinate character, in other words, that his

father brought him along with him. If *sān* is used, the positions are reversed. Thus *mōlis-sān āv*, he came with the father, implies that the father came in a subordinate character, being brought along by the son. Examples of *sān* are *akh kōkū⁴ dahan pūtyau sān*, a hen with ten chickens, 310; *sōkha-sān*, with happiness, comfortably, securely, 1563; to this *pōth⁴*, may be pleonastically added, as in *sōkha-sān pōth⁴*, securely, 1594. *sana⁴*, decl. 3, a pair of pincers, 1329.

sand, decl. 4, instruction; *hēkakh-a sand dith*, canst thou instruct? 971.

sandūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sandūkh*), a box, chest, coffer, 861, 1145; sing. dat. *sandūkas* (dat. of possession), 1096; *sandūkas-man⁴*, in the box, 225, 398; gen. *sandūkuk^u thāna*, the lid of the box, 1065.

sāñē, see *bōh*.

sang, decl. 1, company, companionship; *tam⁴-soud^u sang*, his company (is very agreeable), 61; *tam⁴-soud^u sang sapadun*, his company occurrence, companionship with him, 359; sing. dat. *bōh chhus tī-handis sangas aprasan*, I do not like their company, 551; *sangas-man⁴*, in (bad) company, 117; abl. *sanga-nishē*, from the company (of the wicked), 1639. (H. Cf. *sōhbat*.)

sangam, decl. 1, a meeting, a visit; sing. dat. *sangamas*, (I am going) to visit (him, gen.), 1875. (H.)

sangimarmar, decl. 1, marble; gen. *-marmaruk^u*, (made) of marble, 1129.

sāni, see *bōh*.

sanka⁴, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sanka⁴h*), a difficulty, a danger; plur. dat. *sanka⁴an-man⁴ gyū^u-mō^u*, surrounded with difficulties, 1762. (II.)

santukh, decl. 1, contentment, satisfaction; *chhuh m⁴ santukh*, there is contentment to me, I am content, 400; sing. abl. *santukha-kin⁴*, frugally, within one's means, 788. (H.)

santē⁴, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *santē⁴h*), saving up, accumulation; *santē⁴h karun*, to provide (for one's family), 1421. (H.)

sānyau, see *bōh*.

SAPAD, conj. 2 (cf. *SAPAN* and *SAPAZ*), (I past part. *sapad^u*, plur. *sapad⁴*; fem. *sapi^u*, plur. *sapaca*; II past part. *sapa⁴ōv*), to become, 80, 159, 386, 483, 96, 539, 40, 55, 74, 93, *et passim*; to be, 122, 359, 83, 406, 549, 611, 74, 711, 879, 929, 30, 83, 1026, 61, 1292, 7, 1567, 1640, 1743, 50, 1845; to arise, come into being, 1367; to happen, occur, take place, 376, 535, 616, 839, 954, 8, 1107, 33, 66, 7, 1204, 82, 1370, 1415, 1523, 1779, 89, 1819, 67; in the past tense 'I became' is used to mean 'I became and am now', hence, 'I am', 322, 704; with dat. of possession (there is to me, I have, &c.), 77, 181; *badala sapadi-na*, exchange will not take place, it cannot be altered, 73; *sōhir sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88; *sawār sapadun*, to ride, 1353, 1539.

The following forms appear in the sentences:—verbal noun, *sapadun*^u, to become, 759; *sapadun*^u *chhukh yikhān*, thou wishest to become, 1544; *asē lagi-na sapadun*^u, we should not be, 1845; *sapadun*, dat. *sapadanar-mam*, in being, 359; conj. part. *sapadith*, having become, 1069; noun of agency, *sapadawun*^u, one who is to be, or will be, 1743; pres. masc. sing. 2, with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a sapadān*, art thou becoming, 80; 3 *chhukh sapadān*, 717, 984, 1353, 1523, 40, 1854; with neg. suff. *chhu-na sapadān*, 1867; plur. 3 with neg. suff. *chhi-na sapadān*, 1573; fem. sing. 3 *chhzh sapadān*, 984, 1640, 1789; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhē-s sapadān*, it (fem.) occurs to him, 1415; past masc. sing. 1 *sapodun-s*, 496, 539, 704, 1741; 3 *sapodun*^u, 77, 322, 483, 540, 616, 56, 790, 839, 954, 8, 1039, 1107, 67, 1204, 33, 74, 1308, 41, 54, 71, 1760; with emphatic *y*, *sapodun-y*, (whence) ever (did this custom) arise, 1367; with suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat., and also interrog. suffix, *sapodun-yē* (for *sapodun-y-a*), has there become to thee? 181; plur. 3 *sapadē*, 383, 555, 1924; fem. sing. 3 *sapēnē*^u, 159, 376, 657, 954, 1107, 66, 1282, 1572, 1793 (neg.), 1840, 1925; with interrog. suffix, *sapiiē*^u-a (pron. *sapiia*), did it (fem.) become, 386; plur. 3 *sapaza*, 1808; perfect participle, forming past cond., *āsahō sapodun-mor*^u, I should have become, 1357; fut. sing. 1 *sapada*, 1492; with neg. suff. *sapada-na*, 983; 3 *sapadi*, 122, 406, 535, 49, 74, 93, 610 (in sense of present), 1, 74, 1026, 61, 1133, 1292, 7, 1370, 1402, 34, 1567, 1779, 1819; with neg. suff. *sapadi-na*, 73, 88, 930; with suff. of 1st pers. sing. dat. *sapadēm* (for *sapady-am*), 879; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *sapadi-y* (in an interrogative sentence, but no interrogative suff.), 929; imperat. sing. 3 *sapadin*, let him be, 1750; past cond. sing. 1 *sapadahō*, 1240, 1343; 3 *sapadihē*, 690 (neg.), 711.

(NOTE.—The forms *sapiiē*^u, *sapaza*, *sapazōv*, &c., can also be referred to the root *SAPAZ*, q.v.)

SAPADĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *sapadōw*^u), to cause to become, to cause to be available, to provide; conj. part. *hēkakh sapadōwith*, thou canst provide, 791.

SAPAN, conj. 2 (I past part. *sapon*^u, plur. *sapanē*; fem. *sapiiē*^u, plur. *sapānē*; II past part. *sapāñōv*). The same in meaning as *SAPAD*, q.v., to become, 39, 51, 93, 153, 171, 339, 446, 898, 1262; to be, 648; to happen, occur, 1235. Cf. *SAPAZ*.

Conj. part. *sapanith*, 1262; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhukh sapanān*, 890; plur. 3 *chhih sapanān*, 446; I past masc. sing. 3 *sapon*^u, 51, 93, 153, 339, 898, 1918; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhukh sapon-mor*^u, 39, 171, 648; with interrog. suff. *chhw-ā sapon-mor*^u, 1235.

SAPAZ, conj. 2 (I past part. *sapo*^u, plur. *sapazē*; fem. *sapiiē*^u, plur. *sapaza*; II past part. *sapazōv*). The same in meaning with *SAPAD*, q.v., with

which it has some forms in common, to become, 482, 1531; to become, come into existence, 460; to be, 263; fut. pass. part. fem. nom. *ṣapaciūṇ^u*, in *hēṭ^un mūṣil barkhāst* (or *samāpt*) *ṣapaciūṇ^u*, the assembly began to become finished, the company began to retire, 1531; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh ṣapacān*, 482; plur. 3 *chhih ṣapacān*, 460; fut. sing. 3 *ṣapaci*, 263. Cf. *SAPAN*.

ṣapacōṇ, *ṣapiṇ^u*, see *SAPAD*, *SAPAZ*.

ṣar, decl. 1, a tank, a pond, a lake, 507. (H.)

ṣār, decl. 1, the substance, essence (of anything), 1003 (the substance of the evidence). (H. Cf. *khulūsa*.)

sara in *nawī sara*, 1783. See *now^u*.

sar^{af}, decl. 1, use, employment; *ṣakth sar^{af} karun*, to spend, or pass one's time, 1099.

sarāf, decl. 1, a banker; plur. nom. *sarāf*, 152.

sar^{ap}, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sar^{ap}ph*), a serpent, a snake, 471.

sar^{at}al, decl. 4, brass; sing. dat. (for acc.) *sar^{at}ali*, 228; abl. *sar^{at}ali-sūty*, (made) of brass, 810.

sār^{vi}niy, *sār^{vi}*, *sār^{vi}niy*, *sār^{vi}*, see *sōruy*.

sar^f-o-nahw, decl. 1, grammar; sing. gen. fem. *-nahwūch^u*, 369.

sargarm, adj., ind., enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, 1936.

sarkār, decl. 1, the government of a country, 87, 1872; sing. dat. *sarkāras-nish^h*, (an appeal) to Government, 87; gen. *sarkāruk^u*, *sarkārakēn hukman-hond^u*, of the orders of Government, 1872; *sarkārakyau ahalkāraumanza*, from among the officers of Government, 324.

sarḍ-kul^u, decl. 2, a cypress tree; sing. gen. fem. *-kulich^u*, 770.

sarwagyā, decl. 4, omniscience, 945. (H.)

sarwashēktimān, adj., ind., omnipotent; dat., 962. (H.)

sar^{ada}, adj., ind., depraved, base, ill-bred; fem. sing. nom., 159.

sās, decl. 1, a cough; *chhu-s sās yāwān*, he coughs, 421.

SATĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *satōw^u*), to persecute, harass, molest; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih satāwān*, 1177.

satkār, decl. 1, hospitality, graciousness, civility; sing. abl. *satkāra-kinⁱ*, (behaves) with civility, 325. (H.)

s^aḍiūṇ^u, decl. 3, a needle; sing. dat. *s^aḍāñ^h*, 1349.

saudāgar, decl. 1, a merchant, 1148, 1319; ag. *saudāgaran*, 403.

saudāgarī, decl. 4, trade, 1534 (trade is reviving).

sawāl, decl. 1, a question; *sawāl ta jawāb*, question and answer, conversation, 1431; sing. dat. *sawālas*, 1504; gen. *sawāluk^u*, 82.

SAWĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *sawār^u*), to undertake (a work); inf. abl. *sawārana-khōt^uya*, for undertaking, 600.

sawār (2), decl. 1, a rider; (in plur.) riders, cavalry; *sawār gākhun* (1882)

or *sarvār sapadun* (1353, 1539), to ride; plur. ag. *sarvāran*, by the cavalry, 123.

say, decl. 1, earnest-money, deposit in advance, 605.

sazā, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *sazāhas*, and so on, but plur. nom. *sazā*), a punishment, penalty, 673, 1004, 1618; *sazā dīn^u*, to punish, 1786; *ḍe p̄yī-y sazā*, punishment will fall upon thee, thou wilt be punished, 1430; sing. dat. *sazāhas lōikh*, worthy of punishment, 509.

sēd, adj., ind., successful, established, proved (in a court of justice), 656. (II.) *sēddī*, decl. 4, success, prosperity; *chhē-s sēddī sapadan*, to him there becomes prosperity, he prospers, 1415. (H.)

sēk, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *sēkh*), sand, 1554, 71; a file, 726; sing. abl. *sēki-shāṭhas*, (the boat ran) upon a sand-bank, 1554; *sēki barith*, (rice) full of sand, 1571; *sēki-sūty*, (file) with a file, 726.

sēnā, decl. 4, an army, 541; sing. dat. *sēnāyē hrōnṭh*, in front of the army, 102. (H.)

sēṭhāh, adj. (sometimes declined), and adv.; as adj., much, a great deal, 25, 52, 74, 120, 64, 304, 5, 39, 43 (fem.), 415, 26, 92, 511, 18, 35, 6, 66, 669, 78, 718, 53, 74, 95, 814, 21, 59 (fem.), 902, 1032, 1115, 64, 66, 1219, 1414, 1546, 1665, 80, 1761, 1932; many, 23, 162, 227, 339, 44, 79, 657, 751, 802, 25, 1286, 1440 (fem.), 1508, 29, 1703, 1805; plentiful, numerous, abundant, 10, 293; plentiful, commonly met with, 658, 1345; *sēṭhāh māl*, a high price, 303; *sēṭhāh wakta*-(or *kāla*)-*pēṭha*, from a long time back, 322, 364; *rāṭaki khōṭa sēṭhāh tūr^u*, more cold than yesterday, 411; *sēṭhāh kēh*=Hindi *bahut kuchh*, very much, 1482; plur. dat. *sēṭhāhan lūkan*, to many people, 657; gen. *sēṭhāhan rahanivēn-hond^u*, of many men, 379; ag. *sēṭhāhan*, 1508.

As adv., very, 22, 8, 35, 6, 47, 9, 51, 9, 61, 3, 106, 58, 68, 71, 97, 214, 38, 328, 32, 41, 57, 9, *et passim*; *sēṭhāh soṛ^u*, quite calm (of the sea), 266; *lōy^u sēṭhāh*, thoroughly beaten, 166; *chhus yīṭhān sēṭhāh*, I want very much, 1884; *sēṭhāh trakor^u*, too stiff, 1718; with emphatic *y*, *sēṭhāh-iīy*, very, extremely, 1726.

sēwā, decl. 4, service; sing. dat. *sēwāyē*, 1478 (for acc.); *sēwāyē-manē*, in service, 1614. (H. Cf. *khidmat*.)

sēza, see *syod^u*.

sēzar, decl. 1, straightness, honesty; sing. abl. *sēzara-pazara-kinⁱ*, with straightness and truthfulness, honestly, 473.

sēz^u, see *syod^u*.

sha. For most words beginning thus, see under *shē*. See the note at the beginning of the words commencing with *s*.

shābāsh, interj., bravo! well done! hence, noun substantive, decl. 1, praise, applause, 27.

- shāh*, decl. 1, breath, the breath of life; *shāh gō-m baul*, breath for me became bound, I became breathless, 235.
- shahar* or *shēhar*, decl. 1, a city, 205, 561, 698, 1108, 1355, 1774; an empire, kingdom, country, 426, 621 (*shēhar*); sing. dat. *shaharas*, 205 (for acc.); *shaharas-manz*, in the city, 698, 1774; in (this) country, 426; abl. *shahara-pētha*, (coming) from the city, 1108.
- shāhzāda*, decl. 1, a prince, 1787.
- shāl*, decl. 1, a jackal, 993, 1713; sing. ag. *shālan*, 196.
- shām*, decl. 1, the evening; sing. dat. (used adverbially), *az shāmas*, this evening, 1449.
- shāndasār*, decl. 4, a mosquito-curtain, 456.
- shār*, decl. 1, a poem, 1348.
- shāth*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *shāthas*, and so on), a ford (in a river); sing. dat. *shāi-shāthas* (the ship ran) on a sandbank, 1554.
- shēbd*, decl. 1, a word, 1228, 69, 1404; a word in a dictionary, 520; a sound, 1686; sing. gen. *shēbduk^u*, 1404; plur. nom. *shēbd*, 1228; gen. *tarjama prāy^u shēbdan-hond^u*, a translation almost of the words, a literal translation, 1086. (H. Cf. *kath* and *lafzi*.)
- shēchkⁱ*, decl. 3, news, intelligence, 104, 30, 640, 974, 1309, 1790; a message, word sent, 499, 643, 1361; a notice issued by a court of justice, 126.
- shēfākhāna*, decl. 1, a hospital, 881.
- shēh*, card., com. gen., six, 1909; dat. *shēn*, ag. *shēyau*.
- shēhar*, see *shahar*.
- shēk*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *shēkh*), doubt, suspicion, 576; *mē chhuna shēkh gakhān*, I have no suspicion, 1763.
- shēk*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *shēkh*), a doubt, suspicion; an idea, an expectation, 891. Cf. *shēnkā*.
- shēk^{at}*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *shēk^{at}th*; dat. *shak^ug^u*, and so on), power, ability: sing. abl. *panastī shēk^ug^u-mūjūb*, to the best of their ability, 847, 1425; *shēk^ug^u-sūty* (created) by the power (of God), 1918. (H.)
- shēkh^{at}*, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *shēkh^{at}th*), a person, an individual, 1316.
- shēktimān*, adj., ind., possessing power, powerful; *sarwa-shēktimān*, omnipotent, 962 (sing. dat.). (H.)
- shēktimōnī*, decl. 4, power, might, 945. (H.)
- shēk^ug^u*, see *shēk^{at}*.
- shēlp*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *shēlp^h*; dat. *shēlpī*, and so on), an art, 105. (H.)
- shēmādāna*, decl. 1, a candlestick; plur. nom. *shēmādāna*, 267.
- shēnkā*, decl. 4, fear, apprehension, fear of danger; *kēh shēnkā chhē-na*, there is no fear, there is no danger, 464. (H. Cf. *shēk*.)
- SHĒR**, conj. 1 (I past part. *shyūr^u*, plur. *shīrⁱ*; fem. *shīr^u*, plur. *shēr^u*; II past part. *shēryōv*), to repair, to arrange, set in order; inf. *shērun*, sing.

- dat. *shēranas lāyēkh*, in need of repair, 1498; abl. forming pass. *chhēh shērana yīwān*, is being repaired, 570; fut. pass. part. *pathur chhuh shē-run^u zarīr*, the floor is necessary to be repaired, requires repairs, 747; *sandūkh daph-ta shērin^u*, say 'the box is to be repaired', tell (him) to mend the box, 1145.
- shērir*, decl. 1, the body, 903; sing. dat. *shēriras-kyut^u*, (bad) for the body, 976. (H.)
- shēst^rr*, decl. 1, iron; sing. abl. *shēst^ara-sūty banyē-mūṭ^u*, made (fem.) of iron, 810.
- shēst^rruv^u*, adj. (fem. -*ruv^u*), made of iron; fem. sing. nom., 294.
- shēst^r* (nom. sing. and plur. *shēth^r*), an enemy, the enemy (in a campaign), 41, 632; sing. dat. *shēst^aras*, 1262 (for acc.); gen. *shēst^ara-sandyau sawārau*, by the cavalry (plur.) of the enemy, 123; ag. (subject to an impersonal verb) *shēst^aran ṭol^u*, by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519. (H Cf. *dushman*.)
- shēst^arut*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. *shēst^aruth*; dat. *shēst^aratas*; plur. nom. *shēst^arath* dat. *shēst^aratat*), enmity, spite; sing. abl. *shēst^aratī-sūty*, out of spite, 1698.
- shēṭh* or *shaiṭh*, card., com. gen., sixty; plur. dat. *shēṭhan kruhan tāñ*, for sixty *ṭōs*, 1437.
- shēv*, decl. 1, a corpse, 1759. (H.)
- shikār*, decl. 1, hunting; sing. dat. *shikāras*, 889.
- shikōrⁱ*, decl. 1, a hunter, 889.
- shīn*, decl. 1, snow, 559, 1674.
- shirīñ*, decl. 3, whistling; *shirīñ wāyūñ^u*, to whistle, 1906.
- shīshē*, glass; a bottle, a phial, 221, 414, 1320; sing. dat. *shīshē's-manz*, in a bottle, 221; gen. *shīshuk^u*, of a bottle, 414; *dah khāna shīshēkⁱ*, ten panes of glass, 1276.
- shīshuv^u*, adj. (fem. *shīshūv^u*), made of glass, 807.
- shōd*, adj., ind., pure, 884 (of God), 1434 (of the heart); *shōd karun*, to make pure, to correct mistakes (in a written exercise), 1481. (H.)
- shōg^ala*, decl. 1, business, occupation, employment, 313; anything to occupy or divert, diversion, pastime; *diluk^u shōg^ala*, diversion of the mind, amusement, 78.
- shōir*, decl. 1, a poet, 288, 1348.
- SHŌNG**, conj. 2 (I past part. *shōng^u*, plur. *shōngⁱ*; fem. *shōnj^u*, plur. *shōnj^u*; II past part. *shōnjyōv*), to lie down, 1067; to sleep, 1663, 4; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh shōngān*, 1067, 1664; I past masc. sing. 1, *shōngus*, 1663.
- shōrazār*, adj., ind., brackish, saline, (of land) barren; fem. sing. nom., 158.
- SHŌZ' RĀW**, conj. 1 (I past part. *shōz^arōw^u*), to make pure; hence, to make better, to improve; conj. part. *hēkakha shōz^arōw^u*ith, canst thou improve? 920.

- shrākapuchh^u*, decl. 2, a penknife, 179, 1020, 1106, 1301, 1626; sing. dat. *-puchhis*, 1559.
- shram*, decl. 1, labour, hard work; *shram karun*, to labour hard, 1024. (H.)
- shrān*, decl. 1, bathing; *shrān karun*, to bathe oneself, to bathe, 1188; *shrān karavun^u*, a bather, 162.
- SHRITH*, conj. 3 (II past part. *shrithyōv*), to be congealed, to be numb with cold; II past fem. plur. 3 *shrithyēyē*, 1217.
- shukr-guzār*, adj., ind., grateful, 817; *tuhond^u shukr-guzār*, thankful to you, 1782.
- shumur^u*, adj. (fem. *shum^u*), avaricious, 134.
- shūny*, decl. 1, a cipher, the figure 0, 460. (II. Cf. *sifar*.)
- shur^u*, decl. 2, a child; plur. nom. *shurⁱ*, 684, 703, 805, 1193, 1224, 61, 99, 1584, 1909; *shurⁱ-bōd^u*, children and relations, the members of a man's family, 932; *shurⁱ-shōg^ala*, a childish employment, 313; dat. *shurēn-murēn-handi pukhy*, for the children, etc., for the family, 1421.
- shurū*, decl. 1, commencement, beginning; *shurū karun*, to begin, 351.
- sifar*, decl. 1, a cipher, the figure 0, 460. Cf. *shūny*.
- sikka*, decl. 1, a coin; sing. gen. *sikkuk^u wartāw*, the circulation of a coin, 322.
- sīmū*, decl. 3, a lioness; a tigress, 1792.
- sipāh*, decl. 1, a soldier; plur. nom. *sipāh*, 146, 229, 1924; dat. *sipāhan*, 1535; ag. *sipāhau*, 1437.
- sīr*, adj., ind., full, satiated, satisfied, contented, 1573.
- sīrf*, adv., only, 446.
- sirī*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *sirīyēs* or *siryēs*), the sun; sing. gen. *siryē-sond^u*, 1628.
- sīr^u*, decl. 3, a brick, 329; plur. nom. *sērē*, 240.
- sōbāv*, decl. 1, nature, personal character, disposition, 1093; sing. abl. *nar^m sōbāwa* (as adv.), of a gentle disposition, 1154; *sōbāwa-khōⁱra* *thaharāvun*, to judge concerning (a man's) character, 1002; *sōbāwa-kiniⁱ*, by nature, naturally, by natural disposition, 452 (with emph. *y*, *-kini-y*), 886; *kāthini sōbāwa-sost^u*, possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature, 1197. (H. Cf. *miāz* and *tabīyēt*.)
- sōbīr*, adj., ind., patient; nom. plur., 1291.
- sōbith*, adj., ind., proved, established, 656; *hēka sōbith karith*, I can prove, 1419.
- sōdāh*, decl. 1, a bargain, bargaining; sing. dat. *sōdāhas-manz*, in bargaining, 155.
- sōd^urwār*, adj., ind., fresh, not stale; masc. sing. nom., 781 (of milk); fem. plur. nom., 782 (of vegetables).

sḡand (1), decl. 1, fragrance, odour (of a flower), 1667. (H.)

sḡand (2), adj., ind., fragrant, odorous, 1308. (H.)

sḡbat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. -*bat*), company, association, companionship; *tami-siinc^u* *sḡbath*, his company, 61, 359; sing. dat. *bḡh chhus ti-hanz^ḡ* *sḡbūt^u* *nākhōsh*, I do not like their company, 551; *sḡbūt^u-manz*, in (bad) company, 117, so 359; abl. *sḡbūt^u-nish^ḡ*, from the company (of the wicked), 1639. Cf. *saug*.

sḡkh, decl. 1, happiness, ease, comfort, 596; sing. dat. *sḡkhas-manz*, in happiness, 1685; abl. *sḡkha-sān* (1563) or *sḡkha-sān pōthⁱ* (1594), comfortably, securely.

sḡkhāla, adj., ind., easy, convenient, 406, 609, 842, 930; (as adv.) easily, 1336; *sḡkhāla pōthⁱ*, easily, 807. (H.)

sḡkshī, decl. 1, a witness (in a court of justice); plur. dat. *sḡkshiyēn*, 1222; gen. *sḡkshiyēn-handi wanamuk^u* *sār*, a summary of the evidence of the witnesses, 1003. (H.)

SḡMBⁱR, conj. 1 (I past part. *sḡmb^o,^u*), to collect; to gather (sticks), 1244; to lay by, save up, 1039; inf. *sḡmb^arun^u*, abl. *sḡmb^arani*, (went) to collect (sticks), 1244; conj. part. *sḡmb^arith*, 1039.

SḡMBⁱRAIV, conj. 1 (I past part. -*rōw^u*), to collect, gather up, 794; to put together, earn, make (a fortune), 774; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuḡ sḡmō^arōw^u-mō^u*, 774; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *sḡmō^arāw^u-kh*, gather them up, 794.

som^u, adj. (fem. *sūm^u*), level, even, 1060; flat, 739; level, even, parallel (of lines), 651; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions), 1607; fem. nom., 739, 1060, 1607; fem. plur. nom. *sam^ḡ*, 651.

sōn, decl. 1, gold; sing. abl. *sōna-sūty*, (made) of gold, 810.

sōnaharⁱ, adj., ind., gilt, golden, 804.

sōndar, adj., ind., beautiful, 713 (fem.), 1018 (fem.), 1384 (plur. masc.), 1630 (fem.); handsome, 836. (H.)

sōnⁱ, see *bḡh*.

sṡn^u, adj. (fem. *sṡn^u*), deep (of a lake), 507.

sōn^u, *sōn^u*, see *bḡh*.

sṡp^u, decl. 1, a dream; sing. dat. *sṡp^anas-manz*, in a dream, 583.

sṡr, decl. 1, breath, the breath of life; *bḡ-sṡr*, lifeless, 1069.

sṡr^ag, decl. 1, heaven, paradise; sing. dat. *sṡrgas* (will not enter) heaven, 921; *sṡrgas-manz*, in heaven, 860; abl. *sṡr^aga* (or *sṡrga*-) *nish^ḡ*, from paradise, 29. (H.)

sṡruy, adj. (this word is really *sṡr^u*, to which emphatic *y* is nearly always added. It is therefore declined as follows: masc. sing. dat. *sṡrisūy*, ag. *sṡriy*, abl. *sāriy*; plur. nom. *sṡriy*, dat. *sārēniy*, ag. and abl. *sārēviy*; fem. sing. nom. *sṡr^y*, dat. *sārēy*, ag. *sāriy*; plur. nom. *sārēy*, dat. *sārēniy*,

ag. and abl. *sārēvīy*), all, the whole, entire; (in plur.) all of many things. The following forms occur in the sentences:—masc. sing. nom., 64, 252, 315, 615, 49, 1186, 1214, 96, 1307, 8, 1825, 1907; dat., 421, 1423, 1691; abl. 434 (agreeing with masc. inan. gen.); plur. nom., 24, 94, 320, 355 (every one=the French 'on'), 89, 652, 908, 56, 67, 1016, 1398, 1422, 1647, 1709; dat. 30, 515, 48, 698, 1224, 56; *sārēvīy-pēṭh* (barks) at every one, 156; *sārēvīy kākazan-pēṭh*, on all the papers, 209; *sārēvīy-sūty*, (deals) with all people, 473; ag. 950; abl. *sārēvīy-nishē* (independent) of all, 935.

Fem. sing. nom., 438, 640, 720, 986, 1051, 60, 1439; dat., 780, 1628; *mōkalyēyē sār^m*, (the work) is completed, 1305; plur. nom., 1038, 1196, 1547, 93; dat., 447, 660 (agreeing with gen. plur.), 776.
sost^m, adj. (fem. *sūṭh^m*), used as a suffix added to the abl. case, signifying, 'affected by,' 'endowed with.' Its converse is *rost^m*, q. v.

The following examples occur in the sentences, *dōkha-sost^m*, affected by sorrow, sorry, 1682; *dūshē-sost^m*, possessing faults, imperfect, 908; *khūn-khōr tabiyēṭa-sost^m*, or *kaṭhīnī sōbāwa-sost^m*, endowed with a fierce nature, fierce by nature, 1197; *vinayē-sost^m*, humble, 886.
sōṭhī, decl. 1, a companion, hence, a mate, assistant; sing. dat. *sōṭhiyēs*, 1137 (mate of a carpenter).

sot^m, adj. (fem. *sūṭh^m*), calm, peaceful (of the sea), 266.

sōv^m, adj. (fem. *sōv^m*), rich, wealthy; fem. sing. nom. *phala-sōm^m*, rich in fruit, fertile, 1677.

·SŌZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *sūc^m*, plur. *sūcⁱ*; fem. *sūc^m*, pl. *sōca*; II past part. *sōzōv*), to send; inf. abl. forming pass. *āv sōzana*, he was sent, 354 (to jail); 1812 (he was transported); fut. pass. part. *gāṭhī sōsun^m*, it ought to be sent, 1359; pres. masc. sing. 1, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhus-an sōcān*, I send him, 1601; I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *sūc^m*, 1378; fēm. sing. *sūc^m*, 1277; II past part. forming II past tense, *sōcō-thas*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *sōsu-n*, send him, 1612.

srēhu^m, adj. (fem. *srēh^m*), moist, humid, damp, 462.

Śrīnagar, decl. 1, name of the capital city of Kashmīr, Śrīnagar; sing. dat. *Śrīnagaras-manz*, in Ś., 675, 987, 1148; gen. *-nagaruk^m*, 813; *-nagarūch^m* *ṛath*, the road to Ś., 531.

srēg^m, adj. (fem. *srēj^m*), cheap, not dear; masc. plur. nom. *srēgⁱ*, 307.

suba, for *sub^m* in *prath suba*, every morning, 1664.

sub^m, decl. 1, early morning, dawn, daybreak; sing. dat. *prath sub^mhas*, every morning, 1353; *prath dōha sub^mhas*, every day at dawn, 1539.

sub^mhan, adv., at dawn, early in the morning, 146, 444, 830, 1180.

subūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *subūth*), a proof, 1406.

sudar, decl. 1, the sea; sing. abl. *sudara-baḥis*, to the sea-shore, 1592.

sūh, see *tih*.

sūṭa, decl. 3, earliness; sing. abl. *sūti*, early, early in the morning, 137, 1544, 1881.

sūm^u, see *som*^u.

sūparda, adj., ind., assigned, made over; fem. sing. nom., 1840.

sūradag, decl. 4, dew, 518.

sūrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *sūrath*; dat. *sūriṭṭ*^u, and so on), appearance, form, shape, features, 714, 39, 70; sing. abl. *sūriṭṭ-kin*ⁱ (handsome) in appearance, 836; plur. nom. *sūriṭṭ*^u, figures, forms, shapes, 786.

sūrē, decl. 1, the sun; sing. gen. *sūrē-sonḍa*^u *tāph*, the beams of the sun, 1628; abl. *sūrē-grohun*, an eclipse of the sun, 611. (H.)

sust, adj., ind., lazy, indolent, 1040, 1205; weary, fatigued, 704.

sūty, adv. and postpos.

Adv., with, in one's company; *mē chhu-na kāh sūty*, to me there is not any one with (me), I have no companion, 358; *sūty hyon*^u, to take so and so with one, 1220.

As postpos. it governs both the dat. and the abl. cases. When governing the dat. it has the meaning of 'with', 'in company with.' When governing the abl. it has an instrumental force, meaning 'with', 'by means of.' This postposition also appears under the form of *sūtin*, but this latter does not occur in any of the sentences in this book.

a. Governing the dative, with, in company with. Compared with *sān*, which also has this meaning, when there is a question of superiority or inferiority between the nouns coupled by the word 'with', *sūty* or *sūtin* indicates that the word which it governs is the principal (as of a servant going 'with his master'), while the other word is the appendage. Thus *mōlis-sūty āv*, he came with the father, implies that, in a subordinate character, he accompanied his father, in other words, that his father brought him along with him. On the other hand, if *sān* is used, the positions are reversed (as in the case of a master going 'with his servant'). Thus, *mōlis-sān āv*, he came with the father, implies that the father came in a subordinate position, being brought along by the son. Examples of *sūty* with the dative are:—

akis-sūty (by joining a cipher) with one (we get ten), 460; *as-sūty*, 326 (made a meeting) with us, 1126 (conversation) with us; *chyōnis-sūty* (compare ours) with thine, 360; *hālatas-sūty* (exchange) with (thy) condition, 666; *lōkatēn-sūty* . . . *baḍēn-sūty*, (behaviour) with (i. e. towards) our inferiors . . . our superiors, 944; *lūkan-sūty*, (affection) with (i. e. for) people, 49; *masālan-sūty*, together with the spices, 319; *mē-sūty*, with me, 3, 1142; *muḍan-sūty*, (association) with fools, 895; *pānas-*

sūty, (allow me to go) with you, 67; *sāhibas-sūty*, with the gentleman, 852 (acquaintance), 985 (an interview); *sārānūy-sūty*, (he deals) with all people, 473; *tas-sūty*, with him, 19 (mercantile dealings), 62 (an agreement), 416 (correspondence, letter-writing), 1779 (a meeting); *timan-sūty*, together with them, 1792; *āt-sūty*, with thee, 258 (a conversation), 375 (connexion), 879 (a meeting), 930 (a meeting), 1607 (agreeing); *trātān-tas-sūty*, (exchange) with (thy) condition, 666.

Repeated and with emphatic *y*, *māje sūty-sūti-y*, always with the mother, clinging to the mother, 334.

b. Governing the ablative case, there are several shades of the instrumental signification, which may roughly be classed as follows:—

Of, resulting from (denoting material, race, stock, &c.), *kāmi-kāra-sūty*, (profits) resulting from trade, 795; *mādi-sūty* (bricks made) of clay, 240, 329; *sōna-sūty*, (made) of gold; *rōpa-sūty*, of silver; *shēstara-sūty*, of iron; *sarātali-sūty*, of brass; *trāma-sūty*, of copper; all in 810; of, with, as in *khōshiy-sūty*, (full) of mirth, 1160; *mōshka-sūty*, (filled) with fragrance, 1308; *āba-sūty*, (fill) with water, 728; with, (denoting manner, &c.); *mīhrbōni ta adaba-sūty*, with kindness and respect, 944; by, through, *tami(fem.)-sūty*, by it (evidence) (guilt was proved), 656; with, by means of, *aki-sūty*, (upset) by a single (puff of wind), 1427; *ami-sūty*, by means of this, 83 (masc.), 924 (fem.); *atha-sūty*, (holds) with the hand, 874; *dūrī-sūty*, (fasten together) with glue, 809; *dūrīmi-sūty*, (look) by means of (i. e. through) a telescope, 1102; *dūrī-sūty*, (tie) with a ribbon, 1536; *gachha-sūty*, (writes) with chalk, 296; *harvāha-sūty*, (refreshed) by the air, 1485; *khāva-sūty*, (pull) with a tow-rope, 1428; *kiji-sūty*, (scratched) by an (iron) nail, 1582; *kudrūt-sūty*, (created) by the power (of God), 1918; *līl-rī-sūty*, (cut) with a saw, 1576; *malakau-sūty*, (tossed) by the waves, 1803; *māyi-sūty*, (stick) with paste, 1715; *mīkarāzi-sūty*, (nipped) with pincers, 1212; *mīlanāvāna-sūty*, by means of adding (this to that), 460; *raula-sūty*, (smoothe) with a plane, 1339; *rāi-sūty*, (tie up) with a rope, 1552; *sēki-sūty*, (rub down) with a file, 726; *shēk-sūty*, (created) by the power (of God), 1918; *tāpa-sūty*, (melted) by the heat of the sun, 559; *tōraki-sūty*, (cut) with a chisel, 316; *tāni-sūty*, (drawing) with charcoal, 302; *tāvi-sūty*, (drinks) with the tongue, i. e. laps, 1034; with, with the help of, *kutubnumā-sūty*, (a ship sails) by the compass, 361; by means of, in, *zulma-sūty khōsh*, delighting in cruelty, 446.

In consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through, *ami-sūty*, through this, by this, 1402; *ami-y-sūty*, owing to this very thing, 376; *bīma-sūty*, owing to fear, through fear, 1274, 1818 (trembling with fear); *bōchhi-sūty*, (dying) of hunger, 1710; *panāni*

bhē^u-sūty, (acting) by instinct, 969; *buḍana-sūty*, owing to old age, 528; *dayāyi-sūty*, by the mercy (of so-and-so), 203, by the kindness (of so and so), 1379; *dushmani-yi-sūty*, out of spite, 1698; *faḥla-sūty*, by the blessing (of God), 203; *nardas gindana-sūty*, (ruined) through playing dice, 519; *hīta-sūty*, on (this) account, 806; *kāmī-sūty*, owing to (this) action, 437; *karana-sūty*, through doing (so-and-so), 549, 954, 1061, 1300; *kathi-sūty*, (will result) from (this) affair, 1529; *kulyau-sūty*, (shady) with trees, 1621; *marana-sūty*, on account of (his) death, 1186; *madata-sūty*, by the help (of), 1741; *mīkrbōnī-sūty*, through (so-and-so's) kindness, 1379; *pakana-sūty*, owing to following (your advice), 1166; *salāharāthara-sūty*, owing to mismanagement, 1167; *parana-sūty* (pleased) by reading (a book), 1572; *phērana-sūty*, (fatigued) by walking, 704; *rōzana-sūty*, (troubled) by (my) remaining, 929; *sahāyē-sūty*, by the help (of so-and-so), 1741; *shē^arati-sūty*, out of enmity, spitefully, 1698; *tamīza-sūty*, (acting) by reason (not by instinct), 969; *thākana-sūty ta bōchhi-sūty*, from weariness and hunger, 691; *tūri-sūty*, (numbed) with cold, 1217; *wāwa-sūty*, (detained) owing to the wind, 404; *wuchhana-sūty*, (grieved) (890), (rejoiced) (1492) at seeing; *yēmi-sūty*, owing to which, 602; *yina-sūty*, owing to (his, your) coming, 657, 984.

In reference to, in respect of, as regards, according to; *tamī-sūty*, (the inference) from that, 943; *yēmi-sūty*, (a pattern) by which (I can work), 1293; *yēmi-sūty* . . . *tamī-sūty*, (imposition practised) with reference to (i.e. upon) whom . . . upon him, 912; *yina-sūty*, (a reason) for coming, 311.

With emphatic *y*. *bāci-sūty*, (they live) only by deceit, 477.

SUV¹, conj. 1 (I past part. *suv^u*), to sew; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. -3rd pers. plur. acc., *mīlarwith suvu-kh*, sew them together, 1619.

sūz^u, see SÖZ.

swōmī, decl. 1, a master; sing. dat. (for acc.) *swōmīy^{is}*, 1227. (H.)

syod^a, adj. (sing. dat. *sēdis*, and so on; fem. *sē^u*), straight, regular, 770, 991, 1722, 7; direct (of a road), 531; sincere, honest, 963; fem. sing. nom., 531, 770; fem. plur. nom. *sēza*, 963, 91.

T

ta (1), conj., and. It connects both words and clauses. In the case of nouns substantive it may connect either singular nouns or plural nouns. When plural nouns are connected, *ti* (q. v.) may be substituted for *ta*, but this cannot be done when both words are singular. The following examples show the use of this conjunction:—

(a) Joining two singular substantives, 29, 96, 189, 228, 41, 65, 97,

463, 87, 97, 691, 718, 44, 911, 44, 5, 76, 99, 1137, 58, 1220, 44, 1431 (his), 46, 50, 1564, 1604, 1868.

(d) Joining two substantives, one sing. and the other plur., 1075, 1909.

(c) Joining two plur. substantives, 224, 592, 805.

(d) Joining two adjectives, 452, 94, 596, 694, 798, 884, 8, 93, 1008, 1291, 1426, 40, 1569, 1732.

(e) Joining two pronouns, *asⁱ ta tōhⁱ*, we and you, 544; *as^e ta tōh^e*, us and you, 978; *taⁱ ta taⁱ-sandⁱ dāstan*, he and his friend (ag. case), 1699.

(f) Joining two adverbs, 1803, 39.

(g) Joining two clauses, 142, 72, 295, 348, 692, 763, 903, 58, 69, 1003, 7, 12, 8, 1149, 1205, 1368, 1554, 8, 1600, 57, 1792.

Ta sometimes has a slightly adversative sense, and might then almost be translated by 'but', as in *jism chhuk fōnī*, *ta rūh chhuk bōkī*, the body is mortal, and (i. e. but) the soul is immortal, 903.

Ta-biy^e = and also, moreover, (this) as well as (that), as in 887, 1224, 99, 1336.

The usual expression for 'neither . . . nor' is '*na . . . na*', but sometimes *na . . . ta*, can best be so translated. Thus *chh^e-na wāwamāl ta hamatul^m*, (the boat) has neither sail nor punting-pole, 1564.

When more than two words are joined together, the one example in the sentences (96) seems to show that the English idiom is followed, *ta* being inserted only between the two last. The example is *Kōshir^u*, *Samskrēta*, *Hindustānī*, *Fūrasī*, *ta Arabī*, *Kāshmīrī*, *Sanskrit*, *Hindūstānī*, *Persian*, and *Arabic*.

When two or more substantives governed by the same postposition are united by *ta*, the postposition, as a rule, is only written once, after the last. Thus, *ālāhi- ta mudagi- nish^e*, from idleness and ignorance, 189; *pāñi-* (i. e. *pāñiki*) *ta wāwaki badalana-pukhy*, for changing of water and air, 297. In this example note that *pāñi* is in the ablative case, being governed by the postposition *uk^m*; *nakanas- ta gēwanas-man^e*, in dancing and singing, 463; *mudayis- ta mudāla-sandⁱ yi^e hār*, the depositions of the plaintiff and defendant, 487. In this example note that *mudayis* is in the dative case, being governed by *hond^m*, understood; *zakamaka- ta pōlāda-nish^e*, from flint and steel, 744; *jismas- ta mi^e-āzas-ki^m*, (bad) for body and disposition, 976; *twistālas-* (cf. *mudayis* above) *ta kōta-sandⁱ sarvāl ta jawāh*, question and answer of a master and a pupil, 1431; *nākāragiy^e- ta jyōniy^e-man^e*, between vice and virtue, 1868. Sometimes, however, the postposition is attached to each noun, as in *thakana* (masc.)-*sūty ta bōchhi-sūty*, (faintness) from weariness and hunger, 691; *yinuk^m ta gāthanuk^m asbāb*, goods of coming and of going, imports and exports, 911 (cf. contra, *pāñi* in 297).

above). Very instructive is *wāwa ta traṭan-handī wakta*, at a time of wind and thunderbolts, 1075. Here *wāwa* is in the ablative singular, presupposing *wāwaki*, as in *pāñi* in 297 above. On the other hand *handī*, the postposition of the genitive plural, governs the dative, so that we have a singular inanimate ablative case coupled with a plural dative case, both forming the genitive, the *ki* of *wāwaki* being indicated by the *handī* of *traṭan-handī*.

When an adjective or verb agrees with all or both the substantives coupled together by *ta*, it is usually put in the plural, and if they are both of the same gender, it agrees with them in gender. Thus, *chhi-kay* (masc.) *ta tambalun* (masc.) *gaṣṣhān*, there occur to him vomiting and delirium (verb, masc. plur.), 497; *īn^u* (masc. plur.) *ta batakh* (masc. plur.) *kanī-sandī chhih*, whose are the geese and ducks? 592. Sometimes, however, the verb or adjective is attracted to the nearest noun, and agrees with it in number. Thus, *nāg ta trām chhuh khanana yivān*, lead and copper are dug, 1158. Here *chhuh* is in the masculine singular in agreement with the masc. sing. *trām*, which is nearest to it.

If the things coupled are of different genders, then, the masculine gender being more worthy than the feminine, the verb or adjective is usually put into the masculine plural. Thus, *Adam* (masc. sing.) *ta Hawāh* (fem. sing.) *kaḍi-n* (masc. plur.), he thrust out Adam and Eve, 29; *m^e wuchhī* (plur. masc.) *dōshchway* (plur. masc.) *mahār^uñ^u* (fem. sing.) *ta mahārāza*, I saw both the bride and bridegroom, 241; *gāv* (fem. sing.) *ta wōkh^u* (masc. sing.) *ōsī* (masc. plur.), a cow and a calf were (together), 265; *gay^u* (masc. plur.) *akh buḍ^u* (masc. sing.) *ta akh buḍ^u* (fem. sing.), an old man and an old woman went, 1244; *pād^ushāh* (masc. sing.) *ta malika* (fem. sing.) *ōsī* (masc. plur.) *hōzir*, the king and the queen were present, 1446. Sometimes, however, as when there is no difference of gender, the verb, by attraction, agrees with the nearest noun, both in gender and in number. Thus, *chhi-na* (fem. sing.) *wāwamāl* (fem. sing.) *ta hamatul^u* (masc. sing.), there is not sail and punting-pole (i. e. there is neither sail nor pole), 1564. Here *chhi-na* agrees in gender and number with the nearest noun, *wāwamāl*; *tas chhih* (fem. sing.) *biḍ^u* (fem. sing.) *bōd* (fem. sing.) *ta vāṣār* (masc. sing.), to her is great sense and judgement, 1604. Here the verb *chhih*, and the adjective *biḍ^u*, are both feminine singular in agreement with the nearest noun, *bōd*. *ta* (2), adv. and conj., the equivalent of the Hindi *tō*, therefore, then, and then, in that case, (often hardly translatable) as in *chit^u zan chhina tayār*, *ta*, the things, so to speak, are not ready, then (whose fault is it?), 705; *m^e chhuh dōd^u hyuh^u mōlum sapadān*, *ta bōh kyāh kara*, I have a pain in my side, what shall I do? 717; *m^e dita akh muñh^u-pū^u*, *ta gaṣṣhta*, give

me a kiss, and then go, 1017; *bulyōkh, ta biy^x gānz^arāwu-kh*, you have made a mistake, so count them again, 1169.

In this meaning it often connects a conjunctive participle with the main verb of a sentence, as in *yēd-phōlla:with ta mōyē*, having distended her belly, then she died, 562; similarly, 695, 708, 818, 1548, 1699, 1703, 74.

Often used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in *hargāh t^ah mānān chhukh-na, ta bōh kyāh kara-y*, if thou dost not heed me, then what can I do for thee? 368; similarly, 690, 982 (*ta tēli*), 1157, 1357, 1481, 1907. A very similar idiom is *wuñ-kēn chhē-wa tōhē fursath, ta bōh hēkō kath karith*, are you now at leisure, (then) can I speak with you? 1055.

It is often added to the imperative, and in that case forms the basis of the polite imperative, to which verbal terminations are added. In such circumstances it may be translated by 'just'. Thus, *wuchhita*, just see, 520, *muṭarūvta*, just loose (it), please, 1021. Many other examples of the polite imperative will be found under the head of the various verbs in this vocabulary.

It is often untranslatable, or equivalent to 'in fact', 'forsooth,' &c., like the Greek μέν. Thus *bōh ta suh zāna-u-na*, (how can I judge him?) I, in fact, don't know him, 1002; *m^x ta wonⁿ*, I, in fact, did speak (but it was no use), 1192; *tamⁱ ta mongⁿ*, he indeed did ask (but I gave him nothing), 1216.

In some phrases it has the force of 'still', 'nevertheless,' as in *katiy rūc^ātan, ta nākhōshūy chhuh*, stay where he may, still he is unhappy, 599.

na ta, otherwise, or else, 1073.

tabāh, adj., ind., ruined, destroyed; *tabāh gakhun*, to be ruined, (of a ship or boat) to be wrecked, 1548, 1925.

tabiyē, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-yēth*), nature, personal character, disposition; abl. *tabiyēta khōt^ara* (*haharūvun*, to judge concerning (a man's) character, 1002; *tabiyēta-kinⁱ*, by nature, naturally, by natural disposition, 452 (with emph. *y*, *-kinīy*); *khūnkhōr tabiyēta-sotⁿ*, possessing a blood-thirsty nature, fierce, 1197.

tadbīr, decl. 1, a device, contrivance; a contrivance suggested by so-and-so, so-and-so's advice; abl. *kamī tadbīra*, by what contrivance? 405, 1139; *chyāni tadbīra mūjūb*, according to thy advice, 517.

TAG, conj. 2 (I past part. *togⁿ*, fem. *tijⁿ*; II past part. *tajyōv*), to be possible, to be known how to be done, as in *tē chhu-y-nā tagān farkh zānun*, is not the knowledge of the difference a possibility for you, do you not know the difference? 228; *kamī tagi wanunⁿ*, 'who can tell? 766; *mē chhu-na tagān*, it is beyond my power, 1365. Cf. *IIĒK*.

tāh, decl. 1, a fold, a sheet; *tāh kākaza*, a sheet of paper, 1629.

tahakikāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tahakikāl*), an investigation, inquest, 958.

tajwīz, decl. 1, approval, permission, 392; view, opinion, decision, judgement, 493, 904, 1156; a scheme, plan, device, 662, 772; sing. dat. *tajwīzas-manz*, in (their own) opinion, 904; *tajwīzas-pēḥ*, (objections) to a plan, 772; abl. *myāni tajwīza warōi*, without my permission, 392.

t'kān, adv., quickly, 1392, 1448, 1704; immediately, at once, 16, 350, 968.

tākat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tākath*), strength, vigour, 1726.

takhsīr, decl. 1, a misdemeanour, offence, crime, 441, 656, 705, 1238, 64; sing. gen., 122, 769; *takhsīraki sababa*, on account of the offence, 1412; abl. *takhsīra-kinī*, (sorry) for the offence, 1682; *hī-takhsīr*, blameless, 200.

takhsīrwār, adj., ind., blameworthy, blameable, 198; subst., decl. 1, a delinquent, criminal; sing. dat. *-wāras*, 1004.

takht, decl. 1, a throne; sing. dat. *takhtas-pēḥ*, 1787.

taktīf, decl. 1, trouble, inconvenience, 929.

tal, postpos., governing dat., under, below; *pahiyē-tal*, under the wheel, 448; *myānī nazari-tal*, under (i.e. in) my opinion, 474; *mēzas-tal*, under the table, 731; *kulīchē khāyē tal*, under the shade of the tree, 1067, 1620. Cf. *talī*, *talī-kinī*.

talab, decl. 1, pay, salary, wages, 31, 54, 1057, 1295, 1566.

talaffuz, decl. 1, pronunciation, accent, 14, 563, 1404, 5.

talāsh, decl. 1, search, quest, 1589, 90; *talāsh karun*, to search (for = *pēḥ*), seek after, endeavour, attempt. 124, 630; sing. dat. *talāshē bēhun*, to sit at search, to keep continually searching, 1590.

tal'wul', decl. 2, fickleness, changeableness (the Arabic *talawwun*); hence, compound adj. *tal'walī-mizāz*, ind., versatile, unstable, fickle, 299.

talī, *talī-kinī*, postpos., under, below, the same as *tal*, q. v.; *talī* appears with the agent case in *kanī talī*, (I whispered) under (i.e. in) (his) ear, 1905; *talī-kinī* governs the dat. in *garas talī-kinī*, under the house, 578.

tal'p', decl. 3, a bee, esp. a stinging bee; sing. ag. *tal'p'ri*, 173.

tām, *tāmāth*, *tāñ*, or *tāñēth*, adv. and postpos.

(1) Adv. used in asking a question when the speaker is really in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask. Thus, *kyāh tāñ wonu-n*, did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact, and, being in doubt, asks the question. The example is taken from the author's *Essays on Kāshmirī Grammar*. It is, moreover, added to interrogatives to convert them into indefinite pronouns, like the Sanskrit *api*, as in *kamī tāñ ha'kōrī hūñī*, by some mad dog or other, 1119.

(2) As a postposition it governs either the nominative or the dative case, and signifies up to, or during, with various shades of meaning. Thus, of place, up to, *Dili tāñ*, up to Delhi, as far as Delhi, 41; *bōn tāñ*, (read) down to the bottom (of the page), 222; *ko^u tāñ*, up to what distance, how far (can you jump)? 1006; for, through, *shēṭhan kruhan tāñ*, (the soldiers pursued them) for sixty *kōs*, 1437.

Of time, up to, till, until; *az tāñ* (70, 143, 545, 705, 1712), *az tāñ* (14), up to now, yet, still; *az tāñ*, (if I had done so-and-so), by this time (I should be so-and-so), 1357; *brēswāri tāñ*, (postponed) till Thursday, 33; *gōḍaṇikis tōrikhas tāñ*, till the first (of the month), 929; *dupakaran* (dat. plur.) *tāmāth*, till midday, 1151; *yo^u tāñ*, up to which time, until, 1011; *aīṭh bayē tāñ*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *wuñukh tam*, up to now, yet, 1179; during, for, *tren rētan tāmāth*, (credit) for three months, 436; *abadas tāñ*, during eternity, eternally, 650; *yo^u tāñ*, during which time, as long as, 1089; *yūṣ^u wakth tam*, for a longer time, 1385; *tēr tāñ*, for a long time, 1589, 1711; *sindagiye tāmāth*, (transported) for life, 1812.

tamām, adj., ind., complete, whole, perfect; *tamām karun*, to complete, conclude, finish, 733.

tamāshē, decl. 1, a diversion, 'tumasha,' 567.

tāmāth, see *tām*.

tambalun, decl. 1, delirium, 497.

tamⁱ, *tami*, see *tih*.

tamiz, decl. 1, reason (as opposed to instinct), 969; discretion, judgement, 547, 1604; abl. *tamiza-sūty*, (acts) by reason, 969.

tamōk^u, decl. 2, tobacco; *tamōk^u chyon^u*, to drink tobacco, to smoke, 1799.

tamisil, decl. 1, an allegory, fable, apologue; plur. gen. *tamisilan-hond^u*, 687. *tāñ*, *tāñēth*, see *tām*.

tana, adv., from that time, since then, 826. Cf. *yēna*.

tandurust, adj., ind., healthy; masc. plur. nom., 1732.

tandurustī, decl. 4, good health, general health; sing. gen. *tandurustī-hond^u ṭhikāna*, certainty of (his) health, certainty in regard to (his) health, 1369; dat. *tandurustī-mans*, 954.

tang, adj., ind., contracted, strait, narrow, (of a window) small, 1298 (fem. plur. nom.).

tāng, decl. 4, the bray of an ass; plur. nom. *chhuh tānga diwān*, (the ass) is giving brays, is braying, 231.

tāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tāph*), fever, 497.

tāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tāph*), the heat of the sun, sunshine, 1628, 32; sing. abl. *tāpa-sūty*, 559.

- TAR*, conj. 2 (I past part. *tor^u*), to be crossed over, to go across, to cross; pres. part. *watī apōr tarān*, while crossing across the road, 1735.
- taraf*, decl. 1, a direction, side; sing. abl. *prath tarafa*, in every direction, 321; *chyāni tarafa*, in thy direction, 374; *thav aki tarafa*, put to one side, put away, 856; *bē-taraf-dār*, impartial, 906.
- tarafdārī*, decl. 4, taking sides, partiality, 1281.
- tarah*, decl. 1, manner, kind, fashion; sing. gen. *prath tarahuk^u asbāb*, articles (furniture) of every kind, 792; sing. abl. *kuni taraha*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *prath taraha*, of every kind, 913; *taraha taraha*, of various kinds, 1260, 1613, 96, 1807; *r^uti taraha*, of a good kind, excellently, 973.
- turakkī*, decl. 4, elevation, promotion, progress, improvement, prosperity, 1414.
- tārīf*, decl. 1, praise; *tārīf karun*, to praise, commend, 352, 1196.
- tarik*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tarik^h*), mode, manner, method, fashion, 1150, 1351; sing. dat. *tarikas-pēth*, 614.
- tarjama*, decl. 1, a translation, 1811; *tarjama karun*, to translate, interpret, 981, 1810; *tarjama karanwōl^u*, an interpreter, 982; *tarjama prāyē shēbdani-hond^u*, a translation almost of the words, a literal translation, 1086.
- tarkōrⁱ*, decl. 3, a vegetable; plur. nom. *tarkārē*, vegetables, 782.
- tartīb*, decl. 1, order, arrangement; *bē-tartīb*, without order (of a school), 1255.
- tāruk*, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *tārukh*, dat. *tāra^hkas*; plur. nom. *tāra^hkh*), a star, 243.
- turwār*, decl. 4, a sword, 'tulwar,' 1770.
- tas*, see *tih*.
- tasfiyē*, decl. 1, settlement, adjustment, disposal (of a case), 34.
- tashī*, decl. 4, a basin; sing. dat. *tashtī-kēth*, in a basin, 160.
- tasond^u*, see *tih*.
- ṭāṭ*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ṭāṭ^h*), canvas, 268.
- tath*, see *tih*.
- ṭaṭh^u*, decl. 3, a tub, 728.
- tati*, adv., there, in that place, 127, 207, 445, 703, 22, 46, 881, 1101, 1446, 1711, 1807.
- taur*, decl. 1, manner, mode, means, 1754; its ablative occurs in *bataura*, in the manner of, used as a preposition, q. v.
- tawa*, a pronominal base, synonymous with *tami*, the masc. sing. abl. form of *tih*, used in adverbial phrases. Thus *tawa-pata*, 857 (or *tami-pata*), after that, thereafter, afterwards; *tawa-y* (emph. *y*) for that very reason, therefore, 634, 1673.

tawā-ti, see *tōti*.

tawāza, decl. 1 (in plur.) politeness, civility; plur. abl. *tawāzau-kin*ⁱ, with civility, 325, 6.

tawōrikh, decl. 1, a history, chronicle, 872.

tayār, adj., ind., ready, 705 (masc. plur. nom.), 967 (ditto), 1466 (fem. sing. nom.); *ʔh bajanas chhēh tayār* (fem.), it (sc. the clock) is ready to strike two, it is near two o'clock, 337; *tayār karun*, to make ready, prepare anything (1256, 1424), make (792), build (a house) (1470).

tayōri, decl. 4, preparation; *chhik gakhaniuch^u tayōri karān*, (they) are making preparation of going, they are preparing to go, 1375.

tāzagī, decl. 4, freshness; *mē chhēh tāzagī wōpazān*, freshness is becoming for me, I am being refreshed, 1485.

tazkīr, decl. 1, a biographical memoir, a biography; plur. gen. *tazkīran-hiins^u kitāb*, a book of memoirs, 1143.

tēli, adv. of time, then, at that time, 574; *yēli . . . tēli*, when . . . then, 444, 1103, 1347, 1708. Frequently used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence: *hargāh . . . tēli*, if . . . then, 535, 677, 732, 69, 924, 1240, 1343, 51, 1502; *yēduwai . . . tēli*, if . . . then, 1359, 1407, 32, 49, 1544, 97, 1678, 1761; *ʔh hēkakh-a . . . tēli*, canst thou (lend me) . . . then, 1499. Compounded with *ta* (2), we have *agar . . . ta-tēli*, if . . . then, 982.

tēmū^u, decl. 3, a spark; *tēmū^u-ay*, a spark if (it desire), 1691. Cf. *ay* (1).

tēz, adj., ind., sharp, 328 (of claws), 1626 (of a knife); quick, rapid, 1181 (of motion), 1458 (of the stream of a river); masc. sing. nom., 1458, 1626; plur. nom., 328; fem. sing. nom., 1181.

ʔHAG, conj. 1 (I past part. *ʔhog^u*, plur. *ʔhagⁱ*; fem. *ʔhiij^u*, plur. *ʔhajē*; II past part. *ʔhajyōv*), to deceive, cheat, swindle; inf. sing. abl. forming pass. *ʔhagana ōwa*, you were cheated, 155; conj. part. *ʔhagith hēkun*, to be able to cheat, 308; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhik ʔhagān*, they cheat, 308.

(This verb is also used in the 3rd conj. with the meaning 'to be cheated'. Its II past part. is then *ʔhagyōv*, but no examples of this occur in the sentences.)

ʔHAHAR, conj. 3 (II past part. *ʔhahar-yōv*), to halt, stand still, stop, wait; fut. pass. part. *gāhi chyōn^u ʔhaharⁱ n^u*, you ought to stop, 1294; past masc. sing. 3 *ʔhaharyōv*, it stood still, 169; fut. sing. 3 *ʔhaharē*, he will wait, 1879.

ʔHAHARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *ʔhaharōw^u*), to cause to stand, hence, to ascertain, decide, determine; fut. sing. 1 *tabīyēla khō^ura kyāh ʔhaharāwa*, how can I judge of (his) character? 1002.

ʔHAK, conj. 2 (I past part. *ʔhok^u*, plur. *ʔhakⁱ*; fem. *ʔthiuk^u*, plur. *ʔthachē*;

II past part. *thachyōv*), to become weary, hence (in past tenses) to be weary; inf. sing. abl. *thakana-sūty*, owing to weariness, 691; I past masc. sing. I *thokus*, I am weary, 1797.

ṭhāna, decl. I, the cover of a box or the like, 1065; the cork or stopper of a bottle, &c., 414.

thar, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. abl. and plur. nom. *thur*^u; plur. dat. *thur*^un, ag. and abl. *thur*^uv), the back; sing. dat. *thur*^u-pēṭh, on the back, 144.

ṭhaṭha, decl. I, a joke, joking, 998.

THAW or **THĀW**, conj. I (I past part. *thow*^u or *thōw*^u; II past part. *thavyōv* or *thāvyōv*, and so throughout). This verb is the equivalent of the Hindī *rakhnā*, to keep, retain, hold, 14, 1011, 1320; to put by, save, put away, 1574; to keep, keep back, reserve (for a person), 1514; to place, put, deposit, 145, 61, 221, 5, 51, 78, 89, 335, 626, 961, 1028, 1116, 52; to put a person in a certain position, engage (as a servant), appoint, 635, 982.

Common in phrases such as *thav aki turafa*, put to one side, put away, 856; *bar thowu-th wēṭh*^u, thou hast left the gate open, 796; *bōr*^u *thawun*, to place weight, to lean (upon), 1044; *būsiṭh thawun* (Hindī, *samajh rakhnā*), to consider, 1430; *dabōwith thawun*, to pinch, squeeze, 1212; *dairē thawiñ*^u, to exercise patience, 1290; *dāwā thawun*, to make a claim, 327; *dōst thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; *dyān thawun*, to become busy, be engaged, 258; *fikir*^u *thawiñ*^u, to take thought, prepare beforehand, 1068; *hawās band thawun*, to keep one's senses under control, 1605; *khabar thawiñ*^u, to take care, be cautious, 285; *khaṭiṭh thawun*, to conceal, 371, 868, 1593; *mēl thawun*, to associate, 895; *mēṭh*^u *r thawun*, to count as a friend, favour, 1283; *alāka thawun*, to have connexion with, concern, 375; *aprasan thawun*, to offend a person, 1239; *nā-khōsh thawun*, to offend a person, 1239; *nēb thawun*, to promise, 1401; *nishchay thawun*, to be assured, 696; *paṭh thawun*, to dissuade, 560; *paṭh thawiñ*^u, to be assured, 118; to place trust (in), believe (in), 505, 1824, 66; *rōzē* (or *prasān*) *thawun*, to oblige, please, 1227; *sab*^u *r thawun*, to exercise patience, 1290; *samband thawun*, to have connexion with, concern, 375; *yād* (or *ēṭas*) *thawun*, to retain in the memory, 1530; *yārūz*^u *thawiñ*^u, to show affection, 49.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. and verbal noun, *thawun*^u, 895, 1239; *thawun*, dat. *tharwanas-manz*, in putting, 1227; gen. *thawanuk*^u, 1320, 1824; fem. *thawiiñ*^u, 285; fut. pass. part. *thawun*^u, 982, 1290, 1605; plur. nom. *thawan*ⁱ, 1514; fem. sing. nom. *thawiiñ*^u, 1068, 1290; conj. part. *thawith*, 258, 371, 560, 1530, 1866; pres. masc. sing. I *chhus thawān*, 14; with neg. *chhus-na thawān*, 505; 2 with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a thawān*, 327; 3 *chhuh thawān*, 49, 1283;

plur. 3 *chhih thawān*, 868, 1593; fem. sing. 3 with neg. suff. *chhē-na thawān*, 375; I past part. forming past tense, masc. sing. *mē thaw^u nēb*, I promised, 1401; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *thowu-th*, it has been left by thee, 796; fem. plur. *mē thaw^u dabōwith*, I have pinched (my fingers), 1212; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh thaw^u-molⁿ*, 635; fut. sing. 1 *thawa*, 225, 51; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it? 1152; imperat. sing. 2 *thav*, 118, 45, 221, 78, 335, 626, 856, 1028, 1116, 1430, 1574; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *thawu-u*, 289, 961; with prohibitive neg. *ma thav*, 1044; polite imperat. sing. 2 *thavta*, 161, 696, 1011.

thaza, see *thod^u*.

thazar, decl. 1, height, 863; (of a river) up stream; sing. dat. *thazaras kun*, in the direction of up stream, 707.

thikāna, decl. 1, a fixed or permanent place of abode, dwelling-place, address, 32, 708; certainty, absence of doubt, 1369.

thilⁱ, decl. 3, a bag, 145; a purse, 1436; sing. dat. *thēlē-manz*, in the bag, 145.

thod^u, adj. (sing. dat. *thadis*; fem. *thiiz^u*, sing. dat. *thazē*, plur. nom. *thaza*, and so on), high, 1078 (of price), 98 (of a room), 1464, 1714 (of the bank of a river); masc. sing. nom., 1714; *aki hata thod^u*, higher (in price) than a hundred (rupees), 1078 (here *thod^u* is used as an adverb); sing. dat. *yīlis thadis*, (I cannot reach) so high, 1464; fem. plur. nom. *thaza*, 1098.

thōkur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *thōkuras*), the image of a god, an idol, 897; sing. abl. *thōkura-dwāras-manz*, in the idol-house, in the temple, 897.

thōn^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *thānē*), a trap; *wahōr^um thōn^u*, I set a trap, 1616. *THUK*, conj. 1 (I past part. *thuk^u*; fem. *thuch^u*: II past part. *thuchyōv*), to bury; to drive (a nail into a wall); I past part. as past tense, masc. sing., 588.

thūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *thūkh*), the point of anything pointed, the nib of a pen, 1210.

thūl, decl. 1, an egg; sing. dat. *thūlas hyuh^u* (fem. *hishū*), like an egg, oval, 739; plur. nom. *thūl*, 617.

thür^u, see *thar*.

ti, conj. (the equivalent of the Hindī *bhī*), also, 1389; even, 1364; *biyē ti*, and moreover, 1421; *bōti (bōh-ti)*, I also, 1777; *kēh-ti*, anything even, at all (adv.), 736; *na zāh-ti*, not at any time, never, 741, 829. *Ti* may also be used instead of *ta* (1), to mean 'and', but only when joining plural nouns, as in *mahanivⁱ ti gupān ti āy*, both the men and the cattle came, but this use does not occur in the sentences.

tīh, pron. demonstr., that (not within sight, cf. *huh*), he, she, it, both subst. and adj. It is frequently used as the correlative of *yih*, who. It may be

animate masculine, animate feminine, inanimate masculine, or inanimate feminine. Sing. nom. an. masc. *suh*; fem. *sōh* or *sa*; inan. com. gen. *tīh*. Dat. an. com. gen. *tas*, *tamis*; inan. com. gen. *tath*; ag. an. masc. *tamⁱ*, fem. *tami*; inan. com. gen. *tamⁱ*. Gen. an. masc. and fem. *tamⁱ-sond^u*, *tasond^u*; inan. com. gen. *tanyuk^u*. Abl. an. and inan., com. gen. *tami* or *tarwa*. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. masc. *tim*, fem. *tima*; dat., com. gen. *timan*; gen., com. gen. *timan-hond^u*, *tihond^u*; ag. and abl. *timau*. Although written with a short *i*, the word *tīh* is usually strongly accented, so as to sound almost like *tī*.

When this pronoun is used as an adjective, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The one exception is *tath*, which is used as an adjective when agreeing with an inanimate noun of either gender in the dative case singular. In other cases the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing with an inanimate noun, except that the adjectival feminine dative is *tami*, not *tamis*. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in *uk^u*, &c., the pronoun is put into the ablative form singular, and when the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular. Thus, *suh* (not *tīh*) *jahāza*, that ship, 150; *sa* (not *tīh*) *shēlph*, that art, 105; but *tath* (not *tas* or *tamis*) *kulis*, to that tree, 227 (inan. masc. sing. dat.); *tath* *kāmē*, for that work, 28 (inan. fem. sing. dat.). *Tami* (masc. sing. abl.) *chīzūk^u*, of that thing, 482; *tas* (masc. sing. dat.) *sāhība-sond^u*, of that gentleman, 327; *tami* (not *tamis*) *jyāyē-hond^u*, of that place, 508.

It therefore follows that the nominative singular inanimate form *tīh*, it, that, is only used as a substantive. But *suh* and *sa*, the masculine and feminine animate forms, are also used as substantive inanimate forms, instead of *tīh*, when the pronoun is correlate to a preceding adjectival pronoun, which (as all these pronouns follow the same rules) is used, though inanimate, in the animate masculine or feminine gender, as explained above for adjectival *suh* and *sa*. The preceding pronoun is usually the relative, as in *yus asbāb tōhē hyot^uwa*, *suh* (not *tīh*) *chluh ārōg^u*, what property you purchased, that is dear, 474; *yēmi murāda khōt^ura ēē sōcōthas bōh*, *suh* (not *tīh*) *sapod^u pūra*, for what purpose you sent me, that became fulfilled, 790; *ēē yōssa kitāb mē lūs^uth*, *sa* (not *tīh*) *āyē mē khōsh*, what book you sent me, that was acceptable to me, 15. For an exception to this, see 1487 below. The preceding pronoun need not necessarily be a relative; thus, *suh phal chluh ēyk^u*, *suh* (not *tīh*) *ma khēh*, that fruit is sour, do not eat it, 1687.

When, however, the demonstrative pronoun is correlate to a *substantive* inanimate pronoun, *tih* is used, as in *yih bōh wanān chhus, tih chhwā poz^u kina apo^u*, is what I say true or false? 931. Also, as the pronoun *yih*, this (not the relative pronoun *yih*, what), in the direct singular, is the same in form for both genders, whether animate or inanimate, when the substantive demonstrative pronoun is correlate to it, it is, in the direct singular, always *tih*, not *suh* or *sa*. Thus, *yih* (adj. masc. inan.) *sōruy kur^u ko^u kyāzi chhuh yiti pyō-mot^u ? tih nih tulith*, why is all this refuse here? take it away, 315.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word which does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *tim* (not *tima*) *z^h pachē* (fem. plur. nom.), those two boards, but *tima pachē*, those boards. No examples of the former idiom occur in the sentences, but two examples will be found under *yih* (1), q. v.

The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST.—The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Animate masc. *suh*, nom. he, 2, 5, 11, 2, 26, 8, 36, 43, 9, 51, 9, 85, 8, 93, 6, 100, 3, 34, 40, 3, 53, 63, 7, 71, 2, 8, 84, 201, 4, 5, 6, 14, 6, 9, 23, 56, 7, 8, 69, 73, 4, 80, 8, 96, 7, 9, *et passim*.

Acc. him, 56, 312, 18, 532, 672, 942, 1002, 1239, 1395, 1558, 1884.

Fem. *sa*, nom. she, 128, 392, 566, 94, 948, 1154, 1350, 1426, 1653, 1711, 1842, 1920, 33.

Inanimate *tih*, nom. it, that, 73, 459, 504, 36, 839, 1396, 1931; correlate to the inanimate relative substantive pronoun *yih*, which, what, 768, 72, 931, 98, 1214, 1366, 1469, 1533, 1825.

Acc. *tih*, it, that, 394, 856, 1791; correlate to *yih*, as above, 13, 60, 95, 174, 8, 677, 778, 816, 920, 1085, 1476, 1599, 1713, 1903; correlate to *yih* (masc. inan. adj.), this, 315.

suh, it, that, correlate to a relative adjective pronoun in the masculine gender, agreeing with, or referring to a masculine inanimate substantive, 474, 790, 842, 1083, 1106; correlate to a preceding demonstrative adjective pronoun in the masculine gender, agreeing with a masculine inanimate object, 1687.

sa, it, that, correlate to a relative adjective pronoun in the feminine gender, agreeing with a feminine inanimate substantive, 15, 1638, 58.

In the following case we should expect *tīh* correlate to the preceding *yīh*, but the *tīh* has been attracted to agree with the feminine words that immediately precede it, *yīh tas mē nasīhath kūr^u*, *sa* (not *tīh*) *mōn^una tamī*, 1487, he has not heeded that (advice), which advice I gave him. It will be observed that *yīh* is treated as a substantive, being the object of the compound verb *nasīhath kūr^u*. In strict grammar we should expect *yōssa*, agreeing in gender as an adjective with *nasīhath*. See further under *yīh* (2).

ADJ.—*suh*, that, agreeing with a masculine animate noun, 111, 334, 73, 516, 799, 1316, 27, 1537; agreeing with a masculine inanimate noun, 150, 68, 262, 542, 6, 668, 756, 815, 1269, 1432, 70, 1666, 87, 1721, 1841.

sa, that, agreeing with a feminine animate noun, 226, 330, 660, 1198; agreeing with a feminine inanimate noun, 105, 91, 239, 640, 65, 1269, 1448, 1548, 1905, 25.

DATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST.—Animate masc. *tas*, to him, for him, 170 (beckon to him), 8 (say), 239 (give), 356 (say), 510 (say), 616 (give), ib. (benefit), 29 (end, limit), 73 (give), 768 (give), 801 (pleasing), 870 (give), 953 (did injury), 1043 (show), 50 (do honour), 72 (say), 1107 (happen), 1323 (medical attendance), 1374 (*tas myū^u*, he got, *us-kō milā*), 1401 (promise), 1486 (give), 7 (advice), 8 (honour), 9 (necessary), 1507 (say), 23 (honour), 1750 (came), 61 (say), 1840 (assigned), 79 (say). As dative of possession with *chhuh*, *chhūh*, &c., 4, 23, 437, 547, 84, 7, 805, 30, 1090, 1123, 1413, 40, 1538, 1561, 6, 1651, 1754, 1917; as a *dativus commodi*, as regards him, 196, 1108, 19, 1547; *tas-manz*, in him, 887; *tas nishē*, (there is) with him (*us-kē pās*), he has, 242, 408, 99, 949; (I sent) to him, 1277; at his hands, by him, 479; (ask, &c.) from him, 292, 481, 1329, 1808; *tas-pata*, (run) after him, 1558; *tas-pēh*, on him, 20 (an accusation), 165 (a victory), 1412 (a prosecution), 1824 (trust); *tas-sūty*, with him, 19, 62, 416, 1779.

In sense of acc. him, 110 (ask him), 93, 511, 60 (*bis*), 1023, 1731.

tamis, to him, for him, 31 (*dativus commodi*), 147, 1089, 1457 (dat. of possn.).

Animate fem. *tas*, to her, 376 (anxiety caused to her), 973 (dat. of possn.), 1604 (ditto), 1801 (ditto), 1913 (ditto).

Inanimate *tath*, to that, to it, 177, 246, 1415 (correl.); *tath badala*, in exchange for that, 664; *tath-manz*, in that, 663 (correl.), 1292 (correl.); *tath-pēh*, on that, 400 (correl.), 1131 (correl.), 1823 (correl.); *tath*, in sense of acc., it, 234.

ADJ.—*tas*, to that, agreeing with a masculine animate noun in the dat.,

217, 852, 985; of that, agreeing with similar noun in genitive, 327 (*sāhiba-sond^u*), 328 (similar), 1135 (similar).

tami, agreeing with feminine noun in gen. sing., *tami jyāy^r-hond^u*, of that place, 508, 1334; *tami hōrij^r-hond^u*, of that bill of exchange, 593; *tami jamōt^u-hond^u*, of that society, 1381.

tath, to that, agreeing with masculine inanimate noun in dative case, 227, 32, 897, 1792. Agreeing with feminine inanimate noun in dative case, 28, 118, 523, 972, 80, 1286, 1550, 1616, 1840.

GENITIVE FORMS, SING.—*tas* (not changing for gender or case), his, her, of him, of her (no instance of the meaning 'her' occurs in the sentences); his, agreeing with masc. noun, sing. nom., 761, 890; agreeing with masc. noun, sing. dat. 954, 1729, 31; ag., 1905; abl., 395; with fem. noun, sing. nom., 205, 45. All these may equally well be considered as datives.

tamiⁱ-sond^u, his, of him, 32, 61, 133, 491, 553, 63, 656, 90, 833, 951, 8, 1064, 1225, 51, 64, 1328, 48, 1518, 1634, 1815, 19, 53, 85; *tamiⁱ-sandis* (masc. sing. dat.), 359, 64, 654, 1137, 1590, 1637, 1875; *tamiⁱ-sandⁱ* (masc. sing. ag.), 917, 1699; *tamiⁱ-sanulⁱ* (masc. sing. abl.), 104, 380, 468, 84, 90, 6, 568, 76, 630, 57, 70, 712, 71, 848, 1002, 57, 1186, 1356, 1492, 1502; *tamiⁱ-sandⁱ* (masc. plur. nom.), 91, 229, 684, 831; *tamiⁱ-sūnz^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 61, 381, 438, 926, 86, 1125, 57, 1490; *tamiⁱ-sanz^r* (fem. sing. dat.), 144, 359, 505, 797, 862, 1508, 24; *tamiⁱ-sanza* (fem. plur. nom.), 685.

tamiⁱ-sond^u, her (possess. pron.), of her, 489, 619, 88; *tamiⁱ-sandⁱ* (masc. plur. nom.), 494.

tasond^u, his, of him, 58, 396, 855, 1274, 1758; *tasandis* (masc. sing. dat.), 213; *tasiinz^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 57, 396, 855; *tasanz^r* (fem. sing. dat.), 1220, 1414, 1743.

tasond^u, her (possess. pron.), of her (no example); *tasandⁱ* (masc. plur. nom.), 1082; *tasiinz^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 528.

tamyuk^u, its, of it (inanimate), 705, 828, 1699; *tamich^u* (fem. sing. nom.), 291, 1554.

AGENT, SING.—*tamiⁱ*, by him (masc. animate subst.), 16, 25, 50, 68, 74, 86, 7, 90, 4, 108, 15, 20, 94, 209, 34, 8, 55, 71, 317, 26, 50, 89, 438, 41, 81, 6, 98, 501, 8, 73, 615, 49, 752, 74, 800, 4, 21, 50, 73, 8, 920, 43, 65, 89, 1019, 50, 1, 4, 1120, 1, 6, 65, 70, 1216, 79, 80, 8, 1377, 1436, 9, 87, 1510, 7, 81, 1618, 25, 36, 72, 98, 9, 1703, 29, 45, 63, 1935; adj. *tamiⁱ hakīman*, by that physician, 454.

tami, by her, by that (adj. fem. an.), 614, 700, 1541.

tamiⁱ, by it, by that (adj. inan. masc. or fem.), no example.

ABL., SING.—subst. masc. an. *tami-sūity*, (cheating) on him, 912

(correl.); subst. masc. inan. *tami-sūty*, by means of it, 459, 943 (correl.); *tami khbta kor*^u, more than that, 1527; subst. fem. inan. *tami-sūty*, by means of it, 656; adj. masc. *tami sababa*, on that account, 272; *tami māla-nishē*, from that property, 1625; *tami samayē*, at that time, 1752; agreeing with masc. inan. sing. gen. *tami chizuk*^u, of that thing, 482; *tami jahāsūch*^u, 260; *tami mulkiich*^u, 720; adj. fem. *tami wati*, on that road, 829. For *tawa*, see s. v.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST.—masc. an. *tim*, nom. they, 106, 7, 52, 304, 8, 20, 38, 401, 19, 30, 46, 52, 3, 63, 7, 9, 77, 88, 509, 38, 50, 5, 606, 46, 50 (correl.), 2, 841 (correl.), 7, 67, 82, 92, 3, 904, 12, 3, 34, 52, 6, 1024, 40, 63, 1160, 1, 4, 77, 91, 1205, 14, 20, 31, 91, 1375, 85, 1400, 17, 18 (correl.), 79, 1510, 20, 40, 73, 93, 1609, 45, 7, 94, 6, 1709, 32, 4, 8, 71, 4, 5, 85, 99, 1807, 27, 32, 47, 56, 68, 1914 (correl.), 16, 36. Acc. them, 1387.

Fem. an. *tima*, they, 1260. Acc. them, 424 (correl.).

Inan. masc. No examples.

Inan. fem. *tima*, acc. them, 1481.

ADJ.—Animate, masc. *tim*, 527, 1710.

Inanimate masc. *tim*, 705, 1398, 1551.

Inanimate fem. *tima*, 1808.

DAT., SUBST.—masc. *timan*, to them, 263, 681, 91, 1192, 1385, 1444, 1608, 1786, 1822, 1902; dat. of possn., 1111, 5, 1418 (correl.); *timan-sūty*, with them, 1792; *timan-man-*, amongst them, 537; *timan-plh*, on them, 946.

ADJ. fem. *timan rupayēn-hond*^u, of those rupees, 1472.

In sense of acc. *timan*, them, 308 (correl.); adj. masc. *timan kākazan*, those papers, 727.

GEN. *tihond*^u, of them, their, 139 (correl.), 567, 1084 (correl.), 1133; masc. dat. *tihandis*, 384, 551, 693; abl. *tihandi*, 1317, 1538; masc. plur. nom. *tihand*ⁱ, 1654, 1850; fem. sing. nom. *tihūnc*^u, no examples; sing. dat. *tihanē*, 551, 1614 (plur. of respect); plur. nom. *tihanza*, 1509.

AG. *timau*, by them, 52, 230, 54, 321, 669, 964, 1014, 5, 1171, 92, 1394, 1511, 1731.

ABL. *timau*; *timau-kin*ⁱ, (look) through them (sc. windows, fem. plur.), 1298.

With emphatic *y* added to this pronoun, we have, *suy* (476, 598) or *suhay* (1416), verily he, even he, it is he alone who; or adj., that very, 1684 (*suy*); inan. *tiy*, that very thing, 1389, 1500 (correl.); dat. inan. *tath*ⁱ, that very thing (in sense of acc.), 1503; ag. an. *tamiy*, by him indeed, by him and no one else, by the same person, 1777; abl. inan. adj. *tamiy ranga*, of that very kind (correl.), 1896; *tamiy visi*, at that very time, 1120.

Like the pronouns of the first and second persons, this pronoun has a series of pronominal suffixes, which may be optionally attached to any finite verbal form. For the nominative singular there is no proper suffix, but, as will be seen from the examples below, the accusative suffix is sometimes employed where a grammatical nominative is required. The suffix of the accusative singular is *n*, or, when the finite verb is in the third person, *s*. The suffix of the dative singular is *s*, and that of the agent singular is *n*. The suffix for all cases of the plural is *kh*, which becomes *h* before another pronominal suffix. There is no suffix of the genitive of either number, but the suffix of the dative is often used as a kind of *dativus commodi*, with practically the force of a genitive. Thus, *ḍēka phoṭu-s*, 763, the forehead was broken for him, i. e. his forehead was broken. When added to a form ending in a consonant, these suffixes insert the letter *a* as a junction vowel as in *chhus-an* for *chhus + n*. When, however, they are added to a second person singular imperative which ends in a consonant, instead of this junction-vowel, the letter *u* is added to the verbal form. Thus *kar + n*, make him, becomes *karu-n*, to be carefully distinguished from the infinitive *karun*, which is the same in form. The following instances of pronominal suffixes of the third person occur in the specimens.

Sing. nom. *n*. As already said, there is no proper suffix of the nom. singular, but when the past tense of a transitive verb has the suffix of the agent of the first or second person, then the suffix *n* of the accusative is sometimes added to indicate the grammatical subject which is in the nominative case. Thus, *trōwu-th*, let loose by thee, i. e. thou didst let loose. Adding *n*, we have *trōwu-th-an*, he was let loose by thee, i. e. thou didst let him loose, 1058. Similarly, *ṣṭṭu-th-an*, it was pared by thee, i. e. thou didst pare it, 459.

Sing. acc., *n. s*. There are no examples of the suffix *s* in the sentences. It is used when the verb is in the third person, as in *suh ṣ. ān chhu-s*, not *suh karān chhu-n*, he makes him. For *n* we have the following:—Added to pres. masc. sing. 1, *chhus-an sōzān*, I send him, 1601; *chhus-an yithān*, I wish (to see) him, 1884.

Added to fut. or pres. subj., sing. 1 *kara-n*, I shall make it, 244; *laba-n*, I shall find him, 532; *nima-n*, I shall take it, 861; *wāyē-n*, I shall plough it, 1347; *wuchha-n*, I shall see him, 1395; *zāna-n*, I shall know him, I know him, 312, 942, 1002. Added to sing. 2 *wuchhah-an*, thou wilt see him, 672.

Added to imperat. sing. 2, ending in a vowel, *nī-n*, take it, 318; to the same form ending in a consonant, with *u* added as explained above, *anu-n*, bring him, 1558; *ganḍu-n*, tie it, 1536, 1791; *karu-n*, do it, &c.,

516, 74, 1339; *kāru-n*, melt it, 1041; *khanu-n*, dig it, 525; *mānju-n*, file it, 726; *mēnu-n*, measure it, 1141; *phiru-n*, turn it over, 1828; *raṭu-n*, catch it, 283; *sōcu-n*, send him, 1612; *thawu-n*, put it, 289, 961; *ṣaṭu-n*, cut it, 316; *ṣhunu-n*, leave it, 1114; *ṣālu-n*, burn it, 253. Added to polite imperat. sing. 2 *dila-n*, give it, 1552; *nita-n*, take it, 420; added to plur. 2 *hōv'tō-n* (for *hōv'taw + n*), show ye it, 1638.

Added to past conditional, sing. 2 *lurahō-n* (irregular, for *lurahōkh + an*), (if) thou hadst struck down, 1407.

Interrogative forms:—To pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhu-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhu-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799. To fut. sing. 1 *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it, 1152; to sing. 2 *hēkah-an-a*, canst thou (shorten) it? 1635.

Sing. dat. s. For *chhu-s*, *chhē-s*, *chhi-s*, see under *CHHUH*. Added to pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhi-s gathān*, they are happening to him, 497; to fem. sing. 3 *chhē-s sapadān*, it (fem.) becomes to him, 1415; to past masc. sing. *phoṭu-s*, it was broken for him (*dativus commodi*, see above), 763; to past fem. sing. *gayē-s*, (the bullet) went for him (*dativus commodi*, i. e. his bullet went), 1636; added to past cond. sing. 1 *karahō-s*, I should have made for him, 769.

Sing. agent n, added to past masc. sing. *dyutu-n*, given by him, he gave, 1091; *hyotu-n* begun by it, it began, 1543; *poru-n*, read by him, he read, 595; followed by suff. 2nd pers. sing. nom. *hēchhanōw^u-n-akh*, thou wast taught by him, he taught thee, 1777; to masc. plur. *kaḍi-n*, they were expelled by him, he expelled them, 29; *hēli-n*, they began, see *HĒ*, 248; to fem. sing. *hēḍi-n*, begun by it (fem.), it (fem.) began, 1531, 4. Added to *chhu*, with conj. part. *tamⁱ chhu-n k^anith*, or forming perf. *tamⁱ chhu-n k^an^u-mot^u*, he has sold, 615.

Plur. acc. *kh*. Added to fut. sing. 1 *zāna-kh*, I know (used for pres.) them, 24.

Added to imperat. sing. 2 *gan^arāwu-kh*, 1169; *khēchu-kh*, 651; *mīlanāwu-kh*, 1174; *ṣmī^rrāwu-kh*, 794; *suwu-kh*, 1619; *ṣāru-kh*, 1683; *ṣaṭu-kh*, 749; *wālu-kh*, 754; *wāṭu-kh*, 1715. To polite imperat. sing. 2 *mathla-kh*, 1553; *wuḥṭa-kh*, 1829; to plur. 2 *kar^atō-kh*, 1481.

Added to past cond. 1 *raṭahō-kh*, I should have detained them, 1385.

Plur. dat. *kh*. Added to past fem. plur. *gayē-kh*, (the bullets) went for them (*dativus commodi*, i. e. their bullets went), 1171.

Added to past cond. sing. 3 *phaṭihē-kh*, (that the belly) should have burst for them (*dativus commodi*, i. e. that their bellies should have burst),

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tîkyāzi, see *kyāzi*.

tīl, decl. 1, oil, 221, 1243.

tīm, *tīma*, *tīman*, *tīmau*, see *tīh*.

tīr, decl. 1, an arrow; plur. nom. *tīr*, 224; *tīr trāwun*, to shoot an arrow, 1633.

tīrⁱ, see *tyūr^u*.

tīr^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *tīr^ə*, and so on), a feather, 713.

tītha, adv., in that manner, so. With emph. *y*, even so; *tīthay biy^ə*, so on the other hand, 860; *tīthay-pōthⁱ* (cf. *pōthⁱ*), in that very manner, 944; in such a way (that), 459.

tīksa, see *tyūt^u*.

tīkha-y, *tīkh^u*, *tīkhū-y*, see *tyuth^u*.

tīy, see *tīh*.

tōba, decl. 1, repentance; *tōba karana-sūty*, (nothing will result) from repentance, 1501.

tōbi, adj., ind., subject, subdued; *pānas tōbi raṭun*, to keep under subjection, 1736; *tōbi rōzun*, to be submissive to, 1738.

tōbidār, adj., ind., obedient, 1224 (masc. plur. nom.).

tōhafa, decl. 1, a present, a complimentary gift, 1378.

tōh^ə, *tōhⁱ*, see *tōh*.

TOL, conj. 1 (conj. part. *tūlith*; I past part. *tūt^u*, plur. *tūtⁱ*; fem. *tūj^u*, plur. *tōj^ə*; II past part. *tōjyōv*), to weigh; inf. abl. forming pass. *āwā tōlana*, has it been weighed? 1899.

tōlawōr^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *-wōris*, abl. *-wāri*), a well-bucket, 1114.

tōm^u, decl. 1, rice, 1463, 1571; sing. dat. *tōm^ulas-manz*, in the rice, 237; gen. *tōm^uluk^u*, 1570.

ton^u, adj. (fem. *tūn^u*), thin, liquid, as compared with solid, 1083.

tōp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *tōph*), a sting (of a bee, &c.); *tōph diñ^u*, to sting, 173, 1719.

tōrikh, decl. 1, a date, 468; sing. dat. *gōḍañikis tōrikhas tāñ*, up to the first date, till the first of the month, 929; abl. *gōḍañiki tōrikha*, on the first (of the month), 568.

tōr^u, decl. 2, the bolt (of a door or window), 215.

tōr^u, decl. 3, delay, 492.

tōrū^u, decl. 3, a chisel; sing. abl. *tōraṭi-sūty*, (cut) with a chisel, 316.

tōsildār, decl. 1, a *taḥsildār*, a certain revenue official, 345.

tōsīr, decl. 1, impression, effect, operation, mode of operating, 1249.

tōtū, decl. 4, praise, commendation; sing. dat. *tōtāy^ə lāyēkh*, worthy of commendation, 381.

tōta, decl. 1, a parrot, 1769; sing. dat. *tōtas*, 752 (*dativus commodi*).

tōth^u, adj. (fem. *tōth^u*, dat. *tāchh^ə*), dear, beloved, 475, 709.

tōti, conj., still, nevertheless, 595. Also *tawa-ti*, see Part I, p. 67, v. 29.

tol^u, adv., to that place, thither, 53, 84, 127, 297, 382, 405, 643, 711 (bis), 37, 871, 901, 1151, 1201, 3, 9, 26, 1358, 1891.

tōzim, decl. 1, honouring, treating with respect (*tā'azim*), 1089, 1488, 1523.

trakor^u, adj. (fem. *trakūr^u*), coarse, hard, stiff (of paper), 1718.

trām, decl. 1, copper, 1158; sing. dat. (for acc.) *trāmas*, 228; abl. *trāmasiṭy*, (made) of copper, 810.

traṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *traṭh*), lightning, a thunderbolt; plur. gen. *traṭan-handi wakla*, at a time of lightnings, i. e. during a thunderstorm, 1075.

TRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *trōw^u*, plur. *trōwⁱ*; fem. *trōw^u*, plur. *trāwē*; II past part. *trāvyōv*), to let go; to abandon, forsake, 1, 151, 644, 773, 1038, 51, 1831; to leave (a place), 1049, 1451; to leave (behind one at death), 703, 1909; to leave (space between lines), 1689; to resign, give up, 1517; to release, let loose, 1058; to acquit (a person under trial), 26; to spill, 209, 1697; to spread out, lay, 735 (nets), 1127 (manure); to fire (a bullet or an arrow), 1171, 1633, 6; I perf. part. *trōw^u-mot^u*, that which is abandoned, an allowance, drawback (on merchandise), 581; abandoned, out of use, obsolete, 1229; *gugūstul^u trāwun*, to swing on a perch (of a bird in a cage), 1769; *wōsh trāwun*, to emit sighs, to sigh, 1642; *trōwith khunun*, to throw away, 279, 743, 1788; *trāwē chhala chhala karith*, (he) has broken in pieces, 234; *chirith trāwun*, to wring out (water from a cloth), 1926; *trāwun gar^ud phōkh dith*, to blow off the dust, 210.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. *trāwun^u yiṣhum*, to intend to leave, 1049; abl. *trāwani zānun*, to know how to shoot, 1633; fem. *trāwiiṇ^u*, 1127; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. nom. *apacⁱ khayāl gaṭharu trāwanⁱ*, erroneous resolutions are proper to be forsaken, 644; *lāgaru-na acⁱ trāwanⁱ*, we should not forsake, 773; fem. sing. nom. *mīl lagi-na trāwiiṇ^u*, do not spill the ink, 1697; plur. nom. *asē gaṭhan nākāragiyē trāwāñē*, we should abandon evil deeds, 1038; conj. part. *trōwith*, 1, 279, 703, 43, 1788, 1831, 1909; pres. part. *trāwān*, 735; pres. masc. sing. 2, *chhukh trāwān*, 1642; 3 *chhukh trāwān*, 1769. I past part. forming I past with suffix of 2nd pers. sing. ag. case, and 3rd pers. sing. nom. *trōwu-th-an*, he was released by thee, 1058; with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. ag. *trōwu-kh*, released by them, 26; fem. sing. *trōw^u*, 209, 1051, 1517, 1636; plur. *trāwⁱ*, 234, 1171; perf. part. *trōw^u-mot^u*, 581, 1229; fut. sing. 2 *trāwakh*, 1451; plur. 1 *trāwaw*, 151; imperat. sing. 2 *trāv*, 210, 1689, 1926.

trēh, see *trih*.

trēsh, decl. 4, thirst, 1447; covetousness, eager desire, 1163; sing. abl. *trēshi-hot^u*, thirsty, 888; *mē chyāuta trēsh hanā*, give my thirst a little to drink, i. e. give me a drink of water, 579.

trēshnā, decl. 4, greed, avarice, 1163. (H.)

trih or *trēh*, card, com. gen. plur. (dat. *trēn*, ag. and abl. *trēyau*), three, 182, 671, 805, 32, 1095, 1514; dat. 436, 1311, 1690.

trish, decl. 4, wood; plur. nom. *trishē*, 1244.

triy, decl. 4, a woman, a female as distinguished from a male of man or animal, 718. (H. Cf. *māda*.)

trōwith, *trōw^u*, see *TRĀW*.

trukh^u, adj. (fem. *truchh^u*), intelligent, clever, experienced, 676; active (in a business), 28.

TUL, conj. I (I past part. *tul^u*; fem. *tuj^u*, plur. *tujē*; II past part. *tujyōv*), to raise, lift up, 1065, 70; to undertake (a work), 1838; to carry (a load), 163; to undertake, undergo (labour, &c.), 1836; to suffer, undergo (pain, affliction, &c.), 52; to experience (a sensation), 638 (*maza tulun*, to experience a pleasure, enjoy, with gen. of obj.); *nakshē tulun*, to draw a picture, 302; *fōida tulun*, to raise fruit, to derive profit, 795; *pūr^u tulun*, to raise the foot, to step, 1815; hence, to step out, quicken one's pace, 1449; *krakh tulūn^u*, to raise a noise, cry out, 449; *wōṭa tulañē* (fem. plur.), to raise leaps, to jump, 1006; *tulith nin^u*, to raise and take, to take away, 315. The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. *tulun*; sing. gen. *pūr^u tulanuk^u sadāh* (*sada*+*āh*), a sound of a footstep, 1815; conj. part. *tulith*, 315, 1449; *tulith hēkun*, to be able to raise, 1006, 70; pres. masc. sing. I *chhus tulān*, 638; 3 *chhuh tulān*, 163, 302; plur. 2 *chhiwa tulān*, 449, 1836; past masc. sing. 3 *tul^u*, 52; fut. sing. 1 *tula*, 795; 2 with interrog. suff. *tulakh-a*, 1838; imperat. sing. 2 *tul*, 1065.

tūpⁱ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *tōpē*), a hat, 850.

tūr^u, decl. 3, cold, coldness, cold weather, 343, 411, 699, 779; sing. abl.

tūri-sūty, (numbed) with cold, 1217.

tyoth^u, adj. (plur. *tēthi*; fem. *tēth^u*, plur. *tēthhē*), bitter, 197.

tyūr^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *tiris*, ag. *tirⁱ*, abl. *tērⁱ*; plur. nom. *tirⁱ*, dat. *tērēn*, ag. and abl. *tēryau*). The fem. is *tir^u*, a ewe, a ram, a male shēep, a sheep without regard to sex; plur. nom., 1580.

tyuth^u, pron. adj. of manner (sing. dat. *tithis*, fem. *tith^u*), such, of that kind; (as adv.) so; masc. sing. nom., 497 (adv.), 1656 (adv.); with emph. *y*, exactly such, exactly so, really so, *tyuthu-y*, 698, 860, 1050, 960 (adv.), 1815 (adv.); fem. sing. nom., 698, 779, 938; with emph. *y*, *tithū-y*, 602, 98; plur. nom. with emph. *y*, *titha-y*, 1298; *yuth^u* . . . *tyuth^u*, as . . . so, 465; *yuth^u* . . . *tyuthu-y*, as . . . exactly so, 1695.

tyūl^u, pron. adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *tītis*, ag. *tīlⁱ*, abl. *tīlⁱ*, and so on; fem. sing. nom. *tīl^u* or *tyūl^u*, plur. nom. *tīḍa*), so much, (in plur.) so many;

masc. sing. nom., 235 (adv.), 254 (adv.); fem. plur. nom., 1432; *yūit*... *tyūit*^u, as much... so much, 10; the more... the more, 1484 (adv.).

Te

§4h (1), pron., 2nd pers. (sing. dat. ag. and abl. *tē*, gen. *chyon*^u; plur. nom. *tōh*ⁱ, dat. ag. and abl. *tōhē*, gen. *tuhond*^u), thou. In the plural, often used politely for the singular, like the English 'you'.

When this pronoun is used as a suffix attached to a finite verb, it takes the following forms:—Sing. nom. *kh* or, before another pronominal suffix, *h*, as in *poku-kh*, thou wentest; *pok^u-h-as*, thou wentest for him; sing. acc. *th* (added to the first person) or *y* (added to the third person), as in *kara-th*, I shall make thee; *kari-y*, he will make thee; sing. dat. *y*, as in *pēyi-y*, it will fall to thee; sing. ag. *th* (added to the past tense of a verb, when there is no auxiliary verb) or *y* (added to an auxiliary verb), as in *koru-th*, made by thee, thou madest; *chhu-y kor^u-mot^u*, has been made by thee, thou hast made; plur. for all cases *wa*, as in (nom.) *paki-wa*, ye went; (acc.) *chhu-wa karān*, he makes you; (dat.) *chhu-wa karān*, he makes for you; ag. *kor^u-wa*, made by you, you made. When following a consonant, all these suffixes insert the letter *a* as a junction vowel. Thus, *chhus-awa*.

This pronoun is peculiar in that whenever it is the subject of, or is governed by, a finite verb, even if fully expressed, it must always also be represented by a suffix. It should, however, be remembered in regard to the suffixes of the nominative case that the future, the present subjunctive, the imperative, and the past conditional, being already supplied with terminations indicating the person of the subject, never take any additional pronominal suffixes of the nominative. In all other circumstances the use of the suffixes of this pronoun, and of this pronoun alone, is compulsory, not optional. If, however, the pronoun is not directly governed by the verb, but is governed by a postposition, the use of the suffix is not compulsory. We may say *t^uh poku-kh* or *poku-kh*, thou wentest, but never *t^uh pok^u*; *tē kara-th* or *kara-th*, I will make thee, but not *tē kara*; *tē pēyi-y* or *pēyi-y*, but not *tē pēyi*; *tē koru-th* or *koru-th*, but not *tē kor^u*, although *mē kor^u*, without the suffix, would be quite as correct as *mē koru-m* or *koru-m*, for 'I made'. So also in the plural. As an example of the pronoun governed by a postposition we may quote *bōh chhus* (not *chhus-awa*) *tōhē nishē yikhān*, I wish from you, 1512. In the sentences there are a few instances in which the suffix has been omitted in contradiction to the above rules. Such will be indicated by the letters 'n. s.' written after the references given below. If, owing to the reason given

above, the suffix of the nominative case is not attached to the verb, the tense of the verb will be indicated after the reference.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Sing. nom. 6 (fut.), 13, 44 (imperat.), 58, 60, 80, 1, 95, 121, 47, 90, 2 (imperat.), 200, 11, 43, 50, 84 (fut.), 327, 63, 8, 91, 407, 35, 57, 64, 5, 85, 503 (fut.), 16 (imperat.), 20 (imperat.), 4, 56 (fut.), 8, 60, 9, 80 (imperat.), 602, 4, 22, 36, 45, 53, 63, 77 (bis.) (pres. subj.), 86, 92 (fut.), 3, 6 (imperat.), 728 (imperat.), 32 (pres. subj.), 3 (imperat.), 40, 55 (imperat.), 72, 91 (fut.), 9, 801 (fut.), 3 (fut.), 6, 26, 8, 37, 65 (fut.), 70 (fut.), 85, 91 (fut.), 9, 920 (fut.), 6 (fut.), 38 (fut.), 43, 61 (imperat.), 71 (fut.), 82, 1006 (fut.), 20 (fut.), 3, 9 (fut.), 30 (fut.), 3, 46, 70 (fut.), 83, 93, 9, 1101 (fut.), 3 (pres. subj.), 4 (fut.), 39 (fut.), 57 (past cond.), 72, 88, 1223 (imperat.), 50, 8, 64 (imperat.), 1323, 51 (past cond.), 8 (pres. subj.), 9 (pres. subj.), 62, 6, 87 (past cond.), 8, 1406, 7 (past cond.), 8, 10 (fut.), 1, 2 (fut.), 24 (imperat.), 30 (imperat.), 41, 3, 51 (fut.), 68 (fut.), 9, 99 (fut.), 1530 (fut.), 2, 44, 94 (imperat.), 9, 1611, 33, 5 (fut.), 42, 57 (fut.), 68, 1708 (pres. subj.), 39 (fut.), 53 (fut.), 61 (past cond.), 8 (fut.), 77, 1806, 20, 38 (fut.), 44, 9, 78, 81 (imperat.), 2, 90, 1903, 7 (pres. subj.).

Sing. dat., A. in sense of acc., 771. B. in sense of dat., 181, 228, 362, 436 (n. s.), 582, 609, 77, 82, 732 (n. s.), 78, 929, 37 (*dat. commodi*), 1106, 1226, 40 (n. s.), 1324, 80, 1434, 56, 1500, 1679 (n. s.), 1746; dat. of possn., 429, 672, 795, 852, 977, 1480, 1624; *êê gakhî-y*, it is wanting to thee, you require (cf. gen., below), 1684, 1784; *êê p'yi-y*, it will fall to thee, you will have (to do so-and-so), 767, 981, 1300, 1430; *êê brôn'th*, before thee (in time), 219; *êê nishê*, in thy possession (*têrê pās*), 46, 69, 802, 1320, 1401; *êê p'êth*, on thee, 1061, 1866; *êê sūty*, with thee, 258, 375, 879, 930, 1607.

Sing. gen. As the genitive never either governs or is governed by a finite verb, the rule about suffixes does not apply to this case. Masc. sing. nom. *chyôn^u*, thy, of thee, 45, 110, 27, 79, 311, 406, 623, 41, 922, 1131, 6, 82, 1201, 27, 32, 1371, 2, 1429, 71, 98, 1626, 1737, 47, 1837, 89; dat. *chyōnis*, 135, 275, 666, 915, 1076, 96, 1219, 1303, 1595; abl. *chyāni*, 374, 512, 7, 43, 984, 1167, 1741; agreeing with gen. of an inan. masc. noun, 76, 352, 1202; plur. nom. *chyōnⁱ*, 416; dat. *chyānēn*, 515, 1701; fem. sing. nom. *chyōnⁱ*, 37, 114, 27, 627, 31, 922, 1227, 1305, 1438, 1572, 1747, 1880, 92, 1915; dat. *chyānē*, 941, 1478 (for acc.); abl. *chyānēi*, 1166, 1204, 1379, 1781.

As special cases we may quote *chyôn^u hyuh^u*, (my case is) like thine, 1650; (I can write as well) as thou, 1927; masc. sing. dat. *chyōnis sūty* (compare ours) with thine, 360; abl. *chyāni khōta*, (better) than thine, 188; few, sing. nom. *chyōn^u*, thine (and mine are alike), 1569. With

gākhun (1) we have (cf. sing. dat. above) *gākhi chyōn^u kōshish kariū^u*, thy effort making is proper, i. e. you should endeavour, 1227; *gākhi chyōn^u !haharun^u*, thou shouldst stop, 1294; *chyōn^u gākhi ar^u karun^u*, thou must make a petition, 1319; *chyōnⁱ gākhan thawanⁱ*, thou must put (masc. things), 1514.

Sing. ag. *ēē*, usually as the subject of the past tense of a transitive verb, but also governed by a future passive participle, forming the subject of a tense of necessity, as in *chhu-y ēē karun^u*, it is to be done by thee, i. e. thou must do, 848, or, with an intransitive verb, *ēē āsi-y gākhun^u*, it will be to-be-gone by thee, thou wilt have to go, 901. The instances of the ordinary agent case are 15, 92, 104, 64, 91, 262, 4, 8, 82, 346, 87, 459, 79, 99, 701, 61, 90, 842, 72, 911, 74, 1058, 64, 1183, 95, 9, 1208, 71, 5, 84, 1333, 8, 1475, 6, 1587, 1616, 58, 73, 5, 1700, 56, 1928.

Sing. abl. *ēē warōi*, without thee, 17.

Plur. nom. *tōhⁱ*, 32 (fut.), 129 (fut.), 32, 55, 83 (imperat.), 408 (imperat.), 58, 532 (imperat.), 5 (pres. subj.), 44 (imperat.), 811 (imperat.), 1382 (used respectfully for sing.), 1445, 1515, 8, 1836, 1901. In 544 *asⁱ ta tōhⁱ* governs the first person plural.

Plur. dat. *tōh^ē*, 367 (respectfully for sing.), 535 (n. s.), 978 (n. s., dat. of possn.), 83 (n. s., resp. for sing.), 1055 (dat. of possn., resp. for sing.), 1556 (dat. of possn.); *tōh^ē dōn-man^z*, (a quarrel) between you two, 557; *tōh^ē-nish^ē*, (I will come) to you, 968. In 535 the *tōh^ē* immediately follows the verb, and takes the place of the suffix. In 978 we have *as^ē ta tōh^ē chhu-na*, and to avoid ambiguity the suffix of the second person is omitted.

Plur. gen. masc. sing. nom. *tuhoud^u*, your, 409, 533, 634, 1782 (resp. for sing.); abl. *tuhandi*, 967, 1516 (with inan. masc. sing. gen.), 28 (ditto); fem. sing. nom. *tuhiinz^u*, 1491; dat. *tuhanz^ē*, 817.

Plur. ag. *tōh^ē*, 474, 820, 1638.

Plur. abl. *tōh^ē-nish^ē*, from you, 1512.

The following are instances of the use of the various suffix-forms of this pronoun. References to passages in which the full pronoun is not also written are in italic numerals:—

Sing. nom. *kā, h*. See *chhukh, chhukh-a, chhukh-na*, and *chhukh-nā*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. *gō-kā*, thou wentest, 1388. Preceded by suffix of 1st pers. sing. agent, *wuchh^u-m-akā*, thou wast seen by me, I saw thee, 826. Preceded by suff. of 3rd pers. sing. ag. *hēchhanōw^u-n-akā*, thou wast taught by him, he taught thee, 1777. Followed by suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhu-h-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhu-h-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799.

Sing. acc. *th, y*. Added to fut. sing. 1 interrog. *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make? 985; added to pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhu-y khōsh karān*, is making thee pleased, 771.

Sing. dat. *y*. See *chhu-y, chhē-y, chhu-yē*, and *chhē-yē*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. *ōsu-y*, there was to thee, thou hadst, 1226; *wōtu-y*, (time) passed for thee, 896, 937. Interrog. *sapod^u-yē*, did it become for thee, 181. Preceded by suff. of 1st pers. sing. ag. *dyutu-m-ay*, given by me to thee, I gave to thee, 1106; *won^u-m-ay*, I said to thee, 1500. Added to fem. sing., similarly preceded, *hōw^u-m-ay*, I showed to thee (a fem. thing), 682.

Added to fut. sing. 1 *dima-y*, I will give to thee, 664; *mashith gāthi-y*, it will be forgotten for thee, thou wilt forget, 768; *hāwa-y*, I will show to thee, 582, 1324; *hōra-y*, I will pay to thee, 192, 1499; *kara-y*, I will do for thee, 368; *wana-y*, I will say to thee, 609, 857; *wuchha-y*, I will see for thee, 1429; *yima-y*, I will come to thee, 755. Added, to sing. 3 *gāthi-y*, it is proper for thee, 10, 318, 1684; *mēli-y*, it will be joined to thee, thou wilt get, 730; *pēyi-y*, it will fall to thee, 767, 981, 2, 1300, 1430; *rāwi-y*, it will be lost to thee, thou wilt lose, 1106; *sapadi-y*, there will be to thee, 929; *zānanāwi-y*, he will explain to thee, 677; interrog. *gāthi-yē*, is it necessary for thee? 1784.

Added to past. cond. sing. 1 *hēkahō-y*, I should have been able (to show) to thee, 1351.

Sing. ag. *th*. Added to I past masc. sing. *dyutu-th*, thou gavest, 842; *hyotu-th*, thou tookest, 268; *koru-th*, thou madest, &c., 92, 761, 1700; *lobu-th*, thou gottest, 1271; *prōwu-th*, thou gottest, 262; *thowu-th*, thou placedst, 796; *ōlu-th*, thou enduredst, 164; *wonu-th*, thou saidst, 1658; followed by suff. 1st pers. sing. dat. *won^u-th-an*, it was said by thee to me, thou toldest me, 1616; by suff. 3rd pers. nom. *trōw^u-th-an*, it was let loose by thee, thou lettest it loose, 1058; *zōl^u-th-an*, it was pared by thee, thou paredst it, 459. Interrog. *gon^u-th-a*, didst thou bind? 701; *kor^u-th-a*, didst thou make? 264, 1475; *wuchh^u-th-a*, didst thou see? 346, 1064. Negative, *wonu-th-na*, thou didst not say, 1333. Added to fem. sing. *būz^u-th*, thou heardest, 974; *kūr^u-th*, thou madest, 92, 387, 1756; *lūs^u-th*, thou sentest, 15; *wiū^u-th*, thou spakest of, 191. Interrog. *būz^u-th-a*, hast thou heard? 104; *hē^u-th-a*, didst thou take? 1675; *kūr^u-th-a*, didst thou make? 1587; *lib^u-th-a*, didst thou get? 1284; *wātanōw^u-th-a*, didst thou cause to arrive? 499.

Added to II past masc. sing. and followed by suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. *sōzō-th-as*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790. Added to III past masc. sing. *wañā-th*, thou saidst (a long time ago), 1476.

Sing. ag. *y*. See *chhu-y, chhē-y, chhu-yē*, and *chhē-yē*, forming the

perfect tense under *CHHUH*. Added to *ōs^u*, to form pluperfect, *ōsu-y kor^u-mo^u*, thou hadst made, 62. Also in phrases such as *āsi-y gaṭhun^u*, it will be to-be-gone by thee, thou wilt have to go, 901; *chhu-y karun^u*, it is to be done by thee, 848.

Plur. nom. *wa*. See *chhi-wa*, *chhi-wa-nā*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. plur. *ō-wa*, ye came, 155, 1901. Added to II past masc. plur. interrog. *gayē-wa*, did ye go? 458.

Plur. dat. *wa*. See *chhē-wa*, *chhu-wa*, *chhu-sawa*, under *CHHUH*.

Plur. ag. *wa*. Added to I past masc. sing. *hyot^u-wa*, you took, 474; *won^u-wa*, you said, 1638. Negative interrogative *kor^u-wa-nā*, did not you make? 1421. Added to fem. sing. *kūr^u-wa*, you did it (a fem. thing), 820.

Of the forms given under *CHHUH*, the following occur without the full pronoun in addition to the suffix:—plur. nom. *chhi-wa rōzān*, 117; plur. dat. *chhē-wa*, it (fem.) is for you, 1466.

F^a II (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *ṣ^oh^u*, plur. *ṣ^ohⁱ*; fem. *ṣ^us^h^u*, plur. *ṣ^os^hⁱ*; II past part. *ṣ^oshyōv*), to suck; pres. fem. plur. 3 *chhēh ṣ^ohān*, they suck, 1744.

ṣak, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *ṣakh*), anger, rage, passion, 1484; *ṣakh kariññ^u*, to be in a passion, 1287.

ṣakⁱ-pūt^u, decl. 3, the rudder of a ship, 1554.

ṢĀL, conj. 2 (I past part. *ṣol^u*, plur. *ṣalⁱ*; fem. *ṣij^u*, plur. *ṣaj^ṣ*; II past part. *ṣajyōv*), to flee, to run away; I past *dushmanan ṣol^u*, (impersonal) by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519; plur. *ṣalⁱ*, they fled, 646, 1417; plup. masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ ṣalⁱ-maⁱ*, 1; fut. plur. 1 (sense of pres. subj.) *ṣalaṣ*, (why) should we run away? 742.

ṢĀL, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṣol^u*, plur. *ṣolⁱ*; fem. *ṣoj^u*, plur. *ṣāj^ṣ*; II past part. *ṣājyōv*), to bear, endure; conj. part. *ṣolith hēkun*, to be able to endure, 1213; I past with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *ṣolh-th*, thou didst endure, 164.

Ṣāman, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *ṣāmiññ^u*, and so on), cheese, 309.

ṢĀN, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṣon^u*, plur. *ṣonⁱ*; fem. *ṣon^u*, plur. *ṣāñṣ*; II past part. *ṣāñv*), to bring in, cause to enter; *paⁱ ṣānun*, to cause to enter behind, to keep back, retard, prevent, 1387; *panun^u khīyāl ṣānun* or *paniññ^u hōd ṣāmiññ^u*, to cause one's intellect to enter, to consider, exercise thought concerning, 1785; conj. part. *ṣonith*, 1387; pres. masc. plur. 3, with neg. suffix *chhi-na ṣānān*, 1785.

Ṣandrawār, decl. 4, Monday; sing. abl. *ṣandrawāri*, on Monday, 671. *Ṣ'ñi*, see *ṣ'ñ^u*.

Ṣanji, see *ṣinḡ^u*.

Ṣanṭal, adj., ind., 1853. (II.)

ĒĀR, conj. I (I past part. *ēār^u*, plur. *ēārⁱ*; fem. *ēār^ū*, plur. *ēār^ē*; II past part. *ēāryōv*), to collect, to gather together, pick; to pick up (as a bird), 447; to select, 1599; *ēōritk kaḥun*, to select, to quote (from a book), 1452; *byon^u byon^u kārun*, to collect separately or in separate heaps, to sort, 1683; conj. part. *ēōritk*, 1452; fut. plur. 3 *ēōran*, 447; imperat. sing. 2 *ēār*, 1599; with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *ēāru-kh*, 1683.

ēār^ē, see *ēor^u* and *ēūr^ū* (1).

ēār^ē, decl. I, increase, 415.

ēārⁱ, see *ēor^u*.

ēār^ū, see *ēor^u* and *ēūr^ū* (1).

ēārit, decl. I (nom. sing. and plur. *ēāritk*), an action, adventure; plur. gen. *ēāritan-hiun^u pūthⁱ*, a book of actions, a book of memoirs, 1143. (II.)

ĒĀT, conj. I (I past part. *ēat^u*, plur. *ēatⁱ*; fem. *ēūt^ū*, plur. *ēach^ē*; II past part. *ēachyōv*), to cut, 316, 752; to pluck (flowers), 749; to tear, 1778; *ēatun-wāḥun*, cutting and uniting, surgery; dat. *ēatanas-wāḥanas manz*, 1368; *ēatāiē wōzame^ē*, to cut loans, to agree to loans, to borrow, 220; inf. *ēatun*, dat. *ēatanas*, as above; fut. pass. part. fem. *ēatūn^ū*, 1778; I past masc. plur. 3, 752; fem. sing. 3, 202; fut. sing. I *ēāta*, 220; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *ēātu-n*, 316; with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *ēātu-kh*, 749.

ēāt, decl. I (nom. sing. and plur. *ēāthk*), a scholar, a pupil; plur. nom. *ēāthk*, 527; sing. gen. *ēāta-sond^u*, 1431; abl. *ēāta-hūl*, a school, q.v.

ēātahāl (or *ēātaḥal*, and usually so pronounced), decl. I, a school, esp. a small primary school, as compared with *madrassa*, an academy or college, 818, 1255; sing. dat. *ēātahālas*, 135. See *ēāt*.

ēāv, *ēāy*, see *ĀF*.

ēēnyau, see *ēyūn^u*.

ēēr, decl. I, lateness, delay, 711; *ēēr gauv*, it is late, it is too late, 876, 1048; *ēēr tām*, for a long while, 1589, 1711.

ēēlas, decl. I, consciousness, memory, remembrance, recollection, 390, 1477; *ēēlas karun* (1476) or *ēēlas ḥawun* (1530), to recollect. (H.)

ĒHĀD, conj. I (I past part. *ēhōd^u*, plur. *ēhōdⁱ*; fem. *ēhōd^ū*, plur. *ēhāj^ē*; II past part. *ēhājyōv*), to seek, search for; pres. masc. sing. I *ēhhus* *ēhādūn*, 1891; 3 *ēhhuh* *ēhādūn*, 1717; fut. plur. I, in sense of pres. subj. *ēhādaw*, 1597.

ēhal (I), decl. I, deceit, fraud, treachery, 1816: sing. abl. *ēhala-wōl^u*, masc. plur. *-wōlⁱ*, cunning, deceitful, 452. (H.)

ĒHAL (2), conj. I (I past part. *ēhol^u*, plur. *ēhalⁱ*; fem. *ēhūj^ū*, plur. *ēhaj^ē*; II past part. *ēhajyōv*), to cheat, deceive; noun of agency, *ēhalawun^u*, crafty, 993. (H.)

khānṭ, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *khānṭh*), swimming; *khānṭh wāyūñṭh*, to swim, swimming, the art of swimming, 1768.

khāy, decl. 4, shade, shadow; sing. dat. *khāyē-tal*, under the shade (of a tree), 1067, 1620; abl. *khāyē-dār*, shaded, shady, 1621.

KHĒN, conj. 2 (I past part. *khyon^u*, plur. *khēnⁱ*; fem. *khēñṭ^u*, plur. *khēñṭ^r*; II past part. *khēñṭov*), to be split, be broken; I perf. part. *khyon^u-mot^u*; fem. plur. nom. *khēñṭe-maṭa*, 1454.

KHĒW^r, conj. 1 (I past part. *khēw^r*; II past part. *khēw^rov*), to make quiet, appease; to quench (thirst); inf. abl. *khēw^rana khō^ra*, (water) to quench (thirst), 1447.

khōpa, decl. 4, silence; *khōpa kariñṭ^u*, to be silent, 1193, 1646; *khōpa karith*, silently, still, 724, 1468, 1647.

khō^u, adj. (fem. *khūr^u*), empty, 789.

khōṭ^u (1), decl. 2, a dwarf, 598.

khōṭ^u (2), adj. (fem. *khōṭ^u*, fem. plur. *khōchē^r*), too small (as a garment, &c.); hence, *khōṭ^u zānun*, to consider as too small, to despise, 139, 514.

KHUN, conj. 1 (I past part. *khun^u*, fem. *khunṭ^u*; II past part. *khunṭov*), to throw; to wear (clothes), 1896. This verb is the equivalent of the Hindi *ḍālnā*, and is frequent in idioms; thus, *alond^u khunun*, to hang up anything, 838; *atha khunun*, to put in one's hand, to interfere (*hāth ḍālnā*), 980; *bōn khunun*, to lower (e.g. a bucket into a well), 1114; like *ḍālnā*, when added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, it forms an intensive compound. Thus, *ḍurwith khunun*, to sweep away (= *jhār ḍālna*), 342; *mash^rrōvith khunun*, to cause to be completely forgotten, to overlook (an offence), 1264; *trōvith khunun*, to throw away, 279, 743, 1788.

Pres. masc. plur. 1 *chhih khunān*, we wear (clothes), 1896; fut. (pres. subj.) plur. 1 *khunaw*, 980; imperat. sing. 2 *khun*, 279, 342, 743, 838, 1264, 1788; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *khunu-n*, hang it, 1114.

khōṭ^u, adj. (plur. *khōṭⁱ*; fem. sing. *khōṭ^u*, plur. *khōchē^r*), refuse (of food left after eating = Hindi *jhūṭhā*); hence, generally, impure, 921.

khōchē^r, see *khōṭ^u*.

khōk^u, adj. (fem. *khōk^u*, not *khōchē^r*; similarly the abstract noun is *khōk^r*, not *khōchē^r*), sour, acid, 22, 1687.

khōkūnjāl, adj., ind., four-cornered, square, 739 (fem. nom.).

kōlith, *kōluth*, see *FĀL*.

kōn, see *kōr*.

kōng^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *kōngis*, abl. *kāngi*; plur. nom. *kōngⁱ*, dat. *kāngēn*), a lamp, 1028; sing. dat. 1243.

kōnith, see *FĀN*.

- šop^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. šapis), a bite with the teeth; šop^u hyon^u, to take a bite, to bite; hyot^u tas šop^u, a bite was taken for him, he was bitten (by a dog), 196, 1119.
- šor, card., com. gen. (dat. šoran or šon; ag. and abl. šorau), four, 450, 617; dat. šon dōhan, for four days, 169.
- šorih, see *ŠAR*.
- šor^u, adj. (fem. šür^u), used like the Urdū ziyāda, in all its senses; much, 254 (tyūt^u šor^u, so much), 1087, 1402; in plur., many, 722; too much, excessive, more than is due or required, 213, 501, 954; violent (of wind), 1265; hence, as a comparative, (more than), more, 429, 1689; as adv., more, 710; masc. sing. abl. šari, 1265 (agreeing with inan. masc. noun in the gen. sing.); plur. nom. šarⁱ, 722; fem. sing. nom., 429, 954, 1402, 1689.
- šō^u, decl. 3 (plur. nom. šōch^u), a loaf, a cake, bread; plur. nom. 748, 1095; sing. abl. šochi-khanj^u (fem. plur. nom.), crumbs, 794; šochi-wōl^u, a baker, sing. dat. -wōlis, 1095; šōchi-wor^u, a certain kind of cake, 262.
- šōwā-pōrⁱ, adv. in the four directions, in all directions, 184, 907.
- šrōl^u, decl. 2, a shoemaker, a cobbler; sing. gen. šrōlⁱ-sond^u, 185.
- šūnd^u, decl. 3, a blow (with a stick, or the hand, or metaphorically); wāwa-šanji aki-sūty, (the boat was upset) by a single puff of wind, 1427.
- šū^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. šū^u), charcoal; sing. abl. šūⁱ-sūty, (pictures drawn) with charcoal, 302.
- šūr, decl. 1 (sing. dat. šūras), a thief, a robber, 545; plur. ag. šūrau, 1190.
- šūrⁱ (1), decl. 3, a small bird (more especially, a sparrow); sing. gen. šarⁱ-hound^u, 617; plur. nom. šarⁱ, 447, 1910.
- šūrⁱ (2), see šor^u.
- šūr^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. šūr^u), theft, robbery; sing. abl. šūri nin^u, to take by theft, to steal, 20, 868, 1713.
- šū^u, see *ŠAT*.
- ŠUV, conj. 1 (I past part. šuv^u; II past part. šuvyōv), to quarrel; pres. masc. plur. 2 šhⁱ chhūwa šuwān, you are quarrelling, 1445.
- [This verb is often used impersonally in the past tense, and is then always feminine, even when the subject is masculine, as in šuv^u-n, feminine quarrelling was done by him, he quarrelled. No examples of this occur in the sentences.]
- šyūn^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. šūnⁱ, ag. šūnⁱ, abl. šēn^u), a pillar, 1407; plur. abl. šēnyau barūh, filled with pillars, 1328.

U

iḍḍiy, see *oḍḍ*.

iḥḥ^u (1), see *AN*.

iḥḥ^u (2), see *on*^u.

iḥz^u, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *iḥz*^us, ag. *iḥz*^un, abl. *iḥz*^u; plur. nom. *iḥz*^u, dat. *iḥz*^un, ag. and abl. *iḥz*^uv), a goose; plur. nom., 592.

üy, see *y*.

V, W

Note.—So far as regards alphabetical order, these two letters are treated as one. They both represent the same character, whether in the Persian or in the Nāgarī alphabet. Most people make little distinction between them in pronunciation, and the proper sound of both is something between *v* and *w*, sometimes tending more in one direction and sometimes in another. Neither is ever exactly the same as an English *v* or *w*.

WAD, conj. 1 (I past part. *wod*^u, plur. *wad*ⁱ; fem. *wiic*^u, plur. *waza*; II past part. *wazōv*), to weep, lament. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus *wodu-n*, it was wept by him, he wept; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chuh wadān*, 1186, 1898.

wād, decl. 1, speaking, discussion, argument, 99.

wāda, decl. 1, a promise; a guarantee, 1887; *wāda karun*, to promise, 1306.

wagaira, adv., and so forth, &c., 996.

wagw^u, decl. 2, a mat, 244, 1702.

WAHĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *wahōr*^u, plur. *wahōr*ⁱ; fem. *wahōr*^u, plur. *wahār*ⁱ; II past part. *wahāryōv*), to spread, spread abroad, shed (over a place, e. g. of the sun's rays), 1628; to set (a trap), 1616; inf. abl. forming pass. *āv wahārana*, it was spread out (over the earth), 1628; I past fem. sing. with suffix of 1st pers. sing. ag. *wahōr*^u-m, I set (a trap, fem.), 1616. Cf. *WAHĀRĀW*.

waharāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *waharāth*; dat. *-rōḥ*^u, and so on), the rainy season, 1347; sing. gen. *waharōḥ*^u-handi *wakta*, in the rainy season, 1458.

WAHĀRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wahārōw*^u, plur. *-rōw*ⁱ; fem. *-rōw*^u, plur. *-rāw*ⁱ; II past part. *-rāvūv*), the same as *WAHĀR*, q. v.; conj. part. *wahārōwith*, having spread (a net), 1703; fut. pass. part. *yilm wahārāwun*^u, (it is proper) to spread abroad knowledge, 905.

waidy, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *waidēs*), a doctor, a physician practising on native medical principles, 571. (H. Cf. *hakim*.)

wāis, decl. 4, the age of a person, 57.

wāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wāk*^h), a phrase, period, sentence;

plur. dat. *wākan-manz*, in the sentences, 388. The same as *wāky*, q. v. (H.)

wakhun^u, decl. 2, a lesson, an exercise, a subject of study, 609, 842; sing. dat. *wakhanis-pēh*, on a subject of study, 125.

wakīl, decl. 1, an attorney; sing. ag. *wakilan*, 331.

wakt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wakth*), time, a space of time, a particular time, 1795; *wakth khar^uch karun*, to spend time, 463; *wōh kyāh wakth chhuh*, what time is it? 470; *khēmuk^u wakth*, dinner-time, 530; *kōtāh wakth wōtu-y*, how much time didst thou spend? 937; *kāh chhukh panun^u wakth bē-fōida rāwarān*, thou art losing thy time fruitlessly, trilling away thy time, 1820; so, 892, 1168; *wakth sar^uf karun*, to spend, or pass, time, 1099; *yūh^u wakth tām*, for a long time, 1385; sing. dat. *trēn rētan-handis waktas-manz*, in the space of three months, 1690; abl. *wakta*, at the time (of doing so and so); *rōzana wakta*, at the time of being present (in court), 59; *wāwa-tā traṭan-handi wakta*, at the time of (a storm) of wind and lightning, 1075; *aki wakta*, once upon a time, 1244; *waharōh^u-handi wakta*, in the rainy season, 1458; *kēh wakta-pētha*, from some time, lately, of late, the other day, 648, 923, 32, 65; *nainai wakta-pētha*, from a short time, a short time ago, 1382; *sēhūh^u wakta-pētha*, from a long time ago, (I have done so) for long, 322, 64; *yūh^u wakta-pētha*, from a long time ago, 1641.

wāky, decl. 1, a phrase, period, sentence = *wāk*, q. v.; sing. gen. *wākyuk^u*, 1606. (H.)

IVAL, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōl^u*, plur. *wālⁱ*; fem. *wōj^u*, plur. *wāj^u*; II past part. *wājyōv*), to cover, wrap up; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers., plur. acc. *walu-kh*, wrap them up, 754.

IVĀL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *wōl^u*, plur. *wōlⁱ*; fem. *wōj^u*, plur. *wāj^u*; II past part. *wājyōv*), to cause to descend or alight; hence, to take off (a garment), 850, 1772; I past fem. sing. *wōj^u pantiñ^u tūpⁱ*, he doffed his hat, 850; imperat. sing. 2 *wāl*, take off (your coat), 1772.

wāl (2), decl. 1, hair; plur. nom. *wāl*, 831.

IVAN (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *won^u*, plur. *wanⁱ*; fem. *wiñ^u*, plur. *wāñ^u*; II past part. *wañōv*), to speak, to talk, 9, 71, 287, 860 (*bis*), 917, 1066, 1192; *brōñh-iy wanun*, to speak beforehand, to prophesy, 1370, 1; to speak (a language, or words), 934, 1400, 1692; to say, to tell, 13, 32, 60, 95, 115, 78, 355, 6, 67, 84, 90, 409, 35, 65, *et passim*; to tell (in the sense of ordering, persuading, advising, &c.), 108, 90, 510, 809, 1072, 95, 1317, 1576, 1879, 1902; to call, name, 440; to mention, refer to, tell of, 191, 1616; in the latter sense, it governs (as in English), the genitive of the thing spoken of; thus, *jyāy^u-honā^u wanun*, to speak about the place, 508; *dawāhuk^u wanun*, to speak of the medicine, 1083; *kitābi-honā^u*

wanun, to speak of the book, 1638, 58. When the thing said or told is a dependent sentence, the usual idiom is to employ *oratio obliqua*, with the subjunctive mood, as in English, not *oratio directa* as is usual in Greek and most Indian languages. Thus, *tamⁱ won^u zi yih chhuh yuthu-y*, he said that it is so, 115; *ðöchi-wölis wan trih ðöchⁱ diyi*, tell the baker he may give three loaves (not 'you may give', as in Hindī), 1095; *tas wan zi yith kuthis-man^z ðahari*, tell him that he may wait in this room, 1879; *timan wan akh krūr^u khaman*, tell them they may dig a well, tell them to dig a well, 1902; or the fut. pass. part., as in *tas wan nār zālun^u*, tell him fire (is) to be lit, tell him to light the fire, 1072; *ð^h chhukh m^z yih köm^u kariññ^u wanān*, thou tellest me to do this work, 190; or the inf. governed by a postposition may be used as in *pach^z melanāwana-khō^u ra wanta chhūnas*, tell the carpenter to join the boards, 809. Occasionally, however, we have the more usual Indian idiom with *oratio directa*, as in *tamⁱ won^u myōnⁱ mōlⁱ-māji diññ^u yijāzath*, he said 'my parents gave permission', 1279; *rāzan won^u zi mārā-wātul am-n*, the king said that 'fetch the executioner', 1602.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Inf. and verbal noun, *wanun^u*, 9, 287, 409, 35, 766, 1371. As a verbal noun it is often used, as in the above sentences, to mean 'a saying', 'a thing said' (by so-and-so), with the speaker in the genitive, 'the saying of so and so': fem. *kath wanūññ^u*, to make a statement, 1679; masc. sing. dat. *wananas nakār karun*, to deny having said, 502; *wananas khōññun*, to be afraid to speak, 1066; *wananas-þ^zñh*, (confidence) in what is said, 384, 693; according to what (thou) sayest, 915; gen. *wanamuk^u khulāsa*, the substance of what was said, 1003; ag. *wananan*, 917; abl. *wanana*, owing to (thy) saying, owing to what you say (I am discouraged), 543; *tihandī wanana-kinⁱ*, through their persuasion, 1317; *myāññi wanana mūzūba*, according to my instructions, 108; forming passive, *wanana yin^u*, to be able to be spoken, to be speakable, 860; *m^z gay^z yih kath wanana mashith*, I forgot to mention this, 1246; fut. pass. part. *gaññi wanun^u*, it ought to be told, 768; impers. fut. part. *na-wanani*, unspeakable, 860, 1852; conj. part. *wanith hēkun*, to be able to say, &c., 32, 1370.

Pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus wanān*, 13, 95, 931, 1085; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhus-ay wanān*, I say to you, 828, 1500; 2 *chhukh wanān*, 60, 190, 465, 1083, 1469, 1611, 1903; with neg. suff. *chhukh-na wanān*, 604; 3 *chhuh wanān*, 981, 1692, 1823, 5, with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa wanān*, 367; plur. 3 *chhih wanān*, 178, 355, 440, 934, 1214, 1400, 1645.

I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *won^u*, 115, 390, 508, 943,

98, 1192, 1279, 1377, 1477, 1602; with suff. of 1st pers. sing. ag. and 2nd pers. sing. dat. *won^u-m-ay*, I said to thee, 1500; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *wonu-th*, thou spakest, 1658; with ditto, and also suff. of 1st pers. sing. dat. *won^u-th-am*, thou saidst to me, 1616; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. and neg. suff. *wonu-th-na*, thou saidst not, 1333; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. ag. *won^u-wa*, you spoke, 1638; fem. *wiññ^u*, 1859 (neg.), 1905; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *wiññ^u-th*, thou spakest, 191; perf., with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., for ag. *chhu-y won^u-mol^u*, (I) have said to thee, 768; III past part. forming III past masc. sing. 3 *waññav*, (what) was said (some time ago), 1503; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *waññi-th*, thou toldest (some time ago), 1476.

Fut. sing. 1, *wana*, 510, with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *wana-y*, I will say to thee, 609, 857 (pres. subj.); imperat. sing. 2 *wan*, 71, 356, 1072, 1095, 1474, 1576, 1779, 1879, 1902; pol. sing. 2 *wana*, 564, 809; plur. 2 *wanⁱtaw*, 532, 708; past cond. sing. 2 *wanahōkh*, 1761; 3 *wanihē*, 1343.

wan (2), decl. 1, a forest; sing. dat. *wanas-manz*, in (that) forest, 1792. (H.)

wān (1), decl. 1, a shop, 1634; sing. dat. *wānas-pēⁱth*, (go) to the shop, 185, 218.

wān (2), ind., a suffix indicating possession, and added to the ablative of a noun, as from *bōd* (decl. 4), wisdom; *hōññ-wān*, wise, intelligent, 1603, 1914.

wanda, decl. 1, winter; sing. gen. *wanduk^u mausim*, the season of winter, 1911.

wāndur or *wādur*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *wāndaras*; plur. nom. *wāndar*), a monkey, 1045.

WĀP, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōp^u*, plur. *wōpⁱ*; fem. *wōp^u*, plur. *wāpⁱ*; II past part. *wāpyōv*), the same as *WĀIV*, q. v., to sow (seed); inf. abl. forming passive, *zamīn āyē wāpāna*, the land is sown, i. e. is cultivated, 451.

wāra, adv., thoroughly, excellently, skilfully: *wāra-kāra*, auspiciously, 1881; *ōwa wāra-kāra*, you came auspiciously, you are welcome, 1901; *wāra-pōⁱthⁱ*, well, thoroughly, exactly, 258, 370, 1257; with emphatic *y*, *wāra-y*, quite, entirely, 204.

wariky, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *warihē*, gen. *warihyuk^u*, ag. *warihēn*, abl. *warihē*; plur. nom. *wariky*, dat. *warihēn*, ag. and abl. *warihyan*), a year; sing. dat. *akis warihē*, (he will remain) for one year, 994; *warihēn-manz*, in the year, 1591; sing. gen. *yimi warihyūkh^u nēchha-pat^ur^u*, an almanac of this year, 69; abl. *patimi warihē*, last year (adv.), 415; *dahi warihē-pēⁱtha*, from ten years, for the last ten years, 1614; *dahi warihē-zyāda*,

more than ten years, 57. In the last two examples, note that the noun being preceded by *dahi* (the abl. form of *doh*^u, a group of ten) is in the singular not in the plural : plur. nom., 182, 1234 (in both these cases the noun is preceded by a card. numeral); dat. *pāntan warihēn-kyut*^u, (he took a house) for five years, 1047.

warōi, postpos., governing the abl. case, without : *hē warōi*, (I will not go) without thee, 17; *hatvāha warōi*, (becalmed) for want of wind, 169; *myāni tajwīza warōi*, without my consent, 392; *zina warōi*, without a saddle, 1561; *gunāha-* or *pāpa-warōi*, (hate nothing) except sin, 851; *gāsa warōi*, (nothing) but grass, 1399; *dēkha* (or *kashṭa*) *warōi*, (nothing) but vexation, 1867.

wartāw (1), decl. 1, use, custom, conduct, behaviour, goings on, 909; *sik-kuk*^u *wartāw*, the currency, or circulation, of a coin, 322.

WARTĀW (2), (I past part. *wartōw*^u, plur. *wartōw*ⁱ; fem. *wartōwī*, plur. *wartōwī*; II past part. *wartāwyōw*), to use, apply; to distribute, apportion, disperse; inf. *wartāwun*, sing. gen. *tihandī wartāwanuk*^u *hōsh*, sense of the use of them, (he has not) the sense to make a right use of them (sc. riches), 1538; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh garuk*^u *kharⁿch wartāwān*, he dispenses the expenditure of (his) house, 788; imperf. masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ wartāwūn*, they used to use (bows and arrows), 224.

waruk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *warukh*, dat. *warakas*; plur. nom. *warakh*, dat. *warakan*), a leaf, a page, 1828.

WAS, conj. 2 (I past part *woth*^u, plur. *wathⁱ*; fem. *wiākhⁱ*, plur. *wākha*; II past part. *wathōw*), to come down, descend, the equivalent of the Hindi *utarnā*, and the opposite to the root *KHAS* (to ascend, mount); to descend from a boat, to land; inf. *khasun*^u *wasun*^u, rise and fall, flow and ebb of a tide, &c., 1314; conj. part. *wasith pyon*^u (see *PĒ*) (Hindī *gir parnā*), to fall down, to tumble down, 695, 763, 1054, 69, 1407, 1549, 1883; fut. sing. 2 *wasakh*, (where) wilt thou land (from a boat), 1030.

wash, adj., ind., under the power of, under the control of (with dat.); *pānas wash* (fem. plur. nom.) *raṭun*, to hold under one's own control, 1736; *ōrāwāran wash* in the power of the conquerors (masc. plur. nom.), 1738. (H.)

wast, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wasth*), a thing, an article, 278, 408, 13, 18; plur., goods, chattels, 91, 556; plur. nom., 91, 278, 408, 13, 556; plur. gen. *wastan-hond*^u, 418.

wast^ar, decl. 1, a garment; plur. nom. *wast^ar pairun*, to put on one's clothes, to dress oneself, 585. (H.)

wat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *wath*, dat. ag. and abl. *watī*; plur. nom. *wata*, dat. *watan*, ag. and abl. *watau*), a road, way, path, 531, 4, 829, 1042, 1851; *Pārⁿgāmūch^u wath*, the road of (i. e. to) Pālgām, 1894; *wath hāwūnⁱ*, to

show the way, to guide, to lead (a blind man), 1043; *wath rāwūñ^u*, to lose one's way, 1108; *wath wuchhūñ^u*, to watch the way, expect, wait for (a person), 1880; abl. *lami wati*, on that road, 829; *wati loh^u-kun*, on the wayside, 471; *khōshkī wati-kinⁱ kina ōlī wati-kinⁱ*, by the dry land road, or by the water road, (did you go) by land or sea, 1029; *drustē wati*, (we went on foot) the whole way, 1813; *wati apōr tarān*, while crossing the road, 1735; plur. nom. *wata*, 1851. This word in composition takes the form *wata*, as in *wata-gat*, decl. 1, a goer on a road, hence a traveller generally, a passenger on a ship; the nom. sing. and plur. (1286) is *wata-gath*; *wata-hāwuk^u*, decl. 2, one who shows a road, a guide; sing. dat. *wata-hāwakis rostū-y*, without a guide, 829; *wata-khar^{ch}*, expense for a journey, money for the way, provision (not in the sense of food) for a journey, 1424.

WĀT, conj. 2 (I past part. *wōt^u*, plur. *wōtⁱ*; fem. *wōt^u*, plur. *wātā*; II past part. *wātōv*), to arrive, come, 41, 84, 104, 568, 711, 871, 1151, 1358, 1449, 1562, 1839; hence, to arrive at anything, to be at the point (of death), 1350; to arrive, be received (of a letter, &c.), 1471; to reach, be able to reach (up to), 1464; to come (to a person), happen (of harm, &c.), 42, 461; to go into, fit into, be contained in a receptacle, 398; to be passed, spent (of time), 7, 182, 896, 937, 1880; *anjām wātun*, to come to an end, be finished, 1781; inf. *wātun*, sing. dat. *wātanās sapadī tēr*, delay will happen for arriving, it will be too late ere I come, 711; gen. *tot^u wātaniich^u fikiⁱ*, anxiety of arriving there, anxiety to get there, 84; *wātaniich^u shēchhⁱ*, the news of (his) arrival, 104; abl. *tot^u wātana khōtara*, for arriving there, to go there (I must hire a palanquin), 871; or sing. nom. *wātun^u*; sing. abl. *wātani gathun*, to go there for arriving, to go so as to arrive (at such and such a time), 1449; pres. masc. sing. 1, neg. *chhus-na wātān*, 1464; I past masc. sing. 1, neg. *wōtus-na*, I did not arrive, 1151; 3 *wōt^u*, 461, 1471, 1562, 1839; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *wōtu-y*, (how much time) passed for thee, how long didst thou stay? 896, 937; plur. 3 *wōtⁱ*, 7, 182, 1880; I plur. fem. sing. 3 *ōs^u wōt^u-mūt^u*, she had arrived, she was at the point (of death), 1350; II past masc. 3 *wātōv*, 41; fut. sing. 2 *wātakh*, 1358; 3 *wāti*, 42, 398, 568, 1781.

WĀT, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōt^u*, plur. *wōtⁱ*; fem. *wōt^u*, plur. *wāch^u*; II past part. *wāchyōv*), to unite, join together; inf. *wātun*; sing. dat. *ṭātanās-wātanās-man^z*, in cutting (and) uniting, in surgery, 1368; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *wātū-kh*, unite them, stick them together (of papers), 1715.

watan, decl. 1, a person's native country, 427.

WĀTANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wātānōw^u*, plur. *-nōwⁱ*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāw^u*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to arrive, to deliver, 499;

to cause (e. g. injury or grief) to happen to a person, (in such a sense) to cause, 821, 953; I past masc. sing. *wātanōw*^u, 821, 953 (neg.); fem. sing. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag., and interrog. suff. *wātanow*^u-*th-a*, didst deliver (the message)? 499.

WATHARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *watharōw*^u, plur. -*rōw*ⁱ; fem. -*rōw*^u, plur. -*rāw*^ē; II past part. -*rāwōv*), to spread (a mat, a bed, &c.); imperat. sing. 2 *watharāv*, 1702.

watharun^u, decl. 2, a bed; sing. dat. *watharanis-pēth*, on the bed, 172.

wātul, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *wātalas*; plur. nom. *wātal*), a man of a certain low caste, a *mēhtar*, a sweeper; *māra-wātul*, a killing-*wātul*, an executioner, 1602.

WAV, conj. 1 (I past part. *wow*^u, plur. *wav*ⁱ; fem. *wiōv*^u, fem. *wavē*; II past part. *wavyōv*), to sow, to scatter seeds; inf. abl. forming pass. *zamīn āyē wavana*, the land is sown, it is cultivated (not fallow), 451 (cf. *WĀP*); imperat. sing. 2 *wav*, 1579, 96, 1688.

wāv, decl. 1, air, hence, climate, 297; wind, 404, 1265, 1427; a wind-storm, 1075; sing. gen. *wāwuk*^u, masc. abl. *wāwaki badalana-puṣhy*, for change of air, 297; fem. *wāwūch*^u, ag. *wāwachi* in *wāwachi aki ringi*, by a gust of wind, 1265; abl. *buthi wāwa-siṭy*, owing to wind in front, owing to contrary wind, 404; *wāwa- ta traṭan-handi waktā*, at a time of wind and lightnings, 1075; in this example *wāwa* is for *wāwaki* the masc. abl. of the gen., but the genitive suffix is not required, as there are two genitives coupled together, and the genitive suffix after the second governs both, although *hond*^u (or *handi*) cannot be added to a singular masculine inanimate noun like *wāv*. The gen. suff. *uk*^u (*aki*) which should have appeared is always added to the ablative case, and hence, when the *aki* (masc. sing. abl. of *uk*^u) is dropped, the noun remains in the form of the sing. abl.; *wāwa-māl*, decl. 4, the sail of a ship, 1564; *wāwa-ḍiṇḍ*^u, decl. 3, a puff of wind; sing. abl. *wāwa-ṣanji aki-siṭy*, by a single puff of wind, 1427.

WĀY, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōy*^u, plur. *wōy*ⁱ; fem. *wōy*^u, plur. *wāyē*; II past part. *wāyyōv*), to sound (a bell or a musical instrument), to play (a musical instrument), 589, 750, 1542; to plough, 1347; *ṣhāntḥ wāyūñ*^u, to swim, 1768; *shirīñ wāyūñ*^u, to whistle, 1906; inf. masc. *wāyur*, abl. forming pass. *wāyēna yin*^u, to be played, to be sounded (of a musical instrument), 589, 1542; fem. nom. *chhuk mōrali wāyūñ*^u *zānān*, he knows how to play the flute, 750; *ṣhāntḥ wāyūñ*^u (verbal noun), swimming, the art of swimming, 1768; pres. part. *wāyān*, 1906; fut. sing. 1, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wāyē-n*, I shall plough it, 1347.

wāza, decl. 1, a cook, 410.

vēh, decl. 1, poison, venom, 1923.

- vēkār*, decl. 1, change; sing. abl. *vēkāra-rost^u*, without change, unchangeable, 1835. Cf. *vikār*. (H.)
- vēla*, decl. 1, an hour, the time (for doing anything); *mḍkalanuk^u vēla*, the time for stopping, 377; *vēla karun nishphal*, to make one's time fruitless, to waste one's time, 1168.
- Vēlāyēlⁱ*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *Vēlāyēl^h*), England, Europe, 1077, 1375; sing. gen. *Vēlāyēlachē zōt^u*, articles of Europe, European articles, 658.
- Vēlāyēlⁱ*, adj., ind., of or belonging to England or Europe, European, 1242. *vēlēn*, see *vyot^u*.
- vēkār*, (1), decl. 1, deliberation, consideration, 1528; discretion, deliberate judgement (the virtue), 547, 1604; discrimination, judgement (between arguments, &c.), 1281; sing. dat. *vēkāras-manz*, (partiality) in judgement, 1281; gen. *vēkārūk^u phal*, the result of deliberation, 1528; *vēkār karun*, to pay attention to, consider carefully, 183; to consider, think, imagine (that such is the case), 899; *kathi-phēh vēkār karun*, to attend to a matter, 910. (H.)
- VĒBĀR* (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *vēkō^u*, plur. *-kōrⁱ*; fem. *-kōrⁱⁱ*, plur. *-kārē*; II past part. *vēkārōv*), to consider, reflect, 394, 1484; to consider, examine, inspect, 967, 1156; inf. abl. *vēkāra-na-khōt^ura*, (ready) for inspection, 967; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus vēkārān*, 1484; I past masc. sing. *mē vēkō^u*, I considered (this decision), 1156; fut. sing. 1 *vēkāra*, 394. (H.)
- vēwahār*, decl. 1, practice, profession, trade, calling, usage, practical life, conduct, 1874; *nākāra vēwahār karun*, to do bad conduct, to lead a bad life, 1050; sing. gen. *vēwahārūk^u*, 1874. (H.)
- vidyā*, decl. 4, knowledge, learning, 25, 36, 905, 1022, 1257, 1597, 1780; a branch of learning, a science, 971; sing. dat. *yith vidyāyē-manz*, (instruct) in this science, 971; gen. *vidyā-hond^u*, 905, 1780; abl. *vidyāyī-rost^u*, void of knowledge, ignorant; without knowledge, 1022. (H. Cf. *yilm*.)
- vidyāwān*, adj., ind., wise, learned, 1357. (H.)
- vign*, decl. 1, an impediment, 1230. (H.)
- vikār*, decl. 1, a change, change for the worse, diminution; *anmuk^u vikār*, scarcity of food, 698. Another spelling of *vēkār*, q.v. (H.)
- vinat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *vinath*; dat. *vinūt^u*, and so on), a respectful application, petition, request, 90, 1678; *chhus-awa vinath karān*, I beseech you, 183. (H.)
- vinay*, decl. 1, humility, modesty, 887; sing. abl. *vinayē-rost^u*, void of humility, impertinent, 909; *vinayē-sost^u*, possessing humility, humble, 886; *vinayē-sūty*, with respect, politely, 944. (H.)
- viparīth*, adj., reversed; *hāwun viparīth*, to show reversed, to misrepresent, 1170. (H.)

- vīr*, adj., brave, valiant, 1081. (H.)
- vishēsh*, decl. 1, specialness, particularity, used in such an adverbial phrase as *vishēsh karith*, doing specialness, i. e. especially, specially, only (for this purpose), 94. (H. Cf. *khās*.)
- visth*, decl. 3, time, a time; sing. abl. *tami-y visth*, at that very time, 1120.
- wōdāharan*, decl. 1, an example, model, 660. (H.)
- wōdam*, decl. 1, zeal, 1935.
- wōdāñē*, adv., only noted in the compound *wōdāñē rōzun*, to remain standing, to keep standing, to stand, 59, 1708.
- wōdōsⁱ*, adj., ind., sorrowful, mournful, 1681. (H.)
- wōdyngī*, adj., ind., zealous, 1936. (H.)
- wōjil*, adj., ind., necessary, expedient, proper, worthy, 663, 905.
- wōj^u* (1), see *WĀL*.
- wōj^u* (2), decl. 3 (sing. dat. *wōjⁱ*, and so on), a finger-ring, 1541.
- wōla*, *wōlin*, *wōliw*, see *YI*.
- wōl^u*, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *wōl^{is}*, 1095, ag. *wōlⁱ*, abl. *wōlⁱ*; plur. nom. *wōlⁱ*, 1291, dat. *wōlⁱⁿ*; fem. *wōjⁱñⁱ*; sing. dat. ag. abl. *wōjⁱñⁱ*; plur. nom. *wōjⁱñⁱ*; dat. *wōjⁱñⁱⁿ*, ag. and abl. *wōjⁱñ^{au}*), a suffix (like the Hindi *wālā*) indicating ownership, or agency. It is added to the ablative case of a noun, or (to form the noun of agency of a verb) to a shortened form of the infinitive. Thus, *dyāra-wōl^u*, possessing wealth, rich, 1039, 1537; *ēchi-wōl^u*, a 'rōlⁱwōlⁱ', a baker, 1095; *mīgarōnⁱ-wōl^u*, a superintendent, 1751; with verbs, *karanwōl^u*, one who does, a doer, 916; *sahanwōl^u*, one who endures, patient, 1291.
- wōñ*, adv., now, at this time, 73, 109, 51, 345, 51, 69, 85, 470, 530, 40, 66, 610, 92, 9, 715, 34, 45, 813, 54, 76, 1000, 63, 1148, 1282, 1305, 42, 54, 1476, 9, 1617, 31, 1720, 49. This word bears the same relation to *wññ*, just now (q. v.), that the Hindi *ab* does to *ab-hi*.
- WŌΛ*, conj. 1 (I past part. *wñn^u*, plur. *wñnⁱ*; fem. *wññ^u*, plur. *wōññⁱ*; II past part. *wōññ^u*), to weave; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wōññan*, 1896.
- wōnañā*, decl. 1, height, altitude, 863; stature (of a man), 598. (H.)
- wong^u*, adj. (fem. *wōnj^u*), lame (of the hand), crippled, 1052.
- won^u*, see *WAN*.
- WŌPAD* (cf. *WŌPAZ*), conj. 2 (I past part. *wōpod^u*, plur. *wōpadⁱ*; fem. *wōpiz^u*, plur. *wōpaza*; II past part. *wōpazō*), to come into being, be produced; pres. masc. sing. 3, neg. *chhu-na wōpadān*, (weed) is not being produced, does not grow, 1399; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wōpod^u-mo^u*, (the world) has been (i. e. is) created by God, 1918.
- wōpaulish*, decl. 1, advice, 1581, 1747. (H.)
- wōpakūr*, decl. 1, a kindly action, assistance; *wōpakūr karun*, to do charity, be charitable, 304. (H.)

wōpar, decl. 1, a stranger, a foreigner, 1724; so *wōpar mahanyuv^u*, a stranger-man, a stranger, 38.

wōpñy, decl. 1, a device, means; sing. abl. *kami wōpñy^u*, by what means, 1139. (H.)

IVŌPAZ, conj. 2, the same in meaning as *WŌPAD*, q. v. In the past participles and the tenses formed therefrom, this verb uses those of *IVŌPAD*. Thus I past part. *wōpou^u*, plur. *wōpadⁱ* (not *wōpo^u*, *wōpa^u*, as we might expect); pres. fem. sing. 3 *chhēh wōpazān*, it grows, is produced, comes into being, 426; *mē chhēh tā-agī wōpazān*, refreshment is being produced for me, I am being refreshed, 1485.

IVŌR, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōr^u*, plur. *wōrⁱ*; fem. *wōr^u*, plur. *wōr^u*; II past part. *wōryōv*. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses. Thus, *wōru-n*, it was prated by him, he prated), to prate, chatter, 629, 1775; to bark, snarl (of a dog), 156, 1671; inf. *wōrun*, sing. gen. *wōranuk^u*, 629; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wōrān*, 156; plur. 3 *chhuh wōrān*, 1671, 1775.

wōris, decl. 1, an heir, 864.

wor^u, in *śachi-wor^u*, a certain kind of cake, 262. The fem. of this word, *wōir^u*, means 'pease-pudding'.

wōsh, decl. 1, a sigh; *wōsh trāwun*, to sigh, 1642.

wōshkār, decl. 1, pronunciation, utterance, 14, 1404, 5. (H. Cf. *talaf-suz*.)

wōsiat, decl. 4 (= Urdū *waṣīyat*; sing. nom. *wōsiath*, dat. *wōsiā^u*), a will, a testament; *kasandī nāwa chhēh wōsiath karana ā-mū^u*, in whose name has the will been made, who is the executor of the will? 670.

wōt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *wōt^h*, dat. ag. and abl. *wōtⁱ*; plur. nom. *wōta*), a leap; *wōt^h diñ^u* (1045), or plur. nom. *wōta tulañ^u* (1006), to leap, jump (*tulañ^u* is inf. fem. plur. nom.).

wōtāra, decl. 1, a copy; *yimyk^u wōtāra karun*, to make a copy of this, 412. (H.)

WŌTH, conj. 2 (I past part. *wōt^h*, plur. *wōthⁱ*; fem. *wōt^h*, plur. *wōt^h*; II past part. *wōthōv*), to rise, arise; to rise out of bed, 444, 69; to arise, come into being, 457; to rise (upon), to fall (upon), attack (as a dog rushing barking at a person), 156; *nēnā^uri wōthun*, to get up out of sleep, to rise in the morning, to rise early, 1544, 1881; pres. part. *ās wōthān*, be rising, make a practice of rising, 1554, 1881; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wōthān*, 156, 444; I past masc. sing. 3 *wōt^h*, 457; plur. 3 *wōthⁱ*, 469; fem. sing. 3 *wōt^h*, 457.

WŌTHARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wōtharōw^u*, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw^u*, plur. *rāw^u*; II past part. *wōtharāvyōv*), to wipe clean; imperat. sing. 2 *wōtharāw*, 1912.

wŷt^h (1), see WÖTH.

wŷt^h (2), adj. (fem. wŷt^h), open (of a door or gate), 796.

wol^h, see WAS.

wŷt^hpath, adj., ind., created; wŷt^hpath karun, to create, 433. (H.)

wŷt^hpatti, decl. 4, creation; wŷt^hpatti-kāran, a cause of creation, a creator, 434. (H.)

wŷtsāh (pron. wŷt-sāh), decl. 1, encouragement, 628 (din^u, to encourage). (H.)

wŷtshōish (pron. wŷt-shōish), decl. 4, incitement; wŷtshōish diñ^u, to incite, 667.

wŷttar, decl. 1, an answer; prashn ta wŷttar, conversation, 1431. (H.)

wŷttor^u, decl. 2, the north; gen. sing. wŷttaryuk^u, 608.

wŷt^u, see WĀT.

wŷt^h, see WÖTH and wŷt^h (2).

wŷt^h, decl. 2, a calf, 265. N.B. The fem. of this word is waŷ^hr, decl. 4.

wŷt^u, see WĀT.

wŷr, decl. 1, an excuse; wŷr karun, to make an excuse, 669, 1010; chālā-chālana bāpath wŷr karun, to make an excuse concerning conduct, to vindicate it, 1871. The same as osur, q. v.

wŷz^u, adj. (sing. dat. wŷzalis, ag. wŷz^ui, abl. wŷzali; plur. nom. wŷz^ui, dat. wŷzali, ag. and abl. wŷzalyan; fem. wŷz^ui), red, 246; plur. nom., 1082.

wŷzum^u, decl. 2, a loan (of money); wŷzum^u din^u, to grant a loan, to lend, 1056, 1499; to give credit, 436.

wŷzim^u, decl. 3, (in plur.) a loan; plur. nom. wŷzam^u ŷaṭa, I shall cut a loan, i. e. I shall borrow, 220.

wŷttānt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. wŷttānth), a topic, subject, 1507; a condition, state, 666 (bis); a story, tale, narrative, 1721; sing. dat. wŷttāntas-sūty, (change) with (thy) condition, 666. (H.)

WUCHH, conj. 1 (I past part. wuchh^u, fem. wuchh^u; II past part. wuchh^u), to see, 66, 77, 85, 113, 62, 202, 41, 3, 74, 82, 310, 1, 46, 79, 471, 85, 96, 511, 2, 20, 83 et passim; to pcep, 1298; to look at, 760; to look, 439, 730, 1102; to see, inspect, examine, 966; to see, to try (if one can do so-and-so), 1020, 1104; to see, find, discover, 1282; to see, to understand, be of opinion, 1595; wuchhun dubāra, to look at twice, to revise, 1533; wuchha-y nab^u, I will see (i. e. feel) your pulse, 1429; chyōñ^u wath wuchhān, looking at thy road, waiting for thee, 1880.

Inf. chyōñ^u wuchhun^u, the act of seeing thee, 311; suh wuchhun^u yīthun, to wish to see him, 1884; wuchhun, sing. gen. yintiki wuchhanuk^u mauka, an opportunity of seeing it, 783; tas wuchhanūch^u yēth, a desire to see him, 511; abl. dita mē wuchhana, allow me to look, 1102; kaparas wuchhana khōr^ura, (call him) to inspect the cloth, 966; chyāñi

wuchhana puṭṭh, for seeing thee, 512; *tanī-sandi wuchhana-sūty*, owing to seeing him, 496, 1492; *nākāragiyēn wuchhana-sūty*, owing to seeing wickedness, 890; forming passive, *chhu-na wuchhana yiwān*, it is not observable, 1304.

Conj. part. *wuchhith*, 77, 818; *wuchhith hēkun*, to be able to see, to be able to peep, 1298; pres. part. *wuchhān*, 1880 (adverbial).

Pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus wuchhān*, 1282, 1595; 2, with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a wuchhān*, 485, 645; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc., and interrog. *chhuh-an-a wuchhān*, art thou seeing it? 243.

I past part. forming I past *wuchh^u*, 66, 85 (neg.), 274, 471, 583, 612, 746, 1036, 1045, 1759; with suff. ag. 1st pers. sing. *wuchhu-m*, I saw, 718, 38, 1533; and also with suff. 2nd pers. sing. nom. *wuchhu-m-akh*, I saw thee, 826; also with neg. suff. *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. and also interrog. suff. *wuchh^u-th-a*, didst thou see? 346, 1064; plur. *wuchhⁱ*, 162, 241, 617; with suff. 1st pers. sing. ag. *wuchhi-m*, I saw them (masc.), 718, 35; fem. *wuchh^u*, 113, 310, 79.

Perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhukh wuchh^u-mot^u*; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. (for ag.), and also interrog. suffix *chhuy^r* (*chhu-y-a*) *wuchh^u-mot^u*, hast thou seen, 282, 911, 1183, 1348; fem. sing., with same suffixes, *chh^uy^r* (*chh^u-y-a*) *wuchh^u-mūt^u*, hast thou seen (fem. obj.)? 1208; fem. plur. *chhēh wuchh^u-maka*, 786.

Fut. 1 *wuchha*, 1927 (let me see); with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., *wuchha-y nab^u*, I will feel the pulse for thee, 1429; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wuchha-n*, I will see him, 1395; 2 *wuchhakh*, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wuchhah-an*, thou wilt see him, 672; plur. 1 *wuchhaw*, 1059 (let us see).

Imperat. sing. 2, *wuchh*, 202, 439, 760, 1104, 1657, 1764; polite, sing. 2 *wuchhta*, 520, 730, 1020.

WUD, conj. 3 (II past part. *wudyōv*), to fly; conj. part. *wuḍith gathun*, to fly away, 752.

WUDANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuḍanōw^u*, plur. -*nōwⁱ*; fem. -*nōw^u*, plur. -*nāw^r*; II past part. *wuḍanāvyōv*), to cause to fly; to carry (a load on the head), 163; pres. masc. 3 sing. *chhukh wuḍanāwān*, 163.

wuh, card, twenty, a score, 157, 1234, 1580.

wuhur^r, adj. (sing. dat. *wuharis*, ag. *wuh^r*, abl. *wuhari*; plur. nom. *wuh^r*, dat. *wuharēn*, ag., abl. *wuharyan*; fem. *wuh^u*), of so many years old, used in compounds, such as *hata-wuhur^u*, a hundred years old, 290; *daha-wuhur^u*, ten years old, 1930.

wummēd, decl. 4. (sing. dat. *wummēz^u*), hope, expectation, 207, 672, 795, 879, 983, 1480.

wui, adv., even now, at this very time, just now, 1137, 1359. This word

bears the same relation to *wāñ*, now, that the Hindī *ab-hi* bears to *ab*: sometimes it is used as an adjective agreeing in gender and number with the verb it qualifies, as in *wuññ chhēh sēthūh wuzamala*, now there are many flashes of lightning, 1074; *wuñ-kēn*, at this time, at present (*is waqt*), 658, 762, 85, 1055, 1414; *wuñtikh-tām*, up to now, up to the present time, 1179.

wunar, decl. 4, fog, mist, 753.

wūññ^u, see *WAN*.

wuñtikh-tām, see *wuñ*.

wūññ^u*th*, see *WAN*.

WUPH, conj. 3 (II past part. *wuphyōv*), to fly (of birds, high up in the sky); conj. part. *wuphith gakhun*, to fly away, 1910.

WUPHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuphanōw*^u, plur. -*nōw*ⁱ; fem. -*nōw*^u, plur. -*nāw*^r; II past part. *wuphanāvyōv*), to cause to fly, to fly (e.g. a kite), 1017; inf. abl. *wuphanāwani gākhta*, go to fly (your kite), 1017.

wushun^u, adj. (fem. *wushiññ*^u), hot; fem. nom., 883.

wustād, decl. 1, a master, a teacher, 1134; sing. dat. *wustādas*, 1431.

WUTH (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *wuṭh*^u, plur. *wuṭh*ⁱ; fem. *wuṭh*^u, plur. *wuchhē*; II past part. *wuchhyōv*), to twist (a rope, &c.); polite imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *wuṭhta-kh*, please twist them, 1829.

wuṭh (2), decl. 1, a lip; plur. nom. *wuṭh*, 1082.

wuzamal, decl. 4, lightning, a flash of lightning; plur. nom. *chhēh wuzamala*, there are lightnings, it lightens, 1074.

WUZANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuzanōw*^u, plur. -*nōw*ⁱ; fem. -*nōw*^u, plur. -*nāw*^r; II past part. *wuzanāvyōv*), to awaken; fut. imperat. sing. 2 *wuzanōw*^r*zi*, waken (me to-morrow), 137.

vyākaran, decl. 1, grammar; sing. gen. *vyākaranīch*^u *pūthi*, a book of grammar, a grammar, 369. (H. Cf. *sarf-o-nahw*.)

vyoṭh^u, adj. (sing. dat. *vēṭhis*, and so on; fem. *vyūṭh*^u, plur. nom. *vēchhē*), fat, stout, (of cloth) coarse, 341.

vyot^u, adj. (sing. dat. *vēṭis*, and so on; fem. *vyūṭ*^u, plur. nom. *vēṭa*), a suffix added to the ablative of nouns, implying the possession of a quality. Thus *mandakhha-vyot*^u, possessing shame, modest, 1176; masc. plur. dat. *dōkha-vēṭn-pēṭh*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332.

Y

y, intensive suffix, = in power the Sanskrit *ēva*, and the Hindōstāni *hi*. It may be added to any word. If the word ends in a vowel, it is simply suffixed. Thus *ami-y-sūṭy*, owing to this very thing, 376. If the word ends in a *mātrā*-vowel, that vowel becomes a full one. Thus, *tyuth*^u, so

much, *tyuthu-y*, exactly so much, 860; *iīqū*, half, incomplete (fem.), *iīqū-y*, only half, quite incomplete, 928. But this rule is not always observed in the case of *ū-mātrā*, which is sometimes preserved unchanged, as in *sōru-y* (438, &c., see *sōruy*). Under any circumstances this is merely a matter of spelling, and does not affect the pronunciation, see below. If the word ends in a consonant, then *ū* is inserted before the *y*, as a helping vowel. This *ū* is very lightly pronounced, and natives usually write it as a *mātrā* vowel. Thus, *chhuk mēlān*, it is met, *chhuk mēlān-ūy*, or, as natives would write it, *chhuk mēlān-ūy*, it is certainly met, 783. When *y* is suffixed to the diphthong *au*, the whole becomes *avūy* or *avūy*, *guryau-sūty*, by the horses, *gurūvūy* (for *guryavūy*)-*sūty*, certainly by the horses. The word *sōru*, all, always takes this suffix in all its cases in prose; see *sōruy*. Hence abl. plur. *sārēvūy-nishā*, 935.

The following are examples of *y* added to a full vowel: *ami-y*, 376, 483; *mē-y* (see *bōh*), 199; *dōshēwa-y*, 65, 241, 1479, 1513; *dōshēwani-y*, 487; *kati-y*, 599; *Khudā-y*, 1835; *tami-y*, 1896; *tawa-y*, 634, 1673; *tiṭha-y*, 459, 860; *tiṭha-y*, 1298; *wāra-y*, 204; *yimi-y*, 939, 1398; *yūṭha-y*, 1126, 1279; *zānani-y*, 1228. Added to a *mātrā*-vowel: *chhōnu-y*, 150; *kini-y*, 452; *kuṇū-y*, 1569; *pūzū-y*, 1309; *rostu-y*, 829; *sōru-y*, &c., see art.; *tami-y*, 1120, 1777, 1896; *tyuthu-y*, 698, 860, 960, 1050, 1695, 1815; *tiṭhū-y*, 602, 98; *iīqū-y*, 928; *yuthu-y*, 115. Added to a consonant: *bikūl-ūy*, 1396; *brōṇṭh-ūy*, 1295, 1370, 1; *chīs-ūy*, 962; *jald-ūy*, 1695; *kāṭhāh-ūy*, 1298; *mēlān-ūy*, 783; *nākhōsh-ūy*, 599; *nūṣikh-ūy*, 1331; *Paramēshwar-ūy*, 1835; *sēṭhāh-ūy*, 1726.

Irregular are *sūti-y* (*sūty + y*), 334, 477; *su-y* (476, 598, 1684) or *suh-ay* (1416) (*suh + y*); *ti-y* (*tih + y*), 1389, 1500; *yī-y* (355, 1264, 1512) or *yih-ay* (1894) or *yih-uy* (681) (*yih + y*).

Sometimes we have ⁱ, after a consonant instead of *ūy*, as in *ath-ⁱ*, 1416; *dōshēwan-ⁱ* -*hond^u*, 1569; *pōn-ⁱ* (*pāna + y*), 958; *tath-ⁱ*, 1503.

ya, this syllable is always pronounced *yē*, when initial or following a vowel. Thus *yēmis*, written in the native character *yamis*, to whom; *rupayē*, written in the native character *rupaya*, rupees. After a consonant it is usually pronounced as a short *ē*. Thus, *vēwahār*, written in the native character *vyawahār*. Some natives pronounce this last *ē*, with a half-sounded *v* before it, thus *v^uēwahār*. In this work, except in a few words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, *ya* is written *yē* or *ē* according to circumstances. The only exception is that when *ya* is followed by *ū-mātrā* it, according to the usual rule, becomes *yo*. Thus *vyat^h* becomes *vyot^h*, and is so written in this work. Its dative is, however, *vēṭhis*, because it is not followed by *ū-mātrā*.

yā, conj., or, 659, 1152, 1685.

- yād*, decl. 1, memory, recollection, remembrance, 390, 1235, 1477; *yād karun*, to recollect, remember, 1476; *yād thawun*, to retain the memory of anything, 1530.
- yādāshī*, decl. 4, a memorandum, 1144.
- yānē*, adv., that is to say, videlicet, 718.
- yāra-bāl*, decl. 1, a *ghāt*, a landing-place; *yāra-bāl bathis-pēh*, in dock (of a boat for repair), 570.
- yārūz*^u, decl. 3, friendship, 49.
- yātrā*, decl. 4, a journey, 1000. (H.)
- yēhh*, adj., ind., ugly, 1830.
- yēd*, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. abl. and plur. nom. *yēd^u*, plur. dat. *yēd^un*, ag. and abl. *yēd^uw*), the belly, 254, 562.
- yēduwāi*, conj., if, 1357, 9, 1407, 32, 49, 1544, 97, 1678, 1761, 1927. (H.)
- yēkīn*, adj., ind., certain, sure; *yēkīn zānun*, to be certain, to be assured, 696.
- yēktiyyār*, decl. 1, influence, authority, 946; *atawāran-hond^u yēktiyyār karun*, to make authority of conduct, to maintain a practice, 1874.
- yēli*, rel. adv. of time, when, at the time when, 444, 1103, 1347, 1708.
- yēmarāza*, decl. 1, the name of the Angel of Death, 30. (H.)
- yēmi*, *yēmi*, *yēmī*, *yēmyuk^u*, see *yih* (2).
- yēna-pēha*, rel. adverb of time, since the time when (= H. *jab-sē*), 826.
- yēs*, *yēsna^u*, see *yih* (2).
- yēsh*, decl. 1, glory, honour; *yēsh gēwun*, to sing the glory of any one or anything (with gen.), to sing the praises (of), to commend, praise, 352. (H.)
- yētērāz* (= *i'tirāz*), decl. 1, an objection, criticism, animadversion, 772.
- yēth*, see *yih* (2).
- yēti*, rel. adv. of place, where, in the place where, 207, 665, 1334.
- yētim*, decl. 1, an orphan; plur. nom., 703, 1261.
- yētn*, decl. 1, an effort, endeavour; *yētn karun*, to make endeavour, to endeavour, to try, 630, 848, 1227, 1860. (H.)
- yēka-kōl^u*, adj. (fem. -*kōj^u*), lasting a long time, hence, as adv., for a long time, 43. Cf. *yūs^u*.
- yēkh*, see *yih* (1).
- YI, conj. 3 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. *yun*, dat. *yinas*, and *yin^u* (pronounced and often written *yun^u*), dat. *yinis*; fem. *yin^u*; conj. part. *yith*; freq. part. *yi yi* or *yith yith*, having come repeatedly; noun of agency, *yinawōl^u* or *yiwawun^u*; pres. part. *yiwān*; II past part. *āw*, plur. *āy*; fem. sing. and plur. *āyē*; III past part. *āyōw*, plur. *āyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *āyēyē*; IV past part. *āyāw*, plur. *āyāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *āyēyē*; II past tense, masc. sing. 1 *ās*, 2 *ākh*, 3 *āw* (*āy*, he came to thee); plur. 1 *āy*, 2 *ōwa*, 3 *āy*; fem. sing. 1 *āyēs*, 2 *āyēkh*, 3 *āyē*; plur. 1 *āyē*, 2 *āyēwa*, 3 *āyē*; fut. sing.

1 *yima*, 2 *yikh*, 3 *yiŋi*; plur. *yimaw*, 2 *yiŋiw*, 3 *ŋin*. The imperative has two forms, viz. sing. 2 *ŋih* or *wōla*, 3 *ŋiyin* or *wōlin*; plur. *ŋiyiw* or *wōliw*, 3 *ŋiyin* or *wōlin*; imperat. polite, sing. 2 *ŋila*, 3 *ŋiy'tan*; plur. 2 *ŋiy'taw*, 3 *ŋiy'tan*; fut. imperat. *ŋizi*; past cond. sing. 1, *yimahō*, 2 *ŋihōkh*, 3 *ŋihē*; plur. 1 *yimahōw*, 2 *ŋiy'hīw*, 3 *ŋihōn*], to come, 7, 36, 135, 50, 70, 257, 311, 4, 62, 406, 21, 544, 76, 657, 91, 761, 848, 50, 91, 968, 84, 1108, 37, 80, 1218, 32, 86, 1347, 82, 8, 1401, 48, 1750, 72, 1831; to happen (e.g. of an earthquake), 607; to come, to appear (e.g. of a word on a certain page of a book), 1269; *ŋinuk^u asbāb*, goods of coming, imports, 911; *na bakār ŋin^u*, to be in vain, 1752; *brōnth ŋin^u* (325) or *brūnth^h ŋin^u* (944), to come in front, show oneself, to behave; *khōsh ŋin^u*, to be acceptable (to a person), 15, 1239, 1444, 1911; as in *mē chhuh khōsh ŋiwān*, such and such a thing is acceptable to me, I like it, 1911; *pasand ŋin^u*, the same as *khōsh ŋin^u*, 1746; *pata ŋin^u*, to come behind, to follow, 755; *pēsh ŋin^u*, to come before, to meet, receive (a guest), 1352; *phīrith ŋin^u*, to come back, return, 1159, 1532, 1897; *wāra-kāra ŋin^u*, to be welcome, 1901.

This verb forms a passive with the inf. abl. of another verb. This passive may be either a simple passive or a potential passive. Thus, simple passive, *chhēh bōlana ŋiwān*, it is said, 680. The verb *bōzun* means 'to hear', but its passive usually means 'to be seen', as in *bōzana ŋin^u*, 970, 1303; to appear, seem, 1681, 1747; *chhuna mē bōzana ŋiwān*, I do not think (it possible), 1366; see also potential pass. below; *chhāpana ŋin^u*, to be printed, to be in the press, 1392; *dabawana ŋin^u*, to be crushed, 448; *dina y.*, to be given, 656, 71; *kaḍana y.*, to be pulled out, 1551, 1923; *kⁿnana y.*, to be sold, 91; *karana y.*, to be done, made, 670, 1470; *khanana y.*, to be dug, 1158; *ladana y.*, to be sent away, exported, 678; *pūrana y.*, to be filled, satisfied, 1163; *push^hrāwana y.*, to be entrusted, 986; *raḥana y.*, to be arrested, 93; *shērana y.*, to be repaired, 570; *sōzana y.*, to be sent, 354, 1812; *ḥagana y.*, to be swindled, 155; *tōlana y.*, to be weighed, 1899; *wahārana y.*, to be spread abroad, 1628; *wāpana* (or *wavana*) *y.*, to be sown, cultivated, 451; *wāyēna y.*, to be played, sounded (of a bell or musical instrument), 589, 1542; *zānana y.*, to be known, to appear, seem, 89, 357, 902, 18, 1444, 1931.

Potential passive, *bōzana ŋin^u*, to be able to be heard, to be audible (see above), 1815; *lēkhana y.*, to be able to be written (such and such a thing can be written), 459; *parana y.*, to be able to be read, to be legible, 1053, 1336; *wanana y.*, to be able to be said, to be speakable, 860; *wuchhana y.*, to be able to be seen, to be visible, 1304.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *ŋun^u* (i.e. *ŋin^u*), 406, 761, 944, 1137, 1232, 1532; dat. *ŋinas*, 7; gen. *ŋinuk^u*, 170, 576,

911; abl. *yina brōnthū-y*, before (my) coming, 1388; *yina khōt'ra*, for (his) coming, 848; *yina-sūty*, by coming, 311, 657, 984; conj. part., 93; noun of agency, with emphatic *y*, *yīwawunu-y*, as (he was) a comer, immediately on coming, 850; pres. part. *yīwān yīwān*, as he was coming, 1108; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh yīwān* 36, 89, 325, 57, 589, 902, 18, 1158, 1269, 1336, 1444, 1681, 1747, 1911, 31; neg. *chhu-na y*, 459, 1053, 1239, 1304, 1366, 1815; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and interrog. *chhuyē (chhuh + y + a) y*, 1746; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and neg. interrog. *chhuynā y*, 362; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhus y*, 421; plur. 3 *chhih yīwān*, 135, 970; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh yīwān*, 570, 680, 1269, 1444, 1542, 1747; neg. *chhē-na y*, 1163, 1303; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and neg. interrog. *chhēynā (chhēh + y + na + a) y*, 362.

II past masc. sing. 1st pers., 1831; 3rd pers., 150, 257, 314, 54, 448, 678, 91, 1352, 1470, 1628, 1812, 1923; interrog. *āw-ā*, 1899; plur. 2nd pers., 155, 1901; 3rd pers., 671, 1286; fem. sing. 3rd pers., 15, 451, 656, 91, 986, 1448, 1750; III past masc. sing., 3 *āyōv*, 607; plur., 3 *āyēy*, 1551; perf. masc. plur. 2 *chhiwa ā-mat*, you have come, 1382; fem. sing., 3 *chhēh āmūkū*, 670; plup. masc. plur. 3 *ōsⁱ -mat*, 1218.

Fut. sing. 1st pers., 968, 1159, 1401; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *yima-y*, I will come (behind) thee, 755; 2nd pers., 891; 3rd pers., 860, 1180, 1347, 92, 1897; plur. 3rd pers., 91; imperat. sing. 2 *yih*, 1772; plur. 2 *yiyiw*, 544.

yibādat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *-dath*), religious service, worship, 1921.

yih (1), pron. demonstr., this (near), he, she, it, both subst. and adj. It may be animate masculine, animate feminine, inanimate masculine, or inanimate feminine. Its declension is parallel to that of *tih*, q.v., but is simpler owing to the fact that there is no difference in the masculine or feminine or animate or inanimate forms in the nom. sing., all being represented by the same word *yih*. In this respect it differs from the relative pronoun *yih* (2), q.v., which has three forms for the direct singular corresponding to the three forms of *tih*. The following are the forms which this pronoun assumes: sing. nom. animate and inanimate, masculine and feminine, *yih*: dat. an. com. gen. *yimis*; inan. com. gen. *yith*: ag., an. masc. *yimⁱ*, fem. *yimi*, inan. com. gen., *yimⁱ*: gen. an. com. gen. *yisond^u* or *yimⁱ-sond^u*; inan. com. gen. *yimyuk^u*: abl. an. and inan. com. gen. *yimi* or *yīwa*. In the plur. there is no longer any distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nom. case. Thus plur. nom. masc. *yim*, fem. *yima*; dat., com. gen., *yiman*; gen., com. gen., *yihond^u* or *yiman-hond^u*; ag. and abl. com. gen., *yimau*.

It will be seen from the above that the only inanimate forms are the dative *yith*, the agent case *yimⁱ*, the genitive *yimyuk^u*, and the

ablative *yimi* or *yiwa*. Of these the genitive is, by its meaning, only used as a substantive. *yih* may be either substantive or adjective: thus (subst.) *yih-manz*, in this, 198; (adj. masc.) *yih sandūkas-manz*, in this box, 225; (adj. fem.) *yih kāmē-manz*, in this business, 88. *Yimⁱ* is, as an inanimate pronoun of common gender, only used as a substantive. When the pronoun as an adjective qualifies an inanimate noun in the agent case singular, it agrees with it (as it does with an animate noun) in gender, becoming *yimⁱ* if the noun is masculine and *yimi* if it is feminine. No examples occur in the sentences of the inanimate use of this pronoun in the agent case, either as substantive or adjective.

When the pronoun is in agreement as an adjective with a noun in the genitive case, the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the genitive is the genitive of an animate singular noun or of an animate or inanimate plural noun, then the adjectival pronoun is as usual put in the dative case, singular or plural as may be required. Thus (an. sing.) *yimis jānāwāra-soud^u*, of this animal, 81; (inan. plur.) *yiman chīzan-hond^u*, of these things, 1475. But if the genitive is an inanimate singular noun masculine or feminine, the adjectival pronoun takes the form *yimi*. Thus (inan. masc.) *yimi* (not *yimis*) *mulkuk^u*, of this country, 63; (inan. fem.) *yimi kathi-hond^u*, of this business, 34.

In the adjectival nominative plural the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective feminine pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word which does not indicate gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *yima pachē*, these boards, 1340; but *yim s^{ah} pachē*, these two boards, 809, 997.

The other cases of the plural are all of common gender and make no distinction between animate and inanimate.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST., animate masc. *yih*, this, he, 195, 635, 959, 1027, 1306, 1585.

Animate fem. *yih*, nom. this, she, nom., 1018.

Inanimate masc. *yih*, nom., this, it, 6, 42, 115, 9, 38, 41, 290, 313, 49, 78, 427, 506, 67, 72, 628, 53, 5, 757, 81, 807 (*bis*), 837, 915, 22, 1009, 1110, 67, 85, 1200, 4, 30, 7, 59, 73, 1333, 58, 65, 77, 83, 1408, 42, 52, 59, 77, 1560, 1643, 8, 59, 70, 80, 4, 98, 1757, 80, 98, 1830, 58, 85; acc. this, it, 289, 356, 70, 549, 664, 899, 961, 1021, 1152, 1419, 35, 1530, 6, 1635, 57.

Inanimate fem. *yih*, nom. this, it, 98, 263, 323, 425, 55, 683, 7, 822, 43, 900, 38, 1200, 36, 54, 73, 1420, 1516, 77, 1821, 44.

ADJ., *yih*, this, agreeing with a masculine animate noun, 156, 709,

957, 1378, 1769; agreeing with a feminine animate noun, 1719; agreeing with a masculine inanimate noun, 22, 35, 46, 163, 79, 97, 208, 12, 21, 33, 44, 53, 61, 8, 315, 41, 420, 31, 57, 62, 80, 93, 5, 507, 20, 5, 41, 75, 91, 625, 48, 62, 726, 89, 823, 61, 98, 927, 39, 88, 1011, 2, 20, 8, 41, 7, 53, 71, 86, 92, 1100, 4, 14, 6, 29, 41, 5, 7, 53, 5, 6, 70, 95, 1229, 55, 71, 85, 93, 1304, 10, 30, 6, 67, 76, 1407, 51, 62, 1507, 43, 68, 71, 4, 9, 91, 6, 1676, 1702, 18, 22, 3, 46, 1811, 28, 39, 86, 99, 1904, 18; agreeing with a feminine inanimate noun, 48, 130, 2, 58, 90, 251, 76, 94, 309, 16, 7, 71, 5, 451, 7, 520, 31, 4, 41, 74, 618, 47, 80, 96, 713, 23, 5, 8, 810, 79, 924, 74, 1042, 59, 60, 1, 70, 94, 1112, 39, 82, 1246, 75, 89, 1309, 17, 21, 39, 47, 86, 92, 1423, 7, 73, 94, 1507, 1677, 1761, 5, 81, 90, 1838, 57, 93, 1900, 29.

DATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST., animate masc., *yimis*, this, to him, 301, 925, 1297; *yimis-manz*, in this person, 485. No examples of animate fem. Inanimate masc. (in sense of acc.) *yith*, this, 440; (in sense of dat.) *yith*, to this, to it, 1804; *yith andar*, in this, 42; *yith läyëkh*, worthy of this, able to do this, 540; *yith-manz*, in this, 198, 1607; *yith uisikh*, in this neighbourhood, 1207.

ADJ., agreeing with an animate masculine noun in the dative, *yimis*, to this, 1887; agreeing with an animate masculine noun in the genitive, 81, 330, 827; agreeing with an animate feminine noun in the dative, *yimis*, to this, 281, 880; agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the dative, *yith*, to this, 222, 5, 398, 426, 32, 56, 581, 97, 639, 59, 733, 77, 814, 32, 40, 64, 971, 1005, 49, 79, 1127, 1234, 1337, 63, 99, 1559, 88, 1644, 1744, 83, 1855, 79; agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the dative, *yith*, to this, 88, 142, 366, 97, 402, 50, 92, 607, 31, 74, 719, 36, 53, 845, 63, 5, 902, 71, 1021, 80, 1105, 1276, 82, 1315, 1335, 49, 1484, 1564, 1737, 42, 85, 93, 1865, 7, 76.

GENITIVE FORMS, SING., masc. *yimi-sond^m*, of this, his, 199, 854, 909, 63 (*sanza*), 1196 (*sandⁱ*), 1223, 1302, 18, 1412 (*sandⁱ*); fem. *yimi-sanz^f*, of this, her, 1369; inanimate masc. *yimyuk^m*, of this, its, 284, 412, 783 (*yimiki*), 1144 (*yimich^m*), 1389, 1406, 1430 (*yimiki*), 1810.

AGENT. SING. *yimiⁱ*, by this person, by him, 47, 124, 1477.

ABLATIVE SING., SUBST., animate masculine and feminine, no examples. Inanimate masc. *yimi-khōta*, than this, 1908; *yimi-kinⁱ*, on this account, 438.

ADJ. No examples of animate forms.

Inanimate masculine, agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the ablative form, *yimi*, 711, 806, 907, 1345, 1485, 1842; agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the genitive, *yimi*, 63, 9, 82, 122, 81, 322, 47, 414, 564, 613, 38, 82, 747, 824, 35, 947, 90, 1031, 65, 1118, 81, 94, 6, 1266, 84, 1312, 38, 45, 1404, 11, 74, 96, 7, 1606, 20, 88, 1870;

agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the ablative form, *yimi*, 94, 437, 1864; agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the genitive sing., 34, 131, 780, 1258, 1300, 91, 1404, 58, 1714, 39, 51, 60, 1826.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST., nom. an. masc. *yim*, these, they, no example; fem. *yima*, these, they, 782; inan. masc. *yim*, these, they, 743, 1384.

ADJ., an. masc. *yim*, these, 237, 592, 702, 1261, 7, 99, 1584, 1671; an. fem. *yima*, these, nom., 439.

Inan. masc. *yim*, these, 161, 278, 307, 408, 13, 556, 679, 749, 54, 91, 907, 1174, 1228, 1513, 53, 78, 1619, 83, 8, 1715, 53, 88, 1862; inan. fem. *yima*, these, 145, 991, 1098, 1122, 1211, 28, 1340, 1483, 1829, 36; *yim* ^{sch} *pach'* (see above), 809, 997.

DATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST., masc. *yiman*, to these, to them, 907; adj. inan. masc. *yiman*, to these, 248, 388, 447 (force of acc.), 522, 1413, 1667; agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen. plur. *yiman*, 418, 565, 714, 1308, 1475, 1861; agreeing with inan. fem. noun in dat. plur. *yiman*, 216, 1493.

GEN. PLUR. *yihond^u*, of these, their; governed by fem. noun in plur. dat., *yihanzan kāmēn*, to their actions, 1816.

ABL. PLUR., ADJ., agreeing with inan. masc. noun in abl. plur. *yimau*, 318, 1373, 1555.

This pronoun may have the emphatic *y* added to it, and it then takes the following forms:—sing. nom. *yihuy*, even this, this very, 681 (inan. masc. subst.), *yihay*, 1894 (inan. fem. subst.), or *yiy*, even this, this very, 355 (inan. masc. subst.), 1264 (do.), 1512 (inan. fem. adj.); sing. abl. inan. masc. adj., agreeing with noun in gen. *yimi-y mulkuk^u*, of this country, 939, 1398.

yih (2), pron. rel., who, which, that, both subst. and adj. It may be an. masc., an. fem., inan. masc., or inan. fem. Its declension is closely parallel to that of *tih*, q.v. Sing. nom. an. masc. *yus*; fem. *yōssa*; inan. com. gen. *yih*: dat. an. com. gen. *yēs* or *yēmī*; inan. com. gen. *yēth*: gen. an. com. gen. *yēs*, *yēsond^u*, or *yēmī-sond^u*; inan. com. gen. *yēm^u*; ag. an. masc. *yēmī*, fem. *yēmi*; inan. com. gen. *yēmī*: abl. an. and inan., com. gen. *yēmi* or *yēwa*. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan. Gender is distinguished only in the nom. case. Thus, plur. nom. masc. *yim*, fem. *yima*; dat. com. gen. *yiman*; gen. com. gen. *yihond^u*, *yinan-hond^u*; ag. and abl. com. gen. *yimau*. It will be observed that the plur. is the same as the plur. of *yih* (1).

When this pronoun is used as an adjective the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not used. The one exception is *yēth*, which is used as an adjective when agreeing with an inanimate noun of either gender in the

dative case singular. Thus *yēh* (not the animate form *yēmīs*) *jyāyē*, (in) what place, 1616. In other cases the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing as adjectives with an inanimate noun. Thus *yus* (not the inanimate form *yih*) *wakhun*^u, what lesson, 842; *yōssa* (not *yih*) *gawōi*, what evidence, 656.

The genitive of this pronoun is, by nature, only used as a substantive. When the pronoun is used adjectivally in agreement with a noun in the genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the genitive is the genitive of an animate singular noun, or of an animate or inanimate plural noun, the adjectival pronoun is as usual put in the dative case, singular or plural as may be required. Thus (an. sing.) *yēmīs jānāwāra-soud*^u, of what animal; (inan. plur.) *yiman chīzan-hond*^u, of what things. No examples of this occur in the sentences. But if the genitive is the genitive of an inanimate singular noun, whether masculine or feminine, then the adjectival pronoun takes the form *yēmi*. Thus, (inan. masc.) *yēmi darwāhuk*^u, of what medicine, 1083; (inan. fem.) *yēmi kitābi-hond*^u, of what book, 1638.

It therefore follows that the forms *yih*, which, what (inan. nom.) and *yēmyuk*^u, of which, of what (inan. gen.), are only used as substantives. Moreover, in many cases in which we should say that *yih* is a substantive it is treated as an adjective. Thus if the antecedent correlative of the relative is an adjective, then the relative, even if not directly in agreement with a noun, is looked upon as an adjective also; e. g. (1840) 'he is unfit for *that work*, *which* was entrusted to him'. Here the antecedent correlative 'that' is an adjective, and therefore the relative pronoun is an adjective too, and we have *tath kāmē.kyut*^u, *yōssa* (not *yih*), 'for that work, which,' *kāmē* being feminine inanimate.

In the nominative plural, used as an adjective, the masculine form, *yim*, agrees with all masculine nouns in the nominative plural, and the feminine form, *yima*, with all feminine nouns in the nominative plural, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural noun is separated from it by some word which does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *yim* (not *yima*) *zāh rūpayē*, what two rupees (fem. plur. nom.), but *yima rūpayē*, what rupees, 424. No instance corresponding to the former of these two idioms occurs in the sentences.

The regular correlative of *yih* is the demonstrative pronoun *tih* (q. v.). The construction is the same as in all Indo-Aryan languages, the order of words being the reverse of the English order, as in *yus ashāb tōhē hyot*^u *zwa*, *suh chhuh drōg*^u, what property you bought, that is dear, 474. The

English order, however, sometimes appears, as in (e.g.) 1914. In such a case the relative pronoun is often preceded by the conjunction *zi*, that, as in 308.

Besides *tih* other pronominal forms are occasionally used as correlatives, e.g. *tyuthu-y* in 860.

When this pronoun is repeated, it acquires a distributive force as in *yih yih chiz*, what what thing, whatever thing (out of several), 1599 (note that in this case the adjectival pronoun is *yih*, not *yus*); *yima yima katha*, whatever words (I may say), 857. Very similar in meaning is *yih kēh*, whatever, 178, 868.

The word *zan* is added pleonastically to this pronoun without affecting its sense, 668, 772; similarly *zi*, that, is prefixed, especially when the English order of construction is followed (see above), 308. See *zi* (H.). The compound *yi-na*, for *yih + na* is used as a conjunction, meaning 'that not', see s.v.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING.

SUBST. Animate masc. *yus*, nom., who, 318, 476.

Animate fem. *yōssa*, nom., who, 191.

Inanimate masc. *yih*, nom., which, what, 174, 400, 768, 920, 43, 98, 1476, 1500, 3, 33; acc. which, what, 13, 60, 95, 178, 663, 8, 677, 772, 8, 816, 28, 68, 918, 31, 81, 1085, 1214, 1366, 1469, 1611, 45, 1713, 1823, 5, 1903.

Inanimate fem. nom. *yih*, which, what, 1487 (in this *yih* is not an adjective agreeing with the feminine *nasihath*, but *nasihath kūr^u* is a compound verb. See the remarks on this passage under *tih*).

ADJ. No examples of an. masc. or fem.

Inan. masc. *yus*, 474, 842, 60 (really adj. though subst. in appearance, see above), 1106, 31, 1330 (*yus* follows the noun), 1684 (apparent subst.); *yih yih chiz*, whatever thing (see above), 1599.

Inan. fem. *yōssa*, 15, 656, 1415, 1840 (apparent subst.).

DATIVE FORMS, SUBST. Animate masc. *yēs*, to whom, 598; *yēmīs*, to whom, 1538; inan. masc. *yēth*, to which, to what, 1292; adj., inan. fem. *yēth*, 1616.

AG., ADJ., an. masc. *yēmī*, 958, 1777.

ABL., SUBST. inan. masc. *yēmī-sūty*, 602 (preceded by *zi*), 912, 1293; ADJ., masc. *yēmī*, 790, 1896, agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen. sing., 1083; with an inan. fem. noun in gen. sing. *yēmī*, 1638, 58.

PLUR. NOM., SUBST., an. masc. *yim*, who, 650, 841, 1418, 1914. ADJ., an. masc. *yim*, 139; inan. masc. *yim*, 1084; inan. fem. *yima*, 424, 857.

DATIVE, an. masc. subst., 308.

yih (3), see *YI*.

yihond^u, see *yih* (1) and *yih* (2).

- yijād*, decl. 1, an invention, discovery, 546.
yijāra, decl. 1, a contract, a farm (in letting a thing in farm), 403.
yijāzat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *yijāzath*), permission, leave, 1279, 1678.
yikawāṭa, adv., together, (of several things) in one place, 265, 413;
yikawāṭa rūsun, to remain together, to be assembled, 665.
yikkālmāndī, decl. 4, good fortune, prosperity, 1413.
yikkhīlāf, decl. 1, dissension, discord, disagreement, 537.
yillat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *yillath*), a charge, count (of an indictment); sing. dat. *yillatas-manz*, on a charge (of murder), 671.
yilm, decl. 1, learning, knowledge, 25, 905, 1022, 1257, 1597; a branch of learning, a science, 971; sing. dat. *yilh yilmas-manz*, (instruct) in this science, 971; gen. *yilmuk^u*, 1780; abl. *yilma-kinⁱ*, on account of learning, 36; *yilma-rost^u*, void of knowledge, ignorant; without knowledge, 1022. Cf. *vidyā*.
yim, see *yih* (1), *yih* (2).
yima, see *YI*, *yih* (1), *yih* (2).
yima-y, see *YI*.
yiman, *yiman*, see *yih* (1), *yih* (2).
yimⁱ, *yimi*, *yimis*, *yimyk^u*, see *yih* (1).
yina, conj., that not, as in *gaḥhi tas wanun^u yina mashilh gaḥhi-y*, it is proper that the speaking to him be not forgotten by thee, do not forget to tell him, 768; *khābardūr yina suh rūwi-y*, take care that it be not lost by thee, 1106.
yinām, decl. 1, a reward, premium, prize, 1374, 1478, 1535.
yinch, decl. 1, an inch, a corruption of the English word, 924.
Ying^alistān, decl. 1, England; sing. gen. *-stānuk^u*, 872.
yinsāf, decl. 1, justice, 1009; judging, deciding; sing. dat. *yinsāfas*, 1281.
yinsān, decl. 1, a man, mankind (as distinct from beasts), 167, 962, 1403, 1656; sing. dat. *yinsānas*, 1467; gen. *yinsāna-sond^u*, 478, 710, 858.
yinshā, decl. 4, a literary composition; sing. dat. *yinshāy^e*, 442.
yinsōfi, decl. 4, in *bē-yinsōfi*, injustice, 1844.
yintihā, decl. 1, termination, end, utmost limit, utmost extent, 629, 797;
bē-yintihā, without limit, endless, 133, 945, 1335.
yintizām, decl. 1, arrangement, order, regulation, 1493.
yīra gaḥhun, to float, 1759.
yirāda, decl. 1, desire, wish, will, intention, 977; *sakk^ath yirāda*, a firm resolution, 1521.
Yirūn, decl. 1, Persia; sing. gen. *Yirānakⁱ mut^akh*, the districts of Persia, 1016; dat. *Yirānas-manz*, 1814.
yishāra, decl. 1, a sign, token, hint; *yishāra karun*, to beckon, 170; to hint, 870.

yishtihār, decl. 1, an advertisement, proclamation; *yishtihār din^u*, to advertise, 44.

yisonā^u, see *yih* (1).

yit'en, see *yūt^u*.

yith, see *yih* (1).

yitha (1), demonstrative adv. of manner, in this manner, thus; usually employed with *pōthⁱ* (q. v.) suffixed; *yitha-pōthⁱ*, thus, in this manner, 9, 449, 603, 740, 1099, 1239, 1344, 62, 1506, 22; with emphatic *yⁱ*, *yitha-y pōthⁱ*, in this very manner, 1126, 1279.

yitha (2), relative adv. of manner, in what manner, as; *si yitha*, so that, in such a manner that, 560; *yitha-pōthⁱ*, in what manner, as, 944.

yithay, adv., gratis, without cause, for no reason, without resistance, 1519.

yithi, see *yuth^u*.

yitⁱ or *yiti*, adv., here; *yitⁱ*, 1385; *yiti*, 293, 315, 689, 751, 76, 856, 75, 947, 1025, 1563, 94, 1704, 24, 64, 1916; *yiti-pēth^a*, from here, 561. According to native grammarians, *yitⁱ* alone means 'here', while *yiti* means 'from here'.

yitikēn, see *yityuk^u*.

yittisāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-fāk*), an event, occurrence, accident, 655, 1235.

yityuk^u, adj. (fem. *yitich^u*), of or belonging to here, of this place; masc. plur. dat. *yitikēn*, 417.

yīka, see *yū^u* (1).

yīkh (1) or *yēkh*, decl. 4, a wish, desire (*yīkh*), 18; (*yēkh*), 511, 2, 601, 925, 1077, 1915; intention, purpose, *yīkh*, 1521; (*yēkh*), 977, 1140, 1435; resolution, determination (to do a thing) (*yīkh*), 1521, 1712; *gakhaniūch^u*, *yēkh*, an intention of going, and intention to go, 977, 1140; *yēkh bariin^u*, to form a wish, to desire, 512; sing. dat. *yīkhi-pēth*, (firm) in (his) resolution, 1520, 1712; *kath yēkhi-pēth*, with what intention? 1435.

YI BH (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *yūth^u*, plur. *yīkhiⁱ*; fem. *yīkh^u* (1), plur. *yīkha*; II past part. *yīkhōv*), to wish, desire, 56, 407, 600, 66, 778, 1280, 1329, 1443, 78, 96, 1544, 1679, 1884, 1907, 16; to choose, desire (to do anything), 1691; to choose, prefer, select (anything), 1599; to express a wish, to request, demand, ask for, 501, 1512; to determine, intend, propose (to do anything), 517, 1049, 1366, 1532, 1711, 1882.

The following forms of this verb occur in the sentences:—

Noun of agency *yīshānwōp^u*, one who desires, desirous, 600; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus yīshān*, 517, 1329, 1512; *chhus yīshān karun*, I wish to make, 56; — *lēkhanāwun^u*, — to get written, 1496; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhus-an* — *suh wuchhun^u*, I wish to see him, 1884; with neg. suff. *chhus-na yīshān*, 56, 666, 1478; 2 *chhukh yīshān*, 1366, 1443, 1532,

56, 99; — *sapadun^u*, — to become, 1544; with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a yīkhan*, 407, 1882 (— *gathun^u*, do you intend to go?); 3 *chhuh yīkhan*, 1049; plur. 3 *chhīh rōzun^u yīkhan*, they wish to remain, 1916; fem. sing. 3 *chhēh rōzun^u yīkhan*, she intends to stay, 1711; imperf. masc. sing. 1 *ōsus yīkhan*, 1679; I. past part. forming past masc. sing. *mā yuth^u*, I wished, 1280; *tamⁱ yuth^u*, he demanded, 501; fut. (pres. subj.) sing. 2 *yīkhakh*, 778, 1907; 3 *yīkhi*, 1691.

yīkhan (1), see *YI EH* (2); *yīkhan* (2), see *yuth^u*.

yīkh^u (2), see *yuth^u*; for (1) see under *YI EH* (2).

yīkī, *yīk^u*, see *yūt^u*.

yiwun^u, adj. (fem. *yiwūn^u*) in *khōsh-yiwun^u*, beautiful, 168. Cf. *khōsh yin^u*, under *YI*.

yīy, see *yīh* (1).

yīyī, see *YI*.

yīz^ahār, decl. 1, a statement, or deposition made in a court of justice; plur. nom. *yīz^ahār*, 487.

yīzzat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *yīzzath*), honour, dignity, respect, 437, 878, 1050.

yīzzatī, decl. 4, in *bē-yīzzatī*, disgrace, 549.

yōd, decl. 1, a battle; plur. dat. *yōdan-manz*, in battles, 224. (H.)

yōgy, adj., ind., fitting, worthy, proper; *asē chhuh yōgy zi*, it is proper for us that, we ought to, 644, 905; *karun^u yōgy*, worthy to be done, 663; with dat. *dandās yōgy*, worthy of punishment, 509; *dayāy^u yōgy*, worthy of kindness, 1922. (H.)

yōssa, see *yīh* (2).

yol^u, adv., where, in what place, in the place in which; *yol^u tām*, until where, hence, until, 1011; as long as, 1089.

yōl^u, adj. (fem. *yōl^u*), only, merely, nothing but; adv. only, merely, 1247.

This is the usual word, though Hindūs prefer *kēwal*, q. v.

yūn^u, another spelling of *yin^u*, see *YI*.

yūrap, decl. 1, Europe, 977; sing. dat. *yūrapas-manz*, 970.

yus, see *yīh* (2).

yuth^u (1), demonstrative pronominal adj. of manner (sing. dat. *yīthi*; fem. *yīth^u*), of this kind, such, 818, 94, 1235; plur. dat. *yīthēn lūkan*, to such people, 624; fem. sing. nom. *yīth^u*, 1240, 1834, 59; abl. *yīthi*, 240; plur. dat. (in sense of acc.), *yīkhan*, 890; *yuth^u-hyuh^u*, like this, this kind of thing, 583, 1649.

yuth^u is often used adverbially, to mean, in this manner, thus, so, 362,

90, 535, 60, 9, 732, 67, 919, 1167, 1720, 57, 63, 1846, 9; with emph. *y*,

yuthu-y, exactly so, 115, 186. So abl. *yīthi*, thus, 510.

yuth^u (2), relative pronominal adj. of manner (sing. dat. *yīthi*; fem.

yish^u), of what kind, of the kind which: used as an adv. of manner, with *tyuth^u* as its correlative, as; *yuth^u ... tyuth^u*, as ... so, 465, 1695; also used as a final conjunction, so that, in order that, 71, 752, 846; *zi yuth^u*, so that, that; *tyiit^u zi yuth^u*, so much that, 254.

yuth^u, see *YIFH* (2).

yüü^u, adv., very much, more; *yüü^u wakth* (or *kāl*) *tām*, for a long time, (they would not stay here) longer, 1385; *yüü^u wakla-* (or *kāla-*) *pētha*, from a long time, 1641. Cf. *yēla-kōl^u*.

yūt^u, adv., hither, to this place, 170, 311, 1382.

yūt^u (1), demonstrative pronominal adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *yītis*; fem. nom. *yīš^u* or *yüš^u*), this much, so much, so great, so large; in plur. this many, so many; masc. sing. nom., 54, 484, 577; sing. dat. *yītis kālas*, for so long a time, 1421; *yītis thadis*, I cannot reach to so great a height, 1464; plur. dat. *yītēn dōhan*, for so many days, for so long, 595, 1421; fem. sing. nom., 285, 1213; dat. *yīš^u mihrbōnīyē löikh*, worthy of so great kindness, 1922; plur. nom. *yīša*, 40, 1486.

yūt^u (2), relative pronominal adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *yītis*; fem. nom. *yīš^u*), as much; in plur. as many; masc. sing. nom. *yūt^u ... tyūt^u*, as much ... so much, 10; *yūt^u ... tami-khōta*, as much as ... (more) than that, 1527; plur. nom. *yīš^u chiz ... sōri-y*, as many things as (are) ... all (are), 908.

As adv. *yūt^u ... tyūt^u*, as much ... so much, the more ... the more, 1484.

Z

zabān, decl. 4, a language, 1033; sing. dat. *zabōn^u-manz*, 366.

zachēn, see *zūt^u*.

ZĀG, conj. I, impersonal in past tenses (I past part. *zōg^u*, plur. *zōgi*; fem. *zōj^u*, plur. *zōjē*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to be watchful, to look carefully; *wuchhith zāgun*, to stare at, 1709; imperf. masc. plur. 3 *ōšⁱ zāgān*, 1709.

zagal, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zagath*), the world, 433; gen. *zagatakēn mulkan*, to the countries of the world, 1565. (H.)

z^{ah}, card., com. gen. (plur. dat. *dōn*, ag. and abl. *dōyan*). In the singular, the word *jōra*, a pair, has optionally its ablative *dōyi*, two; *z^{ah} bajun*, to strike two, to be two o'clock, 337; *karun z^{ah} hisa*, to make (such and such a thing) two portions, to divide into two, 1576; *z^{ah} hath* (dat. *dōn hatān*, 1189), two hundred, 1499; *dōyi* is used idiomatically in *dōyi phiri*, twice, 165, 1636. Cf. *phiri*. The following forms occur in the sentences; masc. plur. nom. *z^{ah}*, 267, 337, 428, 573, 1018, 1149, 74, 1576, 1619, 1748, 92, 1876, 80; dat. *dōn-manz*, (a quarrel or difference) between two, 522, 557; *dōn har^a-fan-hond^u*, of the two letters, 565; abl. *yimau*

d̥yau-ṇā^{ra} (1373) or *yiman d̥yau-manza* (318), from among these two; fem. sing. abl. (see above) *d̥yi*, 165, 1636; plur. nom. *zā^h*, 651, 805, 9, 997, 1123, 1499; dat. *d̥n*, 1189; gen. *yiman d̥n-hünz^u* *sū^{ra}th*, the appearance of the two, 714.

Cf. *d̥nawa-y* and *d̥shēwa-y*.

zāh, adv., ever, at any time, 636, 1235; *na zāh*, never, 953, 1163, 1573, 1859; *na zāh-ti*, never, 741, 829. In the Persian character this word is often written *zah*.

zājyōv, see *Z^AL*.

zājyōv, see *ZĀG* and *ZĀL*.

zakamak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zakamak^h*), a flint; sing. abl. *zakamaka-nishē*, from flint, 744.

zakhaira, decl. 1, a warehouse, storehouse, godown, 1885.

Z^AL, conj. 1 (I past part. *zōl^u*, plur. *zōlⁱ*; fem. *zōj^u*, plur. *zōjē*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to pare, shave, scrape; to cut a pen or sharpen a pencil, 459; I past masc. sing. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. and 3rd pers. sing. nom. *zōl^u-th-an*, it has been pared by thee, 459; fem. sing. *zōj^u*, (I) scratched (my finger), 1582.

ZĀL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *zōl^u*, plur. *zōli*; fem. *zōj^u*, plur. *zōjē*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to burn something, to set on fire, kindle; fut. pass. part. *nār zālun^u*, (tell him) 'fire is to be kindled', (tell him) to light the fire, 1072; I past masc. sing. 3 *zōl^u*, 1014; fut. sing. 3 *gūmas zālī*, it will set the village on fire, 1691; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *zālun*, burn it, 253.

zāl (2), decl. 1, a net; a spider's web, 342; *zāl trāwun*, to lay a (fishing) net, 735; *zāl wahārāwun*, to spread a (fowler's) net, 1703; plur. nom. *zāl*, 735.

zalur^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *zalaris*, gen. *zāl^a-i-sond^u*, ag. *zāl^a-i*, abl. *zalarī*; plur. nom. *zāl^a-i*, dat. *zalarēn*, ag. and abl. *zalaryau*), a spider; sing. gen. 342.

zamānat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zamānath*), security, bail, 147.

zamīn, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *zamīni*; gen. *zamīni-hond^u*) and sometimes decl. 1 (sing. dat. *zamīnas*; gen. *zamīnuk^u*), the earth, 739; soil, land, ground, 158, 80, 451, 720, 824, 75, 1060, 9, 1579, 1628, 77, 1793; floor, 1702. The following forms occur in the sentences: decl. 1, sing. dat. *zamīnas god^u*, a hole to (i. e. in) the ground, 875; gen. *zamīnūch^u* *sū^{ra}th*, the shape of the earth, 739; decl. 4, sing. nom., 158, 451, 720, 1060, 1677; dat. *zamīni*, 1793; *zamīni-manz*, on the ground, 1579; *zamīni-pēth*, on the ground, 180, 1069, 1628, 1702; gen. *zamīni-hünz^u* *kirāy*, the rent of the ground, ground-rent, 824.

zampāna, decl. 1, a palanquin, a *pālki*, 871.

zan, adv., as it were, as if, so to speak; used almost pleonastically with the

relative pronoun, see *yih* (2), 668, 772; also almost pleonastic in *tim chis zan chhi-na tayār, ta . . .*, those things, so to speak, are not ready, and (whose fault is it?), 705.

ZĀN, conj. 1 (I past part. *zōn^u*, plur. *zōnⁱ*; fem. *zōn^u*, plur. *zān^u*; II past part. *zān^u*), to know, be acquainted with, 24, 36, 58, 81, 105, 21, 228, 84, 312, 457, 524, 680, 722, 93, 9, 803, 37, 85, 926, 42, 3, 82, 1002, 23, 93, 1240, 57, 8, 1323, 1633; to know how (to do a thing), 750, 812; to understand, know the meaning of, 677, 1228; to consider, be of opinion, think, suppose, 92, 130, 307, 74, 663, 1023, 1169, 1382, 1756, 1844; *zōn^u* *zānun*, to consider good, to prefer, 1372; *lōt^u* *zānun*, to consider light, to despise, treat with scorn, 1581; *khōt^u* *zānun*, to consider too small, to despise, 139, 514; *yēkin* *zānun*, to be certain, to be assured, 696; in pass. to be considered, to seem, to appear, 89, 357, 918, 1444, 1931; to seem likely (that), 902.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *zānun*, 228; dat. *myōnis zānanas-man*, in my opinion, 663; abl. *zānana-kinⁱ*, on account of knowing, 36; *zānana yin^u*, passive, see above; fut. pass. part. *zānun^u*, masc. plur. nom. *asⁱ gāhaw-na khōt^u zānanⁱ*, we should not despise, 514; with emphatic *y*, *dōkhⁱ zānanⁱ-y*, (they are) to be understood with difficulty, 1228; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus zānān*, 92, 130, 307, 74, 1169, 1372, 82, 1756; neg. *chhus-na zānān*, 105, 680, 722; 2 *chhukh zānān*, 943; interrog. *chhukh-a zānān*, 58, 81, 121, 457, 524, 837, 85, 1023, 93, 1258, 1323, 1633, 1844; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhuh-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799; neg. *chhukh-na zānān*, 982; 3 *chhuh zānān*, 750; neg. *chhu-na zānān*, 812; plur. 1 neg. *chhi-na zānān*, we do not know, 793; 3 *chhih zānān*, 139, 1023; durative fut. sing. 2 neg. *āsakh-na zānān*, you may not understand, 677; durative past cond. sing. 1 *āsahō zānān*, (if) I had known, 1240; past masc. sing. *zōn^u*, 1581; fem. *zōn^u*, 1581; fut. (in every case noted, used in the sense of the pres.), 1 (*zāna*), with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *zāna-n*, I know him, 312, 942, 1002 (neg.); with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *zāna-kh*, I know them, 24; 2 interrog. *zānakh-a*, dost thou know? 284, 803, 926; 3 *zāni*, he knows, 1257; imperat. pol. sing. 2 *zānta*, 696.

zanāna, decl. 4, a woman, a female, a lady, 226, 660 (*bis*), 1426; *zanāna-dāy* (plur. nom. *-dāy^e*), a maid-servant, 1123; plur. gen. *zanānan-handi bāpath*, (an example) for (all) women, 660.

ZĀNANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *zānanōw^u*; II past part. *zānanāvyōw*), to cause to know, to explain to a person; fut. sing. 3 with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *zānanāwi-y*, he will explain to thee, 677.

zar^{ab}, decl. 1, a coin; *yih zar^{ab} chhu-na pakān*, this coin is not current, 1285.

zarar, decl. 1, harm, injury, hurt, 953.

zarūr, adj., ind., necessary, 910 (important), 1201, 3, 32, 1493; fem. 127, 285, 631, 47, 1127, 1489, 1857 (urgent, important). As adv., of necessity, necessarily, certainly, of a certainty, 747, 1294, 1597, 1881.

zarūrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *zarūrath*, dat. *zarūrithū*), need, necessity, 699; urgency, importance, 647.

zāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *zāth*, dat. *zōthū*, and so on), a tribe, a caste, 1196; (in plur.) things, articles, 658; plur. nom. *zōthū*, 658, 1196.

zāv, see *ZĒ*.

ZĒ, conj. 3 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *zyonū*, sing. dat. *zēnis*; fem. *zēñū*; conj. part. *zēth*; freq. part. *zē zē* or *zēth zēth*, having been born frequently; noun of agency *zēnarwōtū* or *zēnarwūnū*; pres. part. *zēwān*; II past part. *zāv*, plur. *zāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyē*; III past part. *zāyiv*, plur. *zāyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyēyē*; IV past part. *zāyāv*, plur. *zāyāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyēyē*; II past tense, masc. sing. (1) *zās*, (2) *zākh*, (3) *zāv*; plur. (1) *zāy*, (2) *zāwa*, (3) *zāy*; fem. sing. (1) *zāyēs*, (2) *zāyēkh*, (3) *zāyē*; plur. (1) *zāyē*, (2) *zāyēwa*, (3) *zāyē*; fut. sing. (1) *zēma*, (2) *zēkh*, (3) *zēyi*; plur. (1) *zēmaw*, (2) *zēyiw*, (3) *zēn*; imperat. sing. (2) *zēh*, (3) *zēyin*; plur. (2) *zēyiw*, (3) *zēyin*; imperat. polite, sing. (2) *zēta*, (3) *zēyitan*; plur. (2) [*zēyitarw*, (3) *zēyitan*; imperat. fut. *zēzi*; past cond. sing. (1) *zēmahō*, (2) *zēmahōkh*, (3) *zēyihē*; plur. (1) *zēmahōw*, (2) *zēyihōw*, (3) *zēhōn*, to be bred, to be born; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih zēwān*, 237; II past masc. sing. 3, 219.

The causal of this verb is the root *ZŌW'R*, to bring forth (children). *zēchhē*, see *zyūthū*.

zēchhēr, decl. 1, length, the length (of anything), 450.

ZĒN, conj. 1 (I past part. *zyūnū*, plur. *zēnū*; fem. *zēñū*, plur. *zēñē*; II past part. *zēñōv*, to conquer, 389; to earn (money), 1695; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh zēnān*, 1695; I past masc. plur. 3 *zēnū*, 389.

zēv, decl. 4, the tongue (of men or animals), 1034; a tongue, a language, 14; sing. gen. *zēvi-honānū*, 14; abl. *zēvi-sūty*, 1034.

zi, conj., that. Employed with various forces. Thus A, as a declarative conjunction, annexing (like the Greek *ὅτι*) the substance of a speech or opinion to a principal sentence, after a verb of saying, declaring, asking, knowing, &c., as in 'I say that such and such is the case'. For this sense see 50, 92, 110, 583, 374, 83, 90, 409, 524, 32, 87, 653, 96, 711, 22, 837, 99, 987, 1023, 49, 1169, 1235, 82, 1344, 70, 82, 7, 1408, 19, 30, 4, 44, 75, 7, 1562, 76, 95, 1602, 1756, 1844, 79. Similarly after verbs or phrases signifying propriety (*oportet*), 44, 644, 961, 1168, 1223, 64; necessity (*necesse est*), 910; possibility, 915, 1358, 95; pity or regret, 1333, 1491; hope, 672, 795, 879, 983; suspicion or doubt, 891, 1763; belief, 1757;

intention, 1600; desire, 1280; promise or guarantee, 1401, 1522, 1887; or in phrases such as 'greatness consists in this that . . .', 1416; 'it is not certain that,' i. e. 'it is not certain whether', 1833. In all these cases (except 1280) *zi* is followed by the indicative mood. After verbs of wishing, the subjunctive mood is used, as in 1280. After verbs of saying, it sometimes introduces the subordinate sentence in oblique narration, as in *chhānas wan zi kari*, tell the carpenter that he do (so-and-so), 1576; *tas wan zi kuhis-manz thahari*, tell him that he (i. e. to) remain in the room, 1879. More usually, however, it introduces the subordinate sentence in direct narration (as in Hindī, and as in the Greek ἐδήλον ἡ γραφή, ὅτι. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω), and serves as a mere sign of quotation. Thus, *rāzan won' zi māra-wālul anu-n*, the king said that 'bring the executioner', 1602; so, 110, 5, 83, 1370, 1434 (subordinate interrogation), 75, 1750 (*sapadin* is 3rd sing. imperat. 'let him become'). After words expressing fear, where Latin would have *ne* and Greek μή, Kāshmirī employs *zi* followed by the conditional mood, as in *yimi khōfa-kin' gūs-na zi sapadihē tēr*, I did not go from this fear, that delay should have occurred, i. e. I did not go for fear of being late, 711.

B. As a consecutive conjunction, that, so that, as in *bḥh dōryōs tyūl' zi shāh gū-m band*, I have run so much that I have lost my breath, 235; so 459, 97, 540, 698, 779, 938, 60, 1050, 1298, 1720, 1815; *zi yēmi-sūty*, so that, 602. In all these cases the cause and the result are both directly stated, and *zi* governs the indicative mood. If, however, the result is more or less a question of supposition, *zi* governs the conditional mood, as in *nīzikhūy ōs' zi bḥh pēmahō*, it was near that I should fall, I was near falling, 1331; *mē hyok'na timan zōr karīth zi tim raṭahokh*, I could not prevail upon them that they should remain, 1385; *mē ōs' khayāl zi ḡh hēkahōkh*, I thought that you might have been able, 1387; *kāh yinsūn chhuna tyūth' ōl' zi gumāh karihē-na*, no man is so just that he does not commit sin, 1656.

C. As a final conjunction, that, in order that, in *sa chhēh mēh'nath karān zi pananis pānas rachhi* (pres. subj.), she labours in order that she may support herself (and her children), 1920; so *zi yitha*, so that, 560 (with pres. subj.), and *zi yūth'*, to such a degree that, 254 (with past cond.).

D. As a causal conjunction (Latin *quod, quoniam*; Greek ὅτι), that, because that, in *kyāh sabab chhuh zi ḡh rōzakh-na*, what is 'the reason that thou wilt not remain (silent)? 1468. So *yimi-kin' zi* (with indicative), for this reason that, i. e. for which reason, wherefore, 438.

E. As a temporal conjunction (Latin *ut, ex quo*), that, since, in *kēh dḥh gay zi suh āv*, some days have passed since he came, 314; similarly, 607.

F. As a conjunction introducing a subordinate question (Latin *an*), as in *wuchh zi ṣ^{ah} hēkakha* (interrogative form) *būzith*, see if you can understand, 1657.

G. When *zi* is added to *kyāh*, the compound *kyāzi*, what that? means 'why?' see *kyāzi*.

H. When *zi* is prefixed to a relative pronoun, which is *preceded*, not followed, by its antecedent, it is almost pleonastic in its force. If anything, it gives a certain indefiniteness to the pronoun, *zi yus*, quasi 'any one who' or 'who ever'. Thus *tim chhih timan thagān zi yiman thagith hēkān chhih*, they cheat *any* of those *whom* they can cheat; they cheat whom they can, 308. Cf. *zi yēmi-sūty*, so that, 602.

sichhē, see *zyuth^u*.

zīn, decl. 1, a saddle, 701; sing. abl. *zīna warōi*, 1561.

zīnⁱ, see *ZĒN*.

zinda, adj., ind., living, alive; *zinda rōzun*, to remain alive, to live, 1089.

zindagī, decl. 4, life, 1068; sing. dat. *zindagiyē tāmāth*, during life, life-long, (transported) for life, 1812.

zithis, see *zyuth^u*.

zith^u, see *zyuth^u*.

zīw or *zīw*, decl. 1, a living creature, a man, an animal, 1013; plur. dat. *zīwan*, 30.

zīwan, decl. 1, 'life; *zīwan karun*, to earn one's living, 1024. (H.)

zōhir, adj., ind., manifest, plain, evident; with emph. *y*, *zōhir-iiy*, really manifest, 653; *zōhir karun*, to make manifest, display, 120, 601 (fem.);

zōhir sapadun, to become manifest, to appear, 88.

zōhirā, adv., outwardly, manifestly, 47.

zōj^u, see *ZĀG* and *ZĀL*.

zōlīm, adj., ind., tyrannical, cruel, 452.

zōmīn, decl. 1, a bailor, a surety, 1758.

zōn^u (1), decl. 1, an acquaintance, a person with whom one is acquainted; plur. nom. *zōn^u*, 23.

zōn^u (2), see *ZĀN*.

zōr decl. 1, force, violence; *zōr karun*, to use force; *timan zōr karun zi*, to use force upon them, to prevail upon them that (they should do so-and-so), 1385; sing. abl. *zōra*, violently, (he drives) fast, 586; *zōra-kinⁱ* (762) or *zōra-sūty* (633), forcibly, energetically; *baḍi zōra*, with great force, 873.

zōrāwār, decl. 1, *one* who is 'powerful, a conqueror; plur. dat. *zōrāwāran tōbi*, under the power of the conquerors, 1738.

zor^u, adj. (fem. *zūy^u*), deaf, 472; fem. sing. nom., 594.

ZÖS, conj. 1 (impersonal in the tenses formed from the past part., as in

- zôsu-n*, it was coughed by him, he coughed; I past part. *zôs^m*, plur. *zôs^s*; fem. *zôs^m*, plur. *zôsa*; II past part. *zôsoû*, to cough; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh zôsan*, he coughs, 421.
- zôyul^m*, adj. (fem. *zôyij^m* or *zôyij^m*), fine (of thread or the like), thin (of paper), 1784.
- zôû^m*, see *zât*.
- zudôi*, decl. 4, separation, being apart, mutual absence, 1608.
- zulm*, decl. 1, cruelty, oppression; sing. abl. *zulma-sûty*, (they delight) in cruelty, 446.
- zûj^m*, see *Z'L*.
- zûn*, decl. 4, moonlight; *drâyê-na zûn*, moonlight has not issued, the moon has not risen, 1179.
- zûr^m*, see *zor^m*.
- zûr^m*, a rag; plur. dat. *zachên chhuh banân kâkaz*, paper is made of rags, 1453. Here *zachên* is really a genitive, being for *zachên-hond^m*, with the *hond^m* omitted.
- zur* (1), decl. 1, life, 1379; the soul, spirit, 1685; in *zurwas chhu-na dôd^m*, there is not pain to his life, the word comes to mean body (he does not suffer pain in the body), 213.
- ZUV* (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *zuryôv*), to live; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhiik zuwân*, 867.
- zyâda*, adv., more, 1343; *dahi warihê zyâda*, more than ten years, 57; very, too much, 1086.
- zyun^m*, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *zinis*), firewood, 1717.
- zyuth^m*, adj. (sing. dat. *zîthis*; fem. *zîh^m*, sing. dat. *zichhê*), old, elder, senior; masc. sing. dat., 649.
- zyûth^m*, adj. (sing. dat. *zîthis*; fem. *zîh^m*, sing. dat. *zêchhê*), long, 1100; (of a room) long, spacious, magnificent, 1122; fem. sing. nom. *akh gas zîth^m*, (a stick, fem.) one yard long, 1929; fem. plur. nom. *zêchhê*, 1122.

